



NATIONAL



POLICE

K9

2025
Vol-VI, Issue-I

JOURNAL



From the highlands where Himveers rise, ITBP pups with watchful eyes,
They grow to guard with flawless flair, Sniffing out terror from the murky air.
They sniff terror before it strikes, They sniff terror with zero error.

ITBP Pups - Sheru, Chameli & Yamunna



NATIONAL



2025
Vol-VI, Issue-I

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

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

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

Please note that all rights to content, including photographs, published in the journal are reserved. Notification and written approval are required before another source or publication may use the content. For more details, please contact the Editor.

This Journal is published under the aegis of Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Government of India. The opinions, findings, and conclusions stated here in are those of the author[s] and do not necessarily reflect those of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Published & Printed By

Police K9 Cell, Police Modernisation Division
Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India
Jaisalmer House 26, Man Singh Road, New Delhi – 110011 India

Editor

Dr Sudhakar Natarajan, DIG (Vet) ITBP

Editorial Board

Dr G S Nag, DIG (Vet), BSF
Dr Sushant Parekar, 2IC (Vet), SSB
Dr Arun Sanadhya, 2IC (Vet), ITBP
Sh Mahendra M Hegde, 2IC (GD), CRPF

Please send feedback to :

Dr Manjur Uddin Ahmed
2IC(Vet), Police K9 Cell, Police Modernisation Division, Ministry of
Home Affairs, Government of India | Email : i.111114976@itbp.gov.in

Postal Address:

Jaisalmer House 26, Man Singh Road, New Delhi -110011, India

Published by:

Ms. Anu Kukreja, Director (Cost & Procurement) PM Division, MHA

Printed by Dr Manjur Uddin Ahmed 2IC(Vet), Police K9 Cell, PM Division,
Ministry of Home Affairs on behalf of the Government of India.

Cover Photo Credit:

Three proud ITBP Constables with there darling 6 months old pups at NTCD&A Bhanu Left to right: 1. CT/AT Shyam Kumar dog - Sheru | 2. CT/AT Tipu Kumar Dog - Chameli | 3. CT/AT Ranjit Singh Dog- Yamuna

CONTENT



1 FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

ARTICLES/FEATURES- Technical Articles

- 2** PEARL: A BARK OF BRAVERY – ITBP'S OLDEST CANINE WARRIOR CONTINUES SELFLESS SERVICE
Dr. Vinay Shankar Tyagi, 2IC (Vet), NTCD&A ITBP



- 30** STRESS MANAGEMENT IN K9s
Dr. Anoop Kumar Nayak, 2IC (Vet), DTS, CISF, Ranchi



- 4** DRONE DETECTION DOGS: TACTICAL INTEGRATION OF CANINE ACOUSTICS SENSING IN COUNTER-UAV OPERATIONS FOR MILITARY SECURITY
Lt Col Anurag Boruah, NSG



- 32** IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS IN NDRF K9 MANAGEMENT
Dr. Tirthabasi Sahoo, 2IC (Vet), 3rd BN NDRF Mundali



- 9** THE REMARKABLE JOURNEY OF INDIGENOUS CANINE MANAK: A TESTAMENT TO CAPABILITY AND TRAINING
Dr. Ankit Kumar Singh, AC (Vet), 15 Bn, ITBP



- 36** EXPERIENCE SHARING ON HORMONE SURGE IN WORKING K9's
Dr. Gurwinderjit Singh, Commandant (Vet), Sector HQ SSB Pilibhit(UP)



- 12** MY THOUGHT ON POST-BREEDING/PRE-TRAINING CONSIDERATIONS
Dr. Arun Sanadhya, 2IC(Vet), 43 Bn ITBP



- 38** THE FUTURISTIC ROLE OF POLICE DOGS: MERGING INSTINCT WITH INNOVATION
Dr. Prakash Kumar Jena, 2IC(Vet), NTCD&A, BTC, ITBP



- 14** TAKING K9 TRAINING METHODOLOGY BEYOND BEHAVIORAL MOULD
Dr. B. Veerraju, DIG, Principal, DB&TS, CRPF, Bangalore



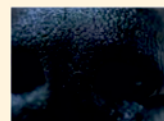
- 41** EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN DOGS: UNDERSTANDING HUMAN EMOTIONS AND DEEPENING THE BOND
Dr. Amit Chetri, 2IC(Vet), NTCD&A, ITBP



- 20** DRONES AND DRONE DETECTION DOGS: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN PRESENT DAY SCENARIO
Dr. Pankaj Kumar, Comdt (Vet), NTCD&A, ITBP



- 43** BASIC OLFATORY PHYSIOLOGY OF WORKING K9s
Dr. Pabitra Deori, 2IC (Vet), NTCD&A, ITBP



- 23** COUNTERING UNCONVENTIONAL THREATS AND ILLICIT ACTIVITIES
Dr. Sandeep Gupta, Commdant (Vet), BSF



- 44** MODERN ERA OR EARLY AGE, DOGS HAVE BEEN OUR FELLOWMATE
CT/AT (DH) Pratibha, NTCD&A



- 26** FOLLOWING THE GHOST: UNVEILING THE METHODOLOGY, IMPORTANCE, AND CONSIDERATIONS OF VAPOR WAKE K9 TRAINING
Dr. Vinay Shankar Tyagi, 2IC (Vet), NTCD&A ITBP



- 46** LOYAL, SMART AND FEARLESS: KNOW THE BELGIAN MALINOIS
Dr. Lalit Deori, 2IC (Vet), DT&BC, SSB, Alwar



- 28** PAWS ON THE GROUND: COUNTER-INSURGENCY AND ANTI-INFILTRATION OPERATIONS
Dr. Nandini Panwar AC (Vet), BSF



- 49** STRESS: THE HOWL OF TRIBULATION
Ms. Sharmishtha Narayan Singh
D/o Shri Sumant Singh, DIG, CISF



- 54 "नक्सल विरोधी अभियान में तैनात श्वानों की रिफ्रेशर ट्रेनिंग के रोचक अनुभव"
Dr. Manoranjan Kumar, 2IC (Vet), ITBP



- 57 विस्फोटक के बारे में जानकारी
सि. / ए.टी.डी. (ए.डी.एच.), जितेन्द्र सिंह, एन.टी.सी.डी. एण्ड ए.
भा.ति.सी.पु. बल



- 58 ट्रेकिंग श्वान के प्रशिक्षण की प्रक्रिया
हव. / जी.डी. (श्वान प्रशिक्षक), एम. राजेश, एन.टी.सी.डी. एण्ड ए.
भा.ति.सी.पु. बल



- 59 बारुद खोजी श्वान प्रशिक्षण के बारे में
हव. / जी.डी. (श्वान प्रशिक्षक), एम. राजेश, एन.टी.सी.डी. एण्ड ए.
भा.ति.सी.पु. बल



- 60 बारुद खोजी श्वान को प्रशिक्षण के दौरान सेन्ट वर्क में आने वाली बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए कौन सा तरीका अपनाना चाहिए
हव. / जी.डी. (श्वान प्रशिक्षक), लिग्यासू वलपू, एन.टी.सी.डी. एण्ड ए.
भा.ति.सी.पु. बल



- 61 एक प्रशिक्षित श्वान को विस्फोटक सामग्री की गंध के लिए प्रशिक्षित करना
सि. / ए.टी.डी. (ए.डी.एच.), जितेन्द्र सिंह, एन.टी.सी.डी. एण्ड ए.
भा.ति.सी.पु. बल



- 62 वाईल्ड लाईफ प्रोटेक्शन कोर्स वन्य जीव (अंग खोजी श्वान प्रशिक्षण)
हव. / जी.डी. (श्वान प्रशिक्षक), गुरुचरण, एन.टी.सी.डी. एण्ड ए.
भा.ति.सी.पु. बल



- 63 श्वानों द्वारा खोज एवं बचाव सम्बंधित प्रशिक्षण
सि. / जी.डी. (श्वान प्रशिक्षक), मगनदीप सिंह, एन.टी.सी.डी. एण्ड ए.
भा.ति.सी.पु. बल



- 64 बारुद खोजी श्वान प्रशिक्षण की मुख्य बातें
हव. / जी.डी. (श्वान प्रशिक्षक), ज्ञान चन्द, एन.टी.सी.डी. एण्ड ए.
भा.ति.सी.पु. बल



- 65 नारकोटिक्स श्वान प्रशिक्षण की मुख्य बातें
हव. / जी.डी. (श्वान प्रशिक्षक), के. मनीषेल, एन.टी.सी.डी. एण्ड ए.
भा.ति.सी.पु. बल



- 66 एक प्रशिक्षित जवान श्वान चालक कैसे बनता है।
है.कॉ. / जी.डी., दिलीपसवरा राव, एस. श्वान प्रशिक्षक, डी.बी.
एण्ड टी.एस. सी.आर.पी.एफ.



OPERATIONS & CASE STUDIES – Real World Case Studies

- 68 GUJARAT POLICE



- 79 'HEMA' OPERATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF
38 BN, ANO GRID



- 74 OFFICIAL REPORT ON NARCOTIC DETECTION
at Visakhapatnam Railway Station



- 80 मंडोली जेल में 'डॉन' का राज



- 76 OPERATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT OF SSB K9 LUDO
ITBP K9



- 82 प्रश्न और उत्तर

- 83 6th MHA NATIONAL POLICE K9 SEMINAR
2025 HOSTED BY CISF RANCHI

- 93 FEEDBACK

- 94 पूर्व प्रकाशित संस्करण

- 95 CALL TO CONTRIBUTORS



EDITORIAL



Dr Sudhakar Natarajan

Deputy Inspector General (Vet)
Indo Tibetan Border Police

In Celebrating the Canine Courage That Knows No Bounds

With every new edition of the National Police K9 Journal, we reaffirm an enduring truth: behind every silent sniff, every swift pawstep, and every mission completed, there stands not just an animal, but a sentinel in fur—a partner in vigilance, valor, and unwavering loyalty. As we proudly unveil the ninth issue of the journal, that was first released by the Union Home Minister in 2020 and seamlessly carried forward by the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) under the aegis of the Ministry of Home Affairs, we find ourselves once again humbled by the legacy and heroism of our nation's finest four-legged warriors.

This edition is a vibrant tribute to both legacy and innovation. We delve into the extraordinary journey of K9 Pearl, the longest-serving hero in ITBP history—whose tireless years of service remain a shining beacon of dedication. We also celebrate K9 Manak, an indigenous marvel whose performance has proven that India's soil can not only raise courageous hearts, but also noses with a knack for precision and purpose. Equally compelling is the account of K9 Hema, whose life-saving detection of an IED exemplifies the razor-sharp instinct and lightning response that make our K9s unmatched in the face of evolving threats. Heartwarming achievements of SSB Hero K9 Ludo is also highlighted, along with many other K9 achievers.

We also cast a grateful spotlight on the Gujarat Police K9 Unit—a formidable force unto itself. With K9 Oreo, Faster, Selan, Baby, and Penny, this ensemble of canine sleuths has consistently cracked codes and cases, lending paws to justice with a sense of duty that defies description. From tracking elusive criminals to sniffing out clues lost in chaos, their exploits are nothing short of legendary. Vishakhapatnam Police's K9 Cesar has left an indelible mark with his stellar narcotics detection record—a K9 hero whose nose has safeguarded countless lives from the shadows of substance abuse.

This issue also opens its pages to knowledge and collaboration, featuring an array of technical articles and field insights from trainers and handlers across Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and State Police Forces. These contributions don't just share techniques—they build community, sharpen best practices, and further the sacred bond between handler and hound.

Issue 9 (Vol VI Issue I) , quite simply, is a labor of love—infused with admiration, gratitude, and respect for the canines who sniff terror with zero error. As you turn each page, we hope you feel the thump of a wagging tail, the strength of a sturdy pawprint, and the heartbeat of bravery that unites all K9s across India's vast and varied terrain.

To our four-legged heroes—past, present, and future—this one's for you.

Bow ! Bow !! Bow!!!

ARTICLES/ FEATURES

PEARL: A BARK OF BRAVERY — ITBP'S OLDEST CANINE WARRIOR CONTINUES SELFLESS SERVICE

Dr. Vinay Shankar Tyagi, 2IC (Vet), NTCD&A ITBP



Pearl during younger days

in the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP). Pearl's journey is not just a testament to canine intelligence and loyalty, but a glowing example of immense contribution to national internal security.

Pearl's distinguished service began with rigorous training. From February 2014 to October 2014, she underwent intensive training in explosive detection at the National Training Centre for Dogs (NTCD) in Bhanu, Sonipat, Haryana. It was here that the foundations were laid for her future role in safeguarding the nation. Her sharp senses and unwavering focus were honed, preparing her for the high-stakes environment she would soon enter.

Her true calling came in November 2015, when Pearl was deployed to the heart of anti-Naxalite operations. For an astounding nine years, until December 2024, she remained steadfastly on the front

In the annals of India's internal security, where tales of valor often echo from the human frontlines, a quieter, yet equally significant, story has unfolded over the past decade.

It's the story of Pearl, a magnificent female Belgian Shepherd, KCI No. 2013/39117, who, at the grand age of 12, continues her illustrious career as the oldest serving dog



lines, a silent guardian in volatile territories. During this extensive period, Pearl was an integral part of numerous critical operations, demonstrating her invaluable capabilities and unwavering courage.

Her contributions during this time included:

- Area Dominating Patrols: tirelessly traversing challenging terrains, ensuring the safety and security of vast stretches of land,

and asserting the presence of security forces.

- Road Opening Party (ROP): a critical and dangerous task where her explosive detection skills were paramount in clearing routes for troop movement and civilian traffic, preventing potential IED attacks.
- Ambush Perimeter Patrol Operations: working alongside her handlers, Pearl played a crucial role in establishing and maintaining secure perimeters during ambush scenarios, providing early warning and detection capabilities that are vital in such high-risk situations.

Each paw print Pearl left behind on these missions signifies a step towards greater security and stability in regions plagued by insurgency. Her ability to detect explosives saved countless lives, both of security personnel and innocent civilians. Her presence in patrols acted as a significant deterrent, and her unwavering focus in dangerous situations provided an invaluable

layer of protection to her human comrades.

Even at 12 years young, Pearl shows no signs of slowing down. She is presently giving her services to the Bomb Detection and Disposal Team of ITBP, continuing to utilize her exceptional skills to safeguard the nation. Her tireless dedication to duty at an age when many other canines would be enjoying retirement speaks volumes about her remarkable spirit and the strong bond she shares with her handlers.

Pearl embodies the profound impact that dedicated canine units have on national security. Her story is a powerful reminder that heroism comes in many forms, and sometimes, it's accompanied by a wagging tail and an extraordinary sense of duty. She is a true warrior, whose quiet service continues to speak volumes about courage, commitment, and the unbreakable bond between humans and their most loyal companions.

Grateful salute from human companions.



Dr. Vinay Shankar Tyagi, 2IC (Vet) posted in the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), which he joined in 2012. He brings nine years of specialized experience in the crucial fields of dog training and handling, indicating a deep understanding of K9 units and their operational deployment. His insights likely stem from hands-on involvement with these highly trained animals within a challenging security environment.

DRONE DETECTION DOGS: TACTICAL INTEGRATION OF CANINE ACOUSTICS SENSING IN COUNTER-UAV OPERATIONS FOR MILITARY SECURITY

Lt Col Anurag Boruah, NSG

Introduction

The proliferation of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), commonly known as drones, has introduced new challenges to national security. These threats range from surveillance and reconnaissance to smuggling and direct attacks on sensitive targets. Electronic countermeasures such as radar and radio-frequency (RF) jammers have been employed which face limitations in terrain complexity, electronic warfare scenarios, and night-time operations. An emerging solution is the use of specially trained working dogs to detect drones based on their unique auditory signatures.

This article explores the scientific basis for this approach, focusing on the capabilities of dogs in detecting drone sounds, and examines the initiatives by India's Remount and Veterinary Corps (RVC), as well as the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) and Border Security Force (BSF), in deploying such detection methodology.

Understanding Drone Acoustic Signatures

Drones, especially rotary-wing



types (quadcopters, hexacopters), emit a distinct high-frequency acoustic signature due to their spinning rotors, propulsion systems, and mechanical vibrations. Research from defense acoustics labs and published studies (e.g., V. Nguyen et al., IEEE Sensors Journal, 2022) confirms the following:

- Drone sound frequency range:

80 Hz to 20 kHz, depending on size and rotor RPM

- Miniature quadcopters (e.g., DJI Mavic series): Peak frequency at ~3.5–8 kHz
- Larger drones (e.g., military quadcopters): Spread out to 1–18 kHz due to blade length and frame resonance

These sound signatures are



(Landsberg et al., Veterinary Behaviour, 2020). Such traits make canines ideal for recognizing and localizing aerial threats by ear, particularly in environments where drones are inaudible to humans or concealed visually.

Methodology: Training for Drone Detection

Training involves exposing dogs to recorded drone sounds in controlled environments, gradually increasing the complexity of the scenarios to simulate real-world conditions. Dogs are conditioned to respond to these sounds through specific behaviours, such as alerting their handlers or indicating the direction of the sound source. Over time, dogs learn to associate the unique acoustic signatures of drones with potential threats, enhancing their effectiveness in operational settings which includes:

- Sound conditioning using recorded drone frequencies should be in between (200 Hz–10 kHz).
- Positive reinforcement techniques for alert behaviours such as barking, pointing & freezing.
- Simulated field exercises including drone flyovers in varied terrains including stimulated border zones, night drills, wind interference scenarios.
- Rewarding mechanism to dog for detection should be delivered / dropped by detected drone only rather provided by the handler.

Preferred breeds include Belgian Malinois, German Shepherds, and Labradors, chosen for their

influenced by propeller size, speed (RPM), airframe material, and payload. Though these frequencies overlap with human hearing (20 Hz–20 kHz), they fall well within a dog's detection range.

Canine Auditory Capabilities

Dogs, in contrast, are biologically tuned to detect higher frequencies and softer sounds, making them ideal for acoustic surveillance:

- Hearing range in dogs: Approximately 40 Hz to 60,000 Hz (Heffner, 1983)
- Peak sensitivity: Between 3,000 Hz and 20,000 Hz, overlapping

with drone rotor frequencies

- Detection radius: Well-trained dogs can perceive and localize drone hums up to 250–400 meters, depending on wind direction and environmental noise. (Lord et al., 2018)
- Sound localization: Dogs can distinguish and track sounds within milliseconds, aided by their 18 ear muscles and stereo auditory processing (Landsberg et al., 2020)

Their brain processes auditory changes rapidly, helping them distinguish drones from birds or environmental machinery



- Response behaviour: Dogs are trained to bark, freeze, or indicate direction upon identifying a UAV sound signature
- Deployment zones: Forward posts in Punjab, and Jammu & Kashmir, where drone incursions have increased.

CRPF and BSF Programs

The CRPF's Dog Breeding and Training School (DBTS) in Bengaluru launched a drone detection pilot in 2023. Belgian Malinois have been trained specifically for UAV auditory recognition and deployed along critical borders (Times of India, 2023).

The Border Security Force (BSF), guarding India's international borders, has actively fielded Labrador retrievers like Jackie and Sultan, trained to detect and deter nocturnal drone activity. Dogs have been key in identifying UAVs before radar detection during smuggling attempts in Punjab. Their alert behaviour has prevented at least six drone-aided narcotics drops in 2023–24, according to BSF officials (Hindustan Times, 2024).

cognitive responsiveness and auditory acuity. (Nguyen, V., Park, Y., & Kang, J. (2022). Acoustic Detection of UAVs Using Bio-Mimetic Algorithms)

Remount and Veterinary Corps (RVC) Initiatives

India's Remount and Veterinary Corps (RVC), headquartered at Meerut, plays a crucial role in training and deploying military working dogs (MWDs) for a range of roles—explosives

detection, search-and-rescue, and increasingly, aerial threat detection. Since 2019, the RVC has expanded its curriculum at the RVC Centre & College to include acoustic conditioning against drone sounds.

Key Developments:

- Primary breeds used: Belgian Malinois, German Shepherds, and Labradors
- Training environments: Simulated border zones, night drills, wind interference scenarios

Advantages of Canine Detection for UAVs:

High Acoustic Sensitivity: Dogs can detect drone sounds in the 3–20 kHz frequency range, often beyond the capability of electronic sensors. (Defence Science Journal, 2021; Applied Acoustics, 2019).

Mobility: Canines can operate effectively in diverse and difficult terrains such as forests, mountains, and radar-shadowed regions.

Non-Electronic Detection:



BSF K9 Drone Detection Team

Immune to RF interference and electronic jamming, ensuring consistent performance. (NATO STO-MP-SET-260 Report, 2020)

Rapid Localization: Dogs can quickly identify and track the path of UAVs.

Cost-Effective: Training and maintaining dogs are often more economical than deploying advanced radar or drone-based detection systems.

Low Maintenance: Canine units typically require less ongoing maintenance than technological alternatives.

Complementary to Technology: Dogs can work along side electronic systems, enhancing overall detection capabilities and

security coverage. (*Sensors Journal*, 2021)

Deployability: Easily deployed in areas where electronic detection systems are impractical or less effective.

Challenges and Considerations

Specialized and Continuous Training Required: Dogs need intensive, UAV-specific acoustic training to recognize and respond to drone sounds effectively. (*Defence Science Journal*, 2021)

Environmental Sensitivity: Weather conditions (e.g., wind, rain) and high ambient noise can impair canine detection accuracy. (NATO STO-MP-SET-260 Report, 2020)

Limited Operational Endurance: Dogs can only work for limited durations due to fatigue, requiring rotation and rest periods.

Dependency on Skilled Handlers Effective UAV detection depends on strong coordination between dogs and trained handlers.

Logistical and Maintenance Challenges: Deployment in remote or combat zones requires transport, shelter, and veterinary support, increasing logistical complexity. (*RAND Corporation Report on K9 Units*, 2020)

In collaboration with Defence electronics experts, Dog Drone detection projects should be developed by evaluating **bark recognition AI systems** to integrate into dog-wearable vests, enabling

real-time alert transmission to command posts.

Conclusion and Future Scope

Working dogs offer a biologically robust, mobile, and cost-effective solution for UAV detection, particularly in terrains and scenarios where electronic systems face limitations (Heffner, 1983; Strain, 2003). India has pioneered

this approach through successful deployments by the Remount and Veterinary Corps (RVC), CRPF, and BSF, demonstrating its operational feasibility and effectiveness in real-world border security missions (Ministry of Home Affairs, 2023).

Dogs' acute hearing, especially in the 3–20 kHz range, enables reliable acoustic detection of drone signatures even under challenging conditions (Landsberg et al., 2020;

NATO STO Report, 2020). Looking ahead, advancements in AI-based bark recognition, wearable telemetry, and acoustic sensor integration could transform canine units into smart, hybrid detection systems (IEEE Sensors Journal, 2021). As drone incursions become more frequent and complex, expanding and modernizing canine detection capabilities may offer a silent, adaptive edge in asymmetric warfare.



Lt Col Anurag Boruah is a highly accomplished professional with 12 years of distinguished service in the Indian Army. He has extensive experience in counter-insurgency and counter-terrorism operations and served with distinction in a United Nations mission in Syria. Currently he is in the National Security Guard (NSG) K9 team, deploying specialized bomb detection and assault dogs for national security.



Manak (Bhutia) Partners with HC/AT(DH) Mukesh Kumar

THE REMARKABLE JOURNEY OF INDIGENOUS CANINE MANAK: A TESTAMENT TO CAPABILITY AND TRAINING

**Dr. Ankit Kumar Singh, AC (Vet),
15 Bn, ITBP**

In a world where the bond between humans and their canine companions continues to thrive, the story of MANAK, a two-year-old Bhutia dog serving with the 15th Battalion of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) Force in Udhampur, Jammu and Kashmir, serves as a poignant reminder of the unique capabilities and spirit inherent in our local dog breeds. Hailing from the National Training Centre for Dogs (NTCD) in Bhanu Panchkula, MANAK embodies resilience and potential, having graduated from his training in January 2024.

After completing his rigorous training, MANAK took on significant duties during the Amarnath Yatra 2024 and participated in the Republic Day



Manak on Duty: Safeguarding Amarnath Pilgrims in 2024



introducing MANAK to obstacle training.

Over the following weeks, MANAK began to thrive. Day by day, his handler dedicated time to help him familiarize himself with the various physical challenges of the training ground. This process was not merely about physical exercise; it was an opportunity for MANAK to develop trust, confidence, and a sense of accomplishment. His natural curiosity transformed what began as simple jumps and climbs into a joyous exploration of his capabilities. Within just 15 days, MANAK excelled in navigating the obstacles, turning what could have been a mundane training task into an enjoyable and rewarding experience for both canine and handler.

Parade of 2023-2024, showcasing the diligence and versatility of indigenous canine in challenging environments. The picturesque battalion campus, nestled in the serene Udhampur valley, provides a conducive atmosphere for training, boasting a well-equipped canine training ground filled with a variety of obstacles designed to sharpen the skills and agility of canine companions.

Despite the structured training curriculum at NTCD, which focuses on essential obedience and operational skills, MANAK's time at NCTD was marked by a structured training regime, but the specific focus on obstacle training was overlooked due to the shortened course duration.

Observing his enthusiasm whenever

he approached the obstacle training area was like witnessing an artist admiring a blank canvas, brimming with potential. Seeing this spark of excitement, his handler, HC/AT(DH) Manish Kumar, decided to harness this enthusiasm by

The journey of MANAK reflects the broader narrative of indigenous canines and their crucial roles alongside humans in security and community service. These canines are not just pets; they are partners, reservoirs of potential waiting to be unlocked through



Manak Performing a Two-Wing Jump



understanding and training. With dedicated handlers and supportive environments, indigenous dogs like MANAK can achieve greatness and contribute meaningfully to their units and forces.

In a world increasingly dominated by synthetic experiences, let us celebrate and encourage the authentic bonds formed between humans and indigenous canine, recognizing their value in service, companionship, and our shared humanity. The story of MANAK is one of encouragement, not just for the canine community but also for all who seek to recognize the power of patience, observation, and adaptability in training. As an indigenous canine, MANAK serves as a reminder of the talents innate to our local breeds, and his journey inspires us all to explore and nurture the potential that lies within. The camaraderie between MANAK and his handlers exemplifies the spirit of service and partnership, reinforcing the belief that together, they can overcome any challenge.

As we celebrate MANAK's achievements, we look forward to witnessing his continued growth and contributions to the ITBP and the nation as a whole. His story is just beginning.



Handler training their canine



Dr. Ankit Kumar Singh AC (Vet) started his tenure with ITBP in 2022. He is an alumnus of NDVSU, Jabalpur, and pursued his postgraduate studies in Animal Nutrition at ANDUAT, Ayodhya. Presently, he serves with ITBP in Udhampur, Jammu & Kashmir. The officer is an instructor qualified in the All Arms Basic Riding and Animal Management - OJN, as well as the Advanced All Arms Equitation & Animal Management (OJN) course at RVC Centre & College Meerut.

MY THOUGHT ON POST-BREEDING/PRE-TRAINING CONSIDERATIONS

Dr. Arun Sanadhya, 2IC(Vet), 43 Bn ITBP



I still get a thrill when I watch my latest litter barreling across the yard—each pup a miniature athlete in fur. Before they ever wobble on their paws, I've already mapped out the qualities I want: the lean power of their shoulders, the steadiness in their gaze, the spark of curiosity in their eyes. To me, breeding isn't just matchmaking; it's the hands-on application of genetics. I pore over pedigrees and health clearances the way other folks read novels, charting which bloodlines will deliver the grit and grace a police dog demands.



Every morning, I trot out my favorite stud—his shoulders rippling under a glossy coat—and pair him with a mare-bright dam whose pulse never races, even when I squeak the training dummy across her path. I do it all intentionally: I know that natural selection might give wild pups the traits to survive on their own, but what a K-9 unit needs is an engineered mix of stamina, strength, and soulful focus.

I've seen German Shepherds vault fences with ease, Malinois dart through underbrush at 40 miles per hour, even Dobermans hold a corner like seasoned athletes. But it's not enough to pick a big, muscular dog—you've got to balance power with durability. A

Pups undergoing 'mental stimulation' play training

dog that crumbles under a single bad landing requires long training. So I test tendon strength, joint alignment, heart rate recovery—you name it. I've drawn my own diagrams of musculature and tendons just to fine-tune which lines produce pups that can chase suspects through alleyways without blowing out a knee.

Then there's the mind game. A K-9 that's all brawn but no brain is like a car without a steering wheel. I make sure each pup gets daily obstacle courses, scent puzzles, even impromptu "distraction drills" (fireworks, traffic noises, you get the idea). A dog that's mentally fit stays sharp under pressure, reads a room in a heartbeat, and never forgets that its handler's voice is the only thing that matters when adrenaline floods the senses.

Choosing the right breed is my secret sauce. I lean on centuries of selective breeding: Belgian Malinois for their laser focus, German Shepherds for loyalty plus quick-study intelligence, and Labradors when the job calls for a nose that could rival any lab instrument. Have a unit that needs narcotics detection? Labradors and their unflappable cool are the go-to. Bomb squads? You want that calm, steady inhale from a Lab or the intense prey drive of a Malinois. Patrol and apprehension? That's where the Doberman's posture alone can turn a corner into a standoff.

Every pairing I oversee is more than paperwork—it's a promise to the future handler out there, on night shift or chasing down leads in a

snowstorm. Knowing that a well-bred dog can save a life, pull a missing child out of the woods, or simply give a crime-weary officer a companion who never wavers—that drives me.

If you're curious about where we go from here: genetic screening will only get more precise, letting us weed out hip dysplasia or cardiac issues before a puppy even takes its first breath. Ethical breeding practices are rising up, too—because long-term health means a longer career in the streets, and that's what a true police dog deserves. Next time you see a K-9 on patrol, know there's an entire unseen lineage of careful choices—and a breeder like me—behind every wag of that heroic tail.



Dr. Arun Sanadhya, M.V.Sc. (Surgery and Radiology), 2IC (Vet), ITBP has done specialized training in "Modern Techniques for Orthopedic Surgery in Canines", Small Animal Ultrasound and Diagnostic. He joined ITBP in 2012, and completed "Dog Handling and Management Course" from NTCD, Bhanu in year 2015 with "AX" grading. He served as Officer Commanding "Dog wing" of NTCD&A ITBP for almost four years. He had a major role to play in the excellent standards of CISF K9 training during his stint at the 'Dog Training School' CISF, Ranchi. Presently he is posted at 43 Bn ITBP.



TAKING K9 TRAINING METHODOLOGY BEYOND BEHAVIORAL MOULD

Dr. B. Veeraj, DIG, Principal, DB&TS, CRPF, Bangalore

Police Service K9 training is designed to prepare dogs to perform specific tasks and to exhibit appropriate social behavior within the organizational work environment. It

is a dynamic enterprise that requires understanding canine intelligence and framing problems in ways K9s can interpret and respond to. Police Service K9s (PSKs) are increasingly

in demand due to the growing complexity of criminal activity and the challenges in addressing such threats effectively.

Hostile entities across borders are supplying weapons and explosives to those seeking to harm the nation. Furthermore, the widespread dissemination of information regarding the fabrication and use of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) by anti-national elements has led to tragic loss of life and inflicted deep psychological scars on victims, their families, and society at large. IEDs can be planned, assembled, and deployed with relative ease—either activated by the victim or triggered remotely. Their sudden and disorienting impact increases the response time, often allowing perpetrators to escape.

Countering the IED threat requires a multi-pronged strategy, with the K9 unit playing a leading role in detecting and alerting authorities to planted explosives and tracking down covert anti-national operatives. There is an urgent need to integrate the latest insights into K9 training, including cognitive tools, neuroscience concepts, ethological studies, and technological advancements. Presently, most K9 training institutions rely solely on behavioral methods, which calls for a comprehensive review and revision of their curriculum frameworks.

Thanks to their remarkable olfactory abilities and scent discrimination, K9s are ideal candidates for police duties. Having been domesticated within human-made environments, they have evolved to read human intentions, infer meaning from our behavior, and serve as cooperative partners in our collective journey through history. Despite certain cognitive limitations, dogs can

intuit human motivations and solve problems structured by humans.

Interestingly, both humans and K9s often work to solve similar challenges—a phenomenon known as cognitive convergence—wherein distinct species develop parallel problem-solving abilities through different evolutionary paths. This convergence and the co-option of K9s as intelligent allies present a compelling opportunity to further harness their abilities in police work through strategic behavioral shaping and cognitive enhancement.

K9 training has undergone several transitions over the years. One of the persistent challenges is retaining trained behaviors and ensuring they remain effective in turbulent and high-stress environments such as war zones, airports, and public gatherings. This brings forth a fundamental question: How robust is the behavioral paradigm in eliciting stress-resistant, learned responses in such operational settings?

Is behavioral training alone sufficient to prevent the extinction of trained behaviors? How can training transcend the confines of lab-conditioned responses? What insights and studies would be useful in designing more effective training curricula? How does the complexity of modern society challenge the tasking of K9s? How can problems be framed in a way that dogs can understand and solve in dynamic environments? At what age does trade-specific imprinting produce optimal results? How can advances in genetic research be

integrated with police service tasks in K9 training?

These are some of the critical questions that have occupied my mind, especially after presiding over multiple K9 assessment tests.

Ongoing research into canine intelligence can support the human framing of problems and the development of dog capability-based solutions. By interrogating different Police Service K9 (PSK) methodologies and practices, we can push the current boundaries of the domain.

Aligning Training with Natural K9 Behavior

One of the main challenges in PSK training is preserving the natural instincts of the dogs. As Dr. Sudhakar Natarajan, DIG(Vet) ITBP, aptly puts it: “The puppy in the dog should not be killed.” It is imperative to maintain natural behaviors, as dogs possess intelligence comparable to that of young children.

Training should feel like play to the K9s, as that aligns with their nature. Their world is shaped by primal instincts, innate drives, and a desire to please their human handlers. Tasks should therefore be introduced like games and rewarded with toys, tug ropes, or treats—whatever best suits each dog's interest.

Furthermore, stereotypical behavior patterns have hereditary roots. K9s show significant breed-based diversity in these inherited traits, making dogs a veritable genetic gold mine.



multidimensional and subject to a wide range of interpretations.

Studies on canine behavioral genetics have provided valuable insights into breed-specific trainability, sociability, temperament, and other fundamental traits. Developing a detailed and domain-specific training framework, aligned with the organizational mandate, will further assist in selecting appropriate breeds for specific tasks.

Behavioral Methods in K9 Training

1. Pavlovian Conditioning

Classical conditioning, developed by Ivan Pavlov, uses associations between stimuli and responses to train animals. A biological stimulus is paired with a neutral one so that, over time, the animal learns to respond to the previously neutral stimulus. For example, if food is consistently offered following the ringing of a bell, the bell (neutral) becomes associated with food (biological), and the dog will eventually respond to the bell alone.

Key roles of classical conditioning include:

- Converting primary reinforcers into secondary reinforcers
- Overcoming fear through controlled associations
- Imprinting target odors using food or toy rewards
- Using clicker training to mark correct behavioral responses

Challenges with associative odor imprinting:

- Weak associative learning in

Behavioral Conditioning and Genetics in Training

Trained behavior is typically achieved through classical conditioning, positive reinforcement, and regularly scheduled refresher training. These techniques have largely proven

successful, supported by strict regimens and consistent practice at training institutions.

However, when tasked with preventing the extinction of trained behaviors in increasingly complex operational environments, the challenges become

some scenarios

- Low vapor pressure odors may not attract strong canine attention
- Food odors may interfere with target scent imprinting
- Conditioned stimuli may face extinction in the absence of reinforcers
- Learning becomes a byproduct of motor action repetition, not cognitive understanding

1. Operant Conditioning

Developed by Edward Thorndike, operant conditioning emphasizes how environmental consequences shape behavior. Positive reinforcement strengthens behavior, while punishment, lack of reinforcement, or reward withdrawal diminishes undesired behavior. It is also applied in discrimination learning: correct responses to target odors are reinforced, whereas incorrect ones (responses to non-target odors) are ignored.

Key advantages of operant conditioning:

- Optimizes training to build durable, reliable behavior
- Works effectively in real-world environments with distractions
- Enhances accurate target odor identification and reduces false alerts
- Improves scent discrimination capabilities
- Enables performance even under low vapor pressure odor conditions

Advanced methodologies within operant conditioning include:

- Errorless Discrimination:

Exposing K9s to target and similar non-target odors to encourage accurate detection through positive reinforcement.

- Concept Formation Training: Encouraging innate cognitive mapping to help dogs conceptualize tasks.
- Reinforcement Schedules: Preventing extinction by using periodic refresher training and strategically timed reinforcement.

Beyond the Behavioral Paradigm

There are intrinsic limitations to behavioral methodologies:

- They address only observable behavior and overlook cognitive depth.
- The assumption of universal stimulus-response application disregards species-specific intelligence.
- Laboratory-based dog cognition studies often oversimplify canine intelligence.
- Modern tools such as neuroscience, neuroplasticity studies, and theory of mind models can provide deeper insights into canine potential and revolutionize working dog training.

Social Learning Theories

Social learning integrates various processes in K9 training by examining how dogs learn through social agents—either other dogs or humans. It emphasizes observational learning, imitation, and the modeling of actions.

Key aspects:

- Dogs acquire life skills through

conspecific learning—observing littermates or parents.

- Interspecies learning fosters cooperative communication, helping dogs solve tasks by watching humans (e.g., detour tasks).
- Domestication has uniquely shaped canine learning adaptability across diverse environments.

Cautionary notes for social learning:

- Detection dogs relying too heavily on handlers for cues may give false indications.
- K9s should identify target odors independently, not infer based on human body language.
- Careful odor imprinting is crucial; dogs must distinguish target odors from background scents.
- Handlers should be aware of dogs' ability to read intentions and avoid unintentionally influencing behavior.

Methodologies and the Way Forward

- Training cannot override inherited breed differences in learning capacity; selecting the appropriate breed for specific roles is essential.
- Attempting to retrain a sight hound as a scent tracker is both anatomically and genetically challenging. Their visual-oriented traits cannot be rewired within a single canine lifetime.
- All breeds possess natural behavioral repertoires. Tapping into these traits optimizes their performance in police service roles.

- Training shapes functional behavior but may conflict with innate drives. Studying breed-specific ethology is essential before assigning dogs to task-specific modules.
- If a dog's inherent motor patterns align with the task, less behavioral shaping is needed. Conditioning alone is vulnerable to extinction; consistent refresher training is vital. Natural alignment between breed traits and assigned duties ensures better performance and longevity.

Embracing Modern Technology in K9 Imprinting Protocols

The process of imprinting K9s with a target odor is fraught with numerous challenges. One of the most critical tasks for trainers is identifying and eliminating errors that may arise while designing imprinting protocols. Foremost among these is determining whether the K9 is actually imprinted on the true target odor or merely on an accompanying scent. In the case of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), the target odor is the vapor signature of the explosive material itself. However, K9s may inadvertently imprint on associated smells such as the plastic container, packaging materials, or even the human scent of handlers who have touched explosive samples or pseudo-scent kits.

To overcome such challenges, some Western countries are now using advanced techniques like Gas Chromatography in imprinting protocols for vapor wake K9s. This approach enables training dogs

to follow the scent trail of moving explosive materials. For instance, Anti-National Elements (ANEs) often assemble explosives in stages across time and space—as seen in the Pulwama bombing of a CRPF convoy. Using gas chromatography, trainers can catalog volatile molecules released from explosive materials. In this process, the substance is heated between 200°C and 300°C in a controlled chamber. As the gases release, they separate based on molecular weight—creating an “arpeggio” of scent compounds, much like crude oil is refined into various products (kerosene, petrol, diesel).

Once sorted, these gas components are analyzed using Olfactometry, which helps regulate vapor pressure—a crucial step in effective imprinting, as K9s must learn to detect scents from high to low vapor pressure.

Additionally, Mass Spectrometry helps convert scent signatures into visible images. Each scent molecule is represented by a colored peak, helping researchers identify the specific components of the scent profile. This technology clears the ambiguity in problem framing for human trainers and distinguishes the target odor from any accompanying odors.

Toward Smarter Protocols: Cognition and Neuroplasticity in K9 Training

Successful training methodologies must integrate evolving imprinting protocols with concurrent developments in K9 cognition,

neuroplasticity, and breed-specific intelligence. Every breed possesses distinct characteristics and varying responses to learning and imprinting strategies. Trainability is influenced by both heredity and behavioral adaptability. Thus, training tasks should align with each breed's natural behavioral repertoire.

- Scent hounds, for instance, are calm, cooperative, and well-adapted to human environments.
- Retrievers have a “soft mouth,” suited for gently carrying game birds, making them less appropriate for assault-related tasks.
- Herding dogs are conditioned to control movement and guard livestock, often exhibiting restrained aggression, which can be valuable in high-alert yet controlled engagements.

Understanding these breed tendencies is essential to ensure alignment between task requirements and instinctual canine behavior.

Conclusion: From Behaviorism to Experiential Intelligence

Behaviorism maintains that species—including humans—exhibit observable responses to stimuli, and that such behavior can be generalized for problem-solving and training. Since the internal mental processes of a dog cannot be directly observed, behaviorism emphasizes outward expressions as the sole basis for assessing and training capabilities.

Indeed, breed-specific traits have been studied, tested, and

effectively matched to functional roles through behavioral methodologies. The large-scale deployment of military dogs during the World Wars is testimony to this success. According to the Imperial War Museums, over 16 million animals served during World War I, including approximately 250,000 dogs. These dogs were valued for their acute scent detection, agility, and unwavering loyalty.

However, the behavioral paradigm—while effective—functions largely as an explanatory model. To unlock deeper canine potential, it must evolve into an experiential framework that delves into internal cognitive processes. Doing so would allow for the holistic development of canine personalities, helping them work in low-stress environments while

retaining independent decision-making capabilities.

Modern training must empower K9s to solve problems autonomously, with humans offering guidance rather than micromanaging actions. Embracing cutting-edge technologies, neuroscientific insights, and innovative training methodologies is no longer a choice—it's a necessity.



Dr. B. Veerraju, DIG, presently working as Principal, Dog Breeding & Training School, Taralu, Bangalore. During the Service, the Officer is awarded UN Medal for serving in the UNMIK, Police Medal for Gallantry, Home Minister Medal for Excellence in Training apart from DG, CRPF Golden Disc for operational achievements as well as Bronze Disc for Administrative achievements and innumerable appreciation letters. The Officer also presented 17 research Papers on various topics at various national and International seminars.

DRONES AND DRONE DETECTION DOGS: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN PRESENT DAY SCENARIO

Dr. Pankaj Kumar, Comdt (Vet), NTCD&A, ITBP

Over the past decade, I have witnessed the incredible evolution of drone technology. What once seemed futuristic is now a reality—drones are everywhere, from professional industries to everyday civil applications. With this explosive growth, I see a vast range of types of drone in use, each designed for specific purpose. But beyond commercial applications, drones have transformed modern warfare, drastically improving precision and operational efficiency.

During the recent Indo-Pak conflict, I felt the shift in warfare as drones became the defining factor in military strategy. The presence of UAVs on both sides marked a new era—one where unseen eyes and

unmanned precision could dictate escalation or restraint. This new form of combat is unlike anything I have seen before.

I have learned that drones can play multiple roles, including decoys or suppression tools against enemy air defenses. They enter contested airspace, triggering radar emissions that expose vulnerabilities. Once detected, they become targets for other munitions, such as loitering drones or precision-guided missiles. I see this exact strategy being employed in the ongoing Ukraine-Russia war, where both nations rely on drones for offensive and defensive operations. Their dual purpose—targeting and triggering—proves that drones

have become force multipliers, neutralizing threats without risking manned aircraft.

Unfortunately, I have also seen drones being misused by adversaries in illicit activities, such as smuggling narcotics, counterfeit currency, and illegal weapons across borders. These advancements, while powerful, also introduce new security challenges that demand vigilance.

In the recent cross-border hostilities during Operation Sindoor, I observed how warfare took a dramatic turn. This time, tanks and fighter jets—traditionally the dominant forces—faded into the background. Instead,

Types Of Drones



Each type has unique capabilities, from hobby use to professional industry applications.

drones emerged as the battle's central figures, serving in surveillance, precision strikes, and countermeasures. For the first time, drones didn't just support military operations; they defined them.

As I look ahead, I understand that drones will continue to shape the future of combat, security, and even daily life. Whether used for strategic defense or unethical smuggling, they have permanently altered the landscape of modern warfare. And as technology continues to advance, I know their role will only become more pivotal

What is a drone?

A "Drone" is an unmanned aerial vehicle. That is a machine that can fly without a human pilot. Its flight path is programmed by software or controlled by remote control.

Drone Detection Dogs(DDD/ D3) -

A "Drone Detection Dog" is a dog trained to identify and alert its handler to the presence of drones by recognizing the unique sounds or movements associated with

them. These dogs, often K9 units, utilize their heightened sense of hearing and keen observation to detect drones operating at a distance. These dogs are particularly useful in border security, where they can help detect drones carrying contraband or other illegal materials. They can also be used for general security purposes and protecting vital installations.

In modern border security, the integration of K9 units trained to detect drones can play a pivotal role in significant advancement in counter-unmanned aerial vehicle (C-UAV) strategies. These specially trained dogs are being deployed to identify and respond to unauthorized drone activities along national borders and near critical vital establishments.

Benefits of D3 -

1. Detection dogs are trained to recognize the unique sounds and vibrations produced by drones. Their acute hearing allows them to detect drone activity at distances and altitudes that might be challenging for human or electronic sensors.

This early detection capability enables timely responses to potential threats.

2. While radar and electronic surveillance systems are effective, they can sometimes be limited by environmental factors or technical malfunctions. Detection dogs provide a complementary layer of security, offering a biological detection method that is less susceptible to such limitations. Their presence enhances the overall effectiveness of border security operations.
3. Deploying of K9 units for drone detection is a cost-effective approach compared to the installation and maintenance of advanced electronic surveillance systems. Dogs can operate in various terrains and conditions, providing flexible and non-intrusive monitoring without the need for extensive infrastructure. These D3 can be deployed alongside Antidrone system to get best results in our border Management and security.
4. BSF has initiated training programs for canine units to detect drones along borders and near vital installations. These trained dogs have demonstrated success in identifying drone activities, leading to proactive measures against potential security breaches.
5. The deployment of detection dogs adds a dynamic and adaptive element to border security strategies. Their ability to respond to evolving threats, such as the increasing use



of drones for surveillance or checking smuggling, ensures that security forces are better equipped to protect national interests with the Moto- “Sniff the threat, before it strikes with Zero error”.

Opportunities-

Dogs can be trained to identify the specific sounds of drone operation, such as the buzzing of propellers or the overall mechanical noise. Once a drone is detected, the dog alerts its handler through various signals, such as sitting, barking, or simply showing a specific body language.

Dogs have a highly developed sense of smell, which allows them to detect various scents, including those associated with fuel, metal, and other materials used in drones. Here are some key points regarding this concept:

Dogs have a natural curiosity and territorial instincts, which can make them react unpredictably to unfamiliar objects like drones. Some may be frightened by the noise and movement, while others may see them as a threat or a toy to chase. Understanding dog's

behavior and response to drones will be the first step in training.

Challenges-

If we see the modern military drone like Kamikaze, Heron and Reaper etc because of their tactical maneuverability, their Small size, low altitude operation and similarities with other flying objects make Radar system ineffective.

Their high speed and maneuverability of military drone it is very difficult to drone detection dog to give positive sign as it is matter of seconds only. However DDD (D3) can help the Border security forces to detect conventional drones that are being used by adversaries/ smugglers to illegal transborder transport of Narcotics and other banned substances to India.

Now a day lots of advancements and technologies are being used to make advanced version of Drones that can be fitted with GPS and having fixed wing technology with VTOL operation that also giving tough defy to D3.

For dogs it will be difficult to differentiate our and enemy UAVs/ Drones however same D3 can be

used to track down illegal drugs and it may act as pivotal tool in combating drug trafficking.

But among all adversaries and limitations, D3 may have enormous potential to be one of the detrimental effects to our ANEs and by virtue of changing our training methodologies and proper deployment of D3.

Conclusion

Drone detection dogs are emerging as a vital component in the multifaceted approach to border security. Their unique abilities to detect and respond to aerial threats enhance the capabilities of traditional surveillance systems, providing a robust defence against modern security challenges. Definitely it gives us new field and opportunity to work for better surveillance. By considering the enormous and multifaceted capabilities of K9 alongwith adopting and amending the dog training methodologies as per modern requirements, we can guard and protect our border and maintain our national security like “Sniff terror before it strikes” against occurrence of any unwanted incidences.



Dr. Pankaj Kumar, Commandant/Vet, was commissioned in ITBP in the year 2002. The officer is an alumnus of Pantnagar Veterinary College and having master degree in Veterinary Surgery and Radiology. He has also done ADTO course in RVC Meerut. He's presently commanding, Animal Training School (ATS), ITBP, Lohitpur (Arunachal Pradesh). He has vast experience of working in various capacities of field and peace establishments. He has earlier commanded National Training Centre for Dogs (NTCD) ITBP, gaining rich experience in training of Police K9s for diverse objectives. Officer also have experience to work in the field of USAR Trg under Indo-Swiss collaboration and pioneer in establishing K9 training in the field of Urban Search and Rescue for dogs and Dog Handlers with Swiss instructors.

COUNTERING UNCONVENTIONAL THREATS AND ILLICIT ACTIVITIES

Dr. Sandeep Gupta, Commadant (Vet), BSF

Introduction

Since ancient times, dogs have been trained and used for war as scouts, sentries, trackers, patrol, messenger and ambulance dogs. The first recorded use of military dogs were in the early 14th century in France, where dogs were used to guard docks and piers. By the late 14th century, bloodhounds were used as slough dogs. During World War I and II dogs were used to detect mines, explosives, booby traps and also locate camouflaged enemy snipers. The Soviets used dogs as anti tank weapons with explosives strapped on their backs.

The German police selected the German Shepherd Dog as the ideal breed for police work and opened up the first dog training school in 1920 in Green heide. In India, war dog training was introduced for a short duration in 1943. Later on full-fledged Dog Training School was established at Meerut Cantt in December 1959 besides similar efforts by some state/provincial police departments.

Indian Land and Sea Boundaries

India has land border and a coastline of 15,106.7 Km and 7,516.6 Km respectively. A brief of length of our land borders with neighbouring countries are as under:-

S No	Country	Length (Km)	Guarding Force
(a)	Bangladesh	4,096 Km	Border Security Force
(b)	Bhutan	578 Km	SashastraSeemaBal
(c)	China	3,488 Km	Indo-Tibetan Border Police & Special Frontier Force
(d)	Myanmar	1,643 Km	Assam Rifles and Indian Army
(e)	Nepal	1,752 Km	SashastraSeemaBal
(f)	Pakistan	3,310 Km	Border Security Force

Security Forces

Border Security Force (BSF) is the largest border guarding Force of the world. Established in December 1965, in the aftermath of the Second Indo Pakistani War, it is a component of the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs). It has been guarding the India-Pakistan Border since 1965 and the Indo-Bangladeshi Border since 1971.

Other CAPFs include Indo Tibetan Border Police which is responsible for guarding India's border with China, Assam Rifles which is tasked with guarding the Indo Myanmar Border and Sashastra Seema Bal which is deployed along borders with Nepal and Bhutan.

Military Working Dogs/ Police Service K9s

There are two broad categories or verticals in which service canines are trained-Detection or Protection work. Such dogs differ from a 'pet' or even a 'specialized dog'

in terms of the nature of work. A pet may be used as a companion with just enough training to perform mundane tasks as fetching newspapers, playing with children and doing basic obedience; specialized dogs are trained to perform variable tasks such as guiding the blind, detection of specific diseases including cancers etc. A service K9/military working dog is imparted training in tactical obedience and in one of the two verticals i.e. protection or detection work. BSF is now training dual purpose dogs combining the capabilities of both the verticals in a single K9.



The protection group includes Guard or Assault dog used to watch for and guard people or property against unwanted or unexpected intruders. Assault dogs are often used to burst terrorist hideouts and are trained to attack intruders on command from their trainer from a distance. The dog is discerning so that it does not annoy or attack the resident humans or common crowd.

Canines as a Deterrent at Borders

Traditionally the canines are acting as a Force multiplier and augmenting the overall border security efforts by assisting in strategic operations encompassing Countering Infiltration for which infantry patrol and tracker dogs are mainly used to track down terrorists/intruders who are trying to infiltrate or have managed to get into own territory through the border. Narcotics and contraband detection dogs are playing crucial role in detection of various types of contrabands including cough syrups and Yaba tablets. Contraband also includes other drugs, historical artefacts, weapons, tobacco, and alcohol. Another traditional category of Police Service K9s is Explosive and weapon detection dogs which are used to detect weapons and explosives at borders and during internal security duties. Yet another type of dogs used in BSF are Perimeter security and patrolling dogs which are deployed at BOPs and other crucial locations to safeguard the area from unwanted and unsolicited intrusions. Naka Dogs with required assault

capabilities are another important category of dogs used by BSF. Their role is especially important for countering Border Action Team attacks. Mine detection dogs are also used in border security as many of the border areas have legacy mines spread over vast area which got drifted due by natural causes. SAR (Search & Rescue) dogs are also trained and utilized as per requirement.

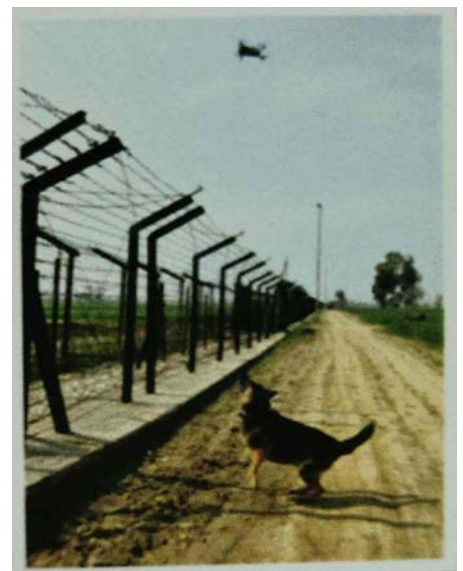
One challenging task in day to day border guarding is Fence Gates Management. Farmers of border villages, especially in western theatre, own fertile agricultural land that exists between border fencing and zero line. These farmers are permitted to carry out agricultural activities on such land for which they go across the fence using gated pathways. Tractors, trolleys, large agricultural equipment and tools, labour etc. cross to and from There and always chances of smuggling of explosive/narcotic material and weapons during such movement and this is a big challenge for BSF. Our dogs play a crucial role during such movement. Mere presence of sniffer dogs at Fence Gates during such movement of farmers creates a scenario of deterrence and prevents any anti national activities.

New field are also explored to counter newer threats. One such threat is from intruding UAVs and drones. Dogs are currently being trained to detect drones and are found to be efficient in indicating drone presence due to their highly developed sense of hearing. These dogs are conditioned on particular acoustic signatures. Smaller

drones which may escape radars may easily be detected by dogs and can be helpful in preventing ingress leading to security hazards. Such dogs basically act as an Early Warning Device and alerting the troops.

Besides these, other initiatives include dual-purpose or multipurpose dogs which are being trained to harness the capabilities among both verticals of protection and detection. 'Anti-Ambush' dog teams are helpful in detecting the location of ambush and attack as a group of four or more K9s to overpower the attackers and disarm them. 'Handler neutral' approach of training is also being implemented in which a team of dogs and their handlers. Initiative has also been taken to train Mahila Dog Handlers and the results are quite promising.

Another futuristic approach is to breed, rear and train the indigenous breeds of dogs (Rampur Hound and Mudhol Hound). Indian breeds





have been found to be more suited to climatic conditions in border areas and in ANO theatre. These dogs are highly resistant to diseases, require less maintenance and comforts, can sustain long hours of deployment and are very agile and athletic. Their sniffing capabilities are also found to be at par with other traditional breeds. Sustained and consistent efforts are required to understand the basic behaviour, temperament and requirements of these dogs so that optimum training methodologies can be devised based on scientific approach. BSF proudly presented a demonstration exclusively with Indian Breeds of dogs to the hon'ble Prime Minister on the occasion of National Unity Day on 31st Oct 2022 at Kevadia, Gujarat.

Another innovative approach is utilizing the locally available Indian

Pariah dogs which are available in plenty in the vicinities of border out posts. This approach consists of careful selection, limited socialization, in-situ training and amalgamation in routine operational deployment with troops. A guide book has also been published on the subject.

The use of Police Service K9s as integral part of overall operational doctrine in border guarding has been yielding fruitful results and newer roles of dogs are being continuously explored. Their exceptional olfactory capabilities, hearing capabilities, combined with rigorous training, make them invaluable assets in the fight against anti-national elements. The integration of canine power is a vital component in securing borders and safeguarding national interests.



Dr. Sandeep Gupta Comdt. (Vet) is a Veterinary graduate of Veterinary University, Hisar (Haryana). The officer is serving in BSF since 1997. He has 28 years of experience in the field of Dog Training. He is National Resource Person and Master Trainer of DoPT, Govt of India for Training of Trainers (accredited courses from Thames Valley University, UK). He is also Certified Project Management Professional (PMP®) from Project Management Institute, Pennsylvania, USA. The officer also holds PGDBM, PGDCA, PGDAW (IGNOU). He is an Empanelled Faculty for Rashtriya Raksha University, ISTM, Veterinary Universities, NDRF Academy, National Academy of Training EPFO and ZIET



FOLLOWING THE GHOST: UNVEILING THE METHODOLOGY, IMPORTANCE, AND CONSIDERATIONS OF VAPOR WAKE K9 TRAINING

Dr. Vinay Shankar Tyagi, 2IC (Vet), NTCD&A ITBP

I have come to understand that in today's world, where security concerns are ever-growing, the ability to detect hidden threats in crowded, fast-moving environments is more crucial than ever. That's where the extraordinary Vapor Wake K9 training comes in—a specialized approach that prepares dogs to identify and track microscopic airborne scent particles from individuals carrying explosives.

Unlike traditional bomb detection dogs that alert handlers only when

they encounter a concentrated odor at a stationary point, I've seen how Vapor Wake dogs work differently. They don't just sniff for explosives—they follow a scent plume that lingers in the air behind a moving person, allowing them to track potential threats in real time. This unique capability makes them invaluable in crowded areas like airports, stadiums, and public gatherings, offering an advanced layer of security without disrupting the flow of people.

I've watched how these highly

trained dogs revolutionize proactive threat detection, adding an extra dimension to security strategies. Their ability to continuously scan and follow scent trails provides a seamless and efficient approach to identifying threats before they escalate, making our world a safer place.

I've immersed myself in the world of Vapor Wake K9 training, and I can confidently say—it's nothing short of revolutionary. As the dog progresses, the training becomes more dynamic and complex,

preparing them for real-world challenges.

I've seen firsthand how these dogs develop **speed and agility**, learning to track a moving target even at a brisk jog. They're tested in **crowded environments** filled with distractions like food smells and loud noises, ensuring they stay focused on the target scent. The training also incorporates **varying concealment methods**, mimicking realistic scenarios where explosives might be hidden under clothing or in bags.

What really impresses me is their ability to distinguish between scents in **crowded spaces**—tracking a dangerous odor while filtering out countless other smells from nearby individuals. They even go through **"No Find" scenarios**, where no explosive is present, teaching them to confidently signal negative results and prevent false alerts.

Mastering Search Patterns and Alert Behaviors

By the final stages, the dogs have refined their ability to scan large, dynamic areas, systematically following vapor trails. Their alert behavior must be clear and non-disruptive—sometimes a focused gaze, a subtle posture shift, or a sit signal.

The Essentials of Training Success

I know that getting a Vapor Wake dog to perform at elite levels requires attention to key factors:

- **Dog Selection:** Not every dog has the temperament and skillset for this intense work. It takes a high-drive, well-balanced dog with sharp olfactory abilities.
- **Trainer Expertise:** Trainers must deeply understand scent dynamics, canine behavior, and positive reinforcement to build a confident, reliable K9.
- **Realistic Training Environments:** The dog needs exposure to airports, stadiums, public transport hubs—places where they'll actively work.
- **Odor Control:** To prevent desensitization, trainers manage scent exposure carefully, ensuring the dog stays sharp.
- **Handler Training:** A well-trained handler is crucial in interpreting alerts and guiding the dog through unpredictable environments.
- **Maintenance Training:** These skills aren't permanent—they require ongoing practice to keep the dog at peak performance.
- **Ethical Considerations:** Above all, the dog's well-being is a priority. Training must be

conducted ethically, ensuring they work without undue stress or harmful methods.

Why Vapor Wake K9 Teams Are Indispensable

I see Vapor Wake K9 teams as an **essential security asset**, offering a proactive approach to detecting threats before they reach vulnerable areas. Their presence strengthens security at airports, train stations, and large events, acting as a powerful deterrent against potential threats.

Their **mobility and versatility** allow them to move swiftly within a facility or event, screening individuals efficiently and unobtrusively. Unlike static security checkpoints, these dogs actively work on the move, responding to live scent trails rather than fixed odor locations.

A Game-Changer in Security

To me, Vapor Wake K9 training represents a **critical evolution in canine security**—a powerful blend of science, instinct, and careful training that equips dogs to handle complex environments. As security risks evolve, I believe these dogs will continue to shape the future of proactive threat detection, ensuring public spaces remain safe and secure.



Dr. Vinay Shankar Tyagi, 2IC (Vet) posted in the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), which he joined in 2012. He brings nine years of specialized experience in the crucial fields of dog training and handling, indicating a deep understanding of K9 units and their operational deployment. His insights likely stem from hands-on involvement with these highly trained animals within a challenging security environment.

PAWS ON THE GROUND: COUNTER-INSURGENCY AND ANTI-INFILTRATION OPERATIONS

Dr. Nandini Panwar AC (Vet), BSF



Dog Sheela with CT/DH Sujit Kumar Singh



Dog Somi with HC/DH Praveen

Introduction: Silent Warriors of the Border

In the high-stakes environment of border security, especially in sensitive regions like Jammu and Kashmir, the Border Security Force (BSF) requires not only strength and vigilance but also precision and adaptability. Among the many units that make up this elite force, one stands out for its silent efficiency, the K9 unit. These specially trained dogs have proven to be invaluable assets in counter-insurgency and

anti-infiltration operations across difficult terrains. With their sharp senses, unmatched loyalty, and tireless work ethic, K9 dogs support BSF personnel in some of the most challenging conditions. Whether it is tracking intruders through dense forests, detecting hidden explosives along rugged paths, or assisting in rescue missions after attacks, these canine soldiers are at the forefront of many successful operations. In Jammu and Kashmir, where infiltration attempts and militant activities are a constant threat, the

role of K9 dogs has become even more critical. Their presence not only enhances the effectiveness of patrol teams but also acts as a force multiplier in ensuring national security.

Unseen Sentries: K9 Capabilities in Border Operations

K9 dogs are trained for a wide range of tactical tasks that make them essential in BSF operations. Their primary roles include

detecting explosives and narcotics, tracking enemy movements, locating hidden weapons, and aiding in search-and-rescue efforts. These capabilities are especially valuable in areas where traditional surveillance tools may fall short due to terrain limitations. In border areas of Jammu and Kashmir, infiltration attempts often occur under the cover of darkness or through forested and mountainous routes. K9 units, with their heightened sense of smell and hearing, are capable of detecting human scent and movement over long distances. This allows BSF personnel to react swiftly and intercept threats before they escalate. In addition to detection work, these dogs also play a psychological role acting as a deterrent to intruders and boosting the morale of the troops they serve with.

Mastering the Mountains: Operating in Harsh Terrain

The hilly and often snow-covered terrain of Jammu and Kashmir presents unique challenges for border patrols. Steep slopes, narrow paths, and thick vegetation can hinder movement and limit visibility. However, BSF's K9 dogs are specially trained to navigate such environments with confidence and agility. Their ability to move silently, quickly, and efficiently across uneven ground makes them an asset during reconnaissance and tracking missions.

These canine units are acclimatized to the high altitudes and extreme temperatures of the region. Regular conditioning, specialized training, and a carefully monitored

diet ensure that the dogs remain physically fit for operations. In snow-covered areas where human footprints may fade or become misleading, dogs can still follow scent trails left by intruders. Their adaptability in such rugged terrain allows the BSF to extend its surveillance reach and conduct more effective patrolling in remote and high-risk zones.

The Handler's Bond: Trust Beyond Words

Behind every successful K9 operation is a deep, unspoken bond between the dog and its handler. This relationship is built on mutual trust, consistent training, and shared experiences in the field. Handlers not only train their dogs in obedience and operational tasks but also care for them like a family member—ensuring their health, comfort, and motivation remain strong in all conditions. In high-pressure situations such as counter-insurgency operations, a handler must be able to read the dog's signals instantly, while the dog must respond to the handler's commands without hesitation. This synchronization is the result of months, and often years of dedicated teamwork. The emotional connection between them is evident, especially in the field, where their coordination can mean the difference between

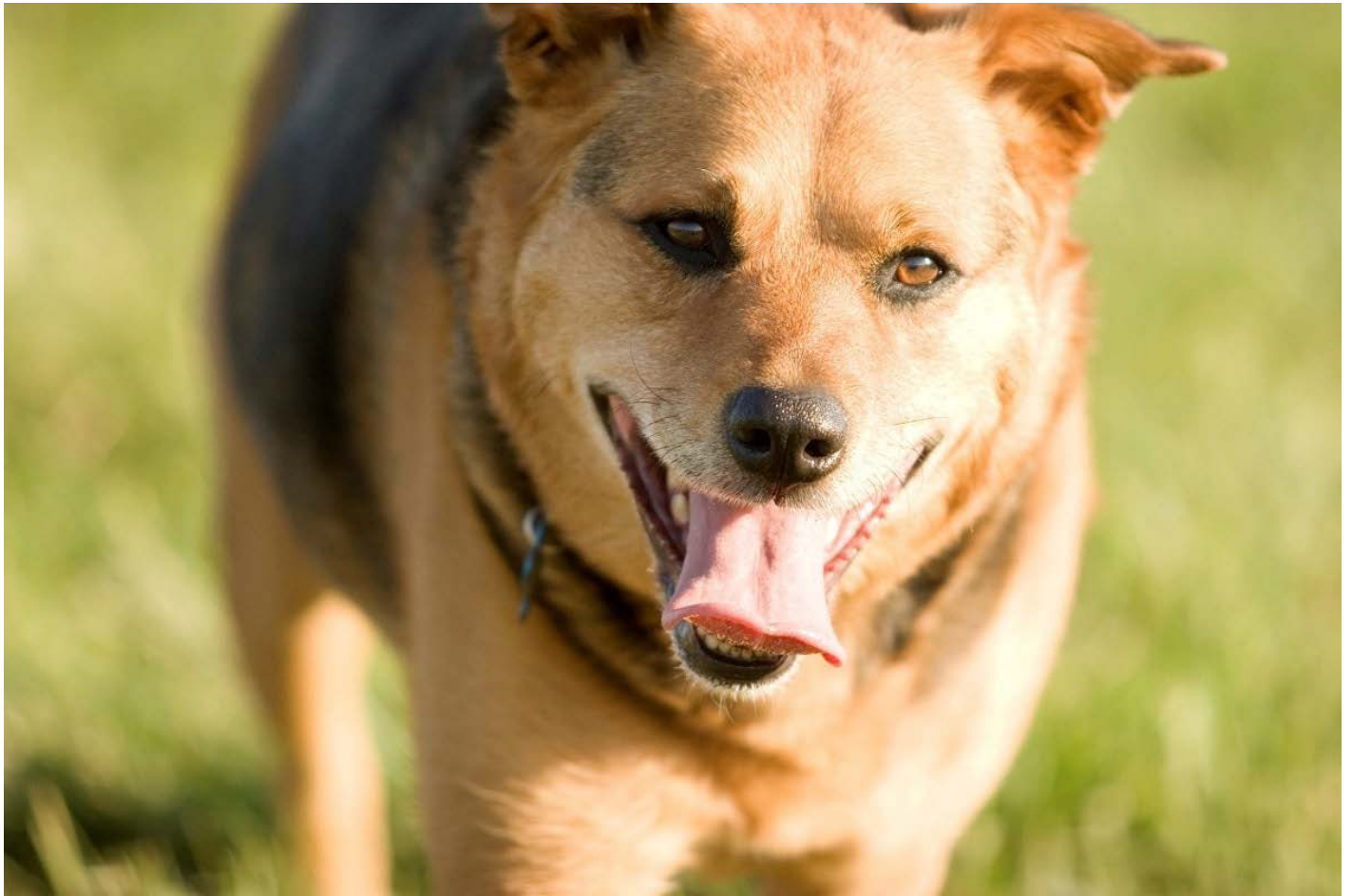
life and death. For the BSF, this partnership stands as a shining example of discipline, loyalty, and courage under fire.

Conclusion: The Way Forward for K9 Integration

As border threats continue to evolve in complexity, the importance of K9 units in the Border Security Force has never been greater. Their unmatched sensory abilities, combined with their courage and commitment, make them indispensable in counter-insurgency and anti-infiltration operations, especially in sensitive regions like Jammu and Kashmir. Their success stories speak volumes not only of their skill but also of their silent dedication to the nation's safety. To further enhance their effectiveness, ongoing investments in training, healthcare, and modern equipment for K9 units are essential. With better infrastructure, technological support, and expanded deployment, these canine soldiers can continue to strengthen our border security in both traditional and unconventional ways. As the BSF moves forward, the faithful presence of these four-legged warriors will remain a symbol of vigilance, loyalty, and silent strength—guarding the nation with paws on the ground.



Dr Nandini Panwar AC (Vet), BSF specialises in K9 operations and has a valuable exposure to K9 deployments in counter-intergency and anti-infiltration operation.



STRESS MANAGEMENT IN K9s

Dr. Anoop Kumar Nayak, 2IC (Vet), DTS, CISF, Ranchi

In high-pressure environments, working dogs are more than companions—they are protectors, partners, and lifesavers. Whether deployed in law enforcement, search and rescue, or military operations, they require peak physical conditioning and unwavering mental resilience. Left unchecked, stress can compromise focus, health, and overall performance, making early identification and intervention essential.

Understanding Stress in Working Dogs

Like humans, dogs experience stress in response to challenging or unfamiliar situations. It manifests through emotional, behavioural, and physical changes, often influenced by their handlers' moods. If unmanaged, stress can lead to diminished performance, impaired decision-making, and long-term health complications.





Common Stress Triggers

Several factors contribute to canine stress, including:

- Sudden environmental changes
- Separation from handlers
- Unfamiliar locations and tasks
- Loud noises (explosions, sirens)
- Disruptions in routine and insufficient mental stimulation
- Restricted movement or inadequate recovery time

Recognising the Signs

Stress symptoms can be subtle but significantly impact performance. Key indicators include:

- Increased vocalisation (whining, barking)

- Aggression or destructive behaviour
- Withdrawl or avoidance
- Restlessness, pacing
- Loss of appetite or disrupted sleep patterns
- Excessive panting, licking, or drooling
- Trembling or digestive upset

Effective Stress Management Strategies

Proactive and responsive measures: can preserve a working dog's physical and mental health:

- **Regular Exercise:** Maintains fitness and focus
- **Mental Stimulation:** Scent

tracking, puzzle toys, and training exercises

- **Stable Routine:** Reduces anxiety and builds confidence
- **Dedicated Rest Spaces:** Quiet areas for recovery
- **Positive Reinforcement:** Encourages cooperation without fear-based methods
- **Recovery Time:** Essential downtime prevents burnout
- **Environmental Enrichment:** Task variety minimises stress
- **Calming Tools:** Pheromone-based products or pressure wraps
- **Veterinary Oversight:** Routine health monitoring ensures longevity

Conclusion: Safeguarding Well-Being for Optimal Performance

Stress is an inevitable part of a working dog's life, but proper management ensures resilience, sharpness, and mission-readiness. By recognising triggers, addressing symptoms, and implementing structured support strategies, handlers can protect their canine partners from burnout, ensuring they perform effectively. These dogs dedicate themselves to their roles—it's our responsibility to safeguard their well-being, enabling them to continue serving with excellence. Building trust through consistent & kind interactions.



Dr. Anoop Kumar Nayak 2IC (Vet), CISF is a Veterinary Officer with a Post Graduate degree in Surgery and Radiology from Mhow Veterinary College. In his 12 years of service, he has conducted various canine and equine surgery. Currently, the officer is posted at the Veterinary Hospital Dog Training School of CISF in Ranchi.

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS IN NDRF K9 MANAGEMENT

Dr. Tirthabasi Sahoo, 2IC (Vet), 3rd BN NDRF Mundali

Optimizing Canine Care for NDRF Disaster Response Teams

Ensuring the peak health and readiness of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) canines demands a specialized approach. Operating in extreme environments—earthquakes, floods, landslides, and collapsed structures—these dogs must receive tailored nutrition, conditioning, veterinary support, and mental enrichment to perform life-saving search-and-rescue missions.

Nutrition Tailored for Disaster Work

- A high-energy, balanced diet sustains canines through physically taxing deployments:
- Feed a formula rich in lean protein (25–30%), complex carbohydrates, essential fatty acids, vitamins, and minerals.
- Adjust calorie intake based on age, breed, workload, and local climate (heat or cold).
- Provide small, frequent meals during multi-day missions to

maintain gut health and prevent fatigue.

- Exclude toxic foods (chocolate, grapes, onions) and avoid excessive table scraps.
- Monitor body condition score to prevent underweight or obesity, both of which impair agility and endurance.

Physical Conditioning and Exercise

Building strength, stamina, and agility is vital for rubble-search and swift water rescue:

- Daily endurance runs, hill sprints, and stair climbs to mimic terrain challenges.
- Agility drills: obstacle courses, tunnels, and balance boards to enhance coordination.
- Swimming sessions for canine swift-water training during flood response.
- Interactive play (tug, fetch) to combine cardio with bite and hold practice.
- Cool-down stretches and massage to aid muscle recovery.

Veterinary Care in Field Operations

Proactive health oversight minimizes downtime and mission risk:

- Baseline and periodic health





The author conducting a minor surgery

screenings: blood work, joint assessments, cardiac checks.

- Vaccinations against rabies, distemper, parvovirus, leptospirosis, and region-specific pathogens.
- Rigorous tick, flea, and mite prevention—essential in monsoon and forested terrains.
- On-site first aid kits: wound dressings, antiseptics, bandages, and hydration solutions.
- Rapid evacuation protocols for heatstroke, injuries, or exhaustion.

Grooming and Hygiene Standards

Maintaining skin and coat health prevents infections during deployments:

- Daily coat inspections for abrasions, embedded debris, ticks, and cuts.
- Regular brushing to remove dust, dead hair, and reduce matting.
- Ear cleaning, nail trimming, and dental brushing scheduled between missions.
- Sanitized bedding and kennel



spaces to curb bacterial and fungal growth.

- Handler hygiene: clean boots, gloves, and uniforms to avoid cross-contamination.

Mental and Emotional Well-Being

Disaster environments can be overwhelming; mental resilience is crucial:

- Simulate search scenarios with varying scents, hidden victims, and noise distractions.
- Puzzle feeders and treat-dispensing toys to challenge problem-solving skills.
- Quiet downtime with positive reinforcement—petting, voice

praise, and low-stress play.

- Recognize signs of anxiety (pacing, whining) and integrate calming exercises or expert guidance.
- Foster strong handler-dog bonds through consistent routines and clear communication.

Hydration, Rest, and Recovery

Hot, humid, or cold conditions and intense activity heighten risks of dehydration and fatigue:

- Unlimited access to fresh, filtered water; use cooling misters in high heat.
- Schedule frequent rest breaks in shaded or heated zones,



depending on climate.

- Soft, insulated bedding for joint support and thermal comfort.
- Post-mission recovery: light massage, gentle stretching, and Epsom salt paw soaks.
- Monitor urine output and color as an early hydration indicator.

Specialized Training and Scenario Drills

Preparing NDRF canines for unpredictable disasters:





- Urban collapse drills: navigating unstable debris, tight spaces, and vertical searches.
- Flood-rescue exercises in swift water channels with noise and current variability.
- Avalanche and landslide simulations using artificial snow slopes or debris piles.
- Scent discrimination tasks for live victim vs. human remains detection.
- Periodic cross-training with other emergency units (fire, medical) for joint operations.

Recognizing Signs of Peak Health

Regular checks ensure mission-ready condition:

- Skin and Coat: Smooth, glossy, free of parasites or abrasions.
- Eyes and Ears: Clear, discharge-free, pink ear canals.
- Oral Health: Pink gums, clean teeth, no halitosis.
- Nose and Respiratory Rate: Cool, moist snout; steady breathing.
- Heart Rate and Temperature: 50–130 bpm (breed-dependent); 38.3–39.2 °C.
- Mobility and Muscle Tone: Fluid movements, strong stance, no lameness.
- Appetite and Elimination: Consistent feeding, normal

bowel and urine output.

Conclusion

By customizing care—nutritional plans, rigorous conditioning, vigilant veterinary support, advanced training, and emotional enrichment—NDRF canines remain at the forefront of disaster response. Their health directly impacts mission success and the lives of survivors they locate. Investing in these elite canine teams honors their bravery and ensures they continue to serve the nation's most critical needs.

"A dog is only thing on earth that loves, you more than he loves himself"



Dr. Tirthabasi Sahoo, 2IC (Vet), 3rd BN NDRF Mundali is a graduate in BVSC & AH from Odisha veterinary college, OUAT and is serving as Second-In-Command/Vet at 03rd Bn. NDRF Mundali. He joined ITBP in 2012 and under deputation in NDRF since May-2023. He was a qualified K-9 master trainer who got "AX" grading in "Dog Handling and Management course" held at NTCD & A, Bhanu, ITBP in 2021. He has put in 12 years of continuous service with K-9s at different extreme situation. He has enriched experience in training Search & Rescue canines and has trained more than 50 SAR Canines. He is a proud recipient of 03 DG's Insignias and commendation rolls and got instructor grading in departmental promotional examination.

EXPERIENCE SHARING ON HORMONE SURGE IN WORKING K9's

Dr. Gurwinderjit Singh, Commandant (Vet), Sector HQ SSB Pilibhit (UP)



I'm an SSB officer, and over the years I've come to know our four-legged sentries almost as well as my fellow troopers. One of the most surprising lessons I've learned here is about pseudo-pregnancy in our patrolling bitches—those loyal canine partners who aren't actually expecting puppies yet begin behaving as if they are.

In the field I learned to distinguish between covert pseudo-pregnancy, which is just a normal hormonal phase, and the overt form, when the dogs truly show all the hallmarks of gestation and lactation without having conceived. It typically shows up around 6–8 weeks after their heat cycle, and the shifts can be dramatic: the mammary glands swell, some start producing milk, they may gain weight, even lose appetite or vomit.

Behaviorally, the changes can be just as striking. I've seen previously calm bitches become fiercely protective—nesting in corners



of the kennel, hoarding old blankets or even small rocks as if they were pups, and snarling if anyone approached their "litter." Restlessness, lethargy, aggression, or intense licking of the abdomen all tipped me off that something was amiss.

- Restlessness and pacing
- Reduced or increased appetite
- Licking at the belly
- Nest-building or collecting objects
- Uncharacteristic aggression or defensive behavior

Diagnosing it wasn't straightforward. Blood tests for progesterone or prolactin didn't

give clear answers, so I learned to rely on clinical observation and the timing of their heat cycle. If the bitch wasn't pregnant but matched the hormonal window and showed multiple signs, we'd chalk it up to pseudo-pregnancy.

Treatment in our unit was mostly supportive. We avoided milking the glands—it only makes things worse. When necessary, we'd prescribe a prolactin inhibitor like cabergoline, or in dogs not intended for further breeding. Over time, nearly all signs would resolve, and our canine team would return to duty.

Beyond medical management, what fascinated me was the



evolutionary and social “tactics” behind pseudo-pregnancy. In the pack—human or canine—pregnant females get special status, protection, even extra care. A non-pregnant female slipping into pseudo-pregnancy can:

- Prepare nesting sites that later

serve truly expectant bitches, having large litters.

- Provide emergency milk if a true mother should perish

I’ve come to respect pseudo-pregnancy as a complex mix of hormones and pack dynamics—an adaptive strategy as much as a clinical syndrome. Sharing this

experience has taught me to watch more closely, not just for the physical signs but for the unspoken social currents in the kennel. After all, in the silence of the mountains or the stillness of the border night, our canine companions communicate volumes with their behavior—and their “stories” can be as intricate as our own.



Dr. Gurwinderjit Singh Commandant (Vet), SSB is Graduate from Punjab Agricultural University Ludhiana. He got vast experience in field and training Institutions at Dog Rearing Centre Gorakhpur (UP), Dog Training Centre Palampur (HP) and Dog Training Centre Dera Alwar (Rajasthan). He has the experience to work with Animal Transport Unit at 5 BN SSB Champawat. Presently officer is posted as Commandant (Vet) at Sector HQ SSB Pilibhit (UP).



CT/DH Roshan Lal with his K9 Surya, J&K Police

THE FUTURISTIC ROLE OF POLICE DOGS: MERGING INSTINCT WITH INNOVATION

**Dr. Prakash Kumar Jena, 2IC(Vet),
NTCD&A, BTC, ITBP**

For centuries, K9 units have been an indispensable part of law enforcement. As technology continues to reshape modern policing, the role of police dogs is also evolving in many unprecedented ways. No longer limited to tracking suspects or sniffing out narcotics, the police dog of the future is becoming a high-tech gradually. In the era of growing human population, ever-increasing crime rates, gradual

life style changes and growing impatience, the Police dogs are bound to get bigger, diversified assignments in coming times.

Today's police dogs already boast an impressive skill set — from narcotics detection and search-and-rescue missions to crowd control and tracking fugitives. However, tomorrow's K9 units are poised to be even more specialized. Training methods are rapidly evolving, with the incorporation of AI-driven

simulators, forensic techniques and virtual reality environments that expose dogs to complex scenarios before they even set paw in the field. These innovations not only speed up training times but also allow dogs to experience a broader range of situational challenges, preparing them for an unpredictable world.

Moreover, genetic research may lead to the selection and breeding of dogs with enhanced cognitive abilities, stamina, or even resistance



Kerala Police dogs “Maya” and “Murphy” in Telangana tunnel collapse rescue

to stress-related disorders. Scientists are already studying the genomes of high-performing working dogs to understand what makes them excel and how to encourage these traits in future generations. Following are few of the fields in which the dogs are supposed to take a crucial role in nearest future.

1. Police Dogs in Tunnel Collapse Rescues:

As urban spaces expand underground, from sprawling subway systems to high-speed transit tunnels and utility networks, the risk of tunnel collapses increases. In these chaotic and confined environments, future police dogs are poised to play an even greater life-saving role. With their unmatched mobility in tight spaces unlike large machinery or human responders burdened with heavy gear, police dogs can navigate narrow passages, rubble-strewn corridors, and unstable surfaces with ease.

Outfitted with lightweight, ruggedized wearable tech, tomorrow’s police dogs will serve as the first eyes and ears inside collapsed tunnels. Equipped with 360-degree cameras, infrared sensors, thermal imaging, and environmental monitors, in addition to their unmatched sensory capabilities, they can relay real-time visuals, detect life signs through rubble, and monitor dangerous gases like methane or carbon monoxide. Future K9 units might be trained specifically for subterranean missions, specializing in manoeuvring through tight debris fields where human rescuers simply can’t go.

Even amidst dust, concrete, and metal, a dog’s nose remains a formidable asset. Advanced scent-enhancement technology could amplify a dog’s natural olfactory skills, allowing them to pinpoint survivors trapped deep within the collapse, distinguishing live victims from remains, or even detecting medical conditions like low blood

sugar or breathing distress. Police dog’s blending instinct, training, and next-generation technology will be at the very forefront of saving lives beneath the earth.

2. Cybercrime Assistance Dogs:

It may sound like science fiction, but dogs are already being trained to detect digital storage devices like USB drives, SD cards, and hard disks. These “electronic detection K9s” are helping uncover hidden devices during raids related to child exploitation, fraud, or data theft.

The scent of circuit boards and chemical residues from storage media is detectable by trained dogs—giving them a crucial edge in cybercrime investigations. As digital evidence becomes increasingly small and concealable, this unique skill is likely to expand.

3. Biohazard and Pandemic Detection:

During the COVID-19 pandemic, dogs trained to detect the virus made headlines around the world. Their ability to identify viral infections via scent—often with remarkable accuracy has opened up possibilities in biohazard and pandemic response.

In the future, police dogs may be deployed at airports, borders, or public events not just for narcotics or explosives, but to screen for biological threats, contagious diseases, or chemical warfare agents. This positions them as first responders in biosecurity and health intelligence.



ITBP dogs during Paris

4. Augmented Reality and Smart Gear Integration:

Though it has already been done presently, coming days will witness more such next generation K9s who are likely to wear smart harnesses equipped with cameras, GPS, heart-rate monitors, and two-way communication systems. These harnesses, controlled remotely by officers, allow the dog to scout dangerous areas like hostage situations or collapsed buildings providing real-time video and biometric data.

Augmented reality (AR) interfaces may soon allow handlers to see what the dog sees, receive alerts based on the dog's stress levels, or overlay digital instructions in real time. These cyber-enhanced K9s can operate semi-independently, reducing risk to human officers.

5. AI-Enhanced Behavioural Training:

Artificial intelligence is revolutionizing dog training. Advanced simulations and virtual environments can now mimic real-world policing scenarios for dogs to train in. AI-based monitoring systems analyze the dog's movements, reactions,

and progress adapting training programs to each animal's unique learning curve.

This results in faster, more precise, and ethically enhanced training that prepares dogs for high-stakes missions while minimizing stress or overexertion.

6. Urban Surveillance and Smart City Patrol:

As cities become smarter, police dogs may become nodes in the Internet of Things (IoT). Patrol dogs could work alongside autonomous systems—receiving route instructions, collecting environmental data, and even identifying illegal substances via automated scent alerts that notify central command.

These dogs may patrol large events or transportation hubs, interfacing with facial recognition or crowd-monitoring systems for predictive policing and public safety.

7. Emotional Support and Conflict De-escalation:

In community policing, the emotional intelligence of dogs is being harnessed in surprising ways. Future police dogs may be trained for de-escalation in tense situations, especially with vulnerable populations.

Their calming presence is being explored for use in mental health crises, negotiation stand-offs, or with children and trauma survivors. As public safety becomes more psychologically informed, the role of K9s may shift toward therapy-infused policing, blending strength with empathy.

Conclusion:

Despite all the innovations on the horizon, one thing remains constant: the bond between police personnel and their canine partners. It's a relationship built on trust, loyalty, and mutual respect, something no amount of technology can replicate. As we peer into the future, it's clear that police dogs will not merely adapt to changing times; they will lead the charge, standing at the crossroads of nature and innovation. As we integrate new tools and technologies into law enforcement, dogs will remain irreplaceable for their instincts, emotional insight, and agility.

The police dogs of the future will be more than loyal companions—they'll be advanced operatives at the intersection of biology and technology. As innovation continues to progress, these K9 units will be indispensable partners in both public safety and high-tech law enforcement.



Dr. Prakash Kumar Jena, 2IC(Vet), NTCD&A, BTC, ITBP he has been involved in management of K9 assets and is responsible for conducting various professional tests for dog handler and K9.

EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN DOGS: UNDERSTANDING HUMAN EMOTIONS AND DEEPENING THE BOND

Dr. Amit Chetri, 2IC(Vet), NTCD&A, ITBP



I've always known that my dog understands me in ways no one else can. It's in the way he tilts his head when I sigh, the way he presses against my leg when he senses something isn't quite right. His eyes—they hold a depth of understanding that words could never capture. Science may only now be proving what I've always felt in my heart: dogs aren't just loyal companions, they are emotional soulmates.

Can Dogs Really Understand Our Emotions?

Absolutely, yes. I see it every day in the way my dog reacts to my emotions. Studies reveal that dogs can read human emotions through facial expressions, voice tone, body

language, and even scent. A 2016 study in *Biology Letters* showed that dogs match emotional sounds—whether joyful or distressed—with corresponding facial expressions in both humans and other dogs. The ability to understand emotions across senses, known as cross-modal perception, was once thought to be uniquely human. But dogs, with their unwavering devotion, have proved otherwise.

Not only do they recognize emotions, but they respond. When I'm frustrated, my dog keeps his distance. When I'm joyful, he mirrors that happiness in his wagging tail and playful bounce. And when I need comfort—when the weight of the world feels

unbearable—he simply knows. He doesn't need words, just presence.

The Science Behind Their Emotional Intelligence

It's no coincidence that dogs seem so attuned to us. Thousands of years of domestication have wired their brains for human connection. Neuroscience backs this up—fMRI (Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging) studies have shown that when dogs hear their owner's voice or see a familiar face, their brain's reward center lights up. The caudate nucleus, associated with anticipation of joy, activates. And even more fascinating, studies show that the amygdala and prefrontal cortex—regions responsible for emotional processing—respond



to different human emotional expressions. This means dogs aren't just reacting to us, they are interpreting and responding in ways that feel deeply empathetic.

Strengthening the Emotional Bond

While dogs naturally exhibit emotional sensitivity, we can nurture this bond in meaningful ways:

- **Positive Reinforcement & Emotional Cues:** My dog thrives on encouragement. When I pair a warm tone with a pat on his head, he knows he's done something good. Over time, he associates my emotions with certain cues, learning to respond in ways that feel like second nature.
- **Emotion-Based Commands:** Beyond basic obedience, I've started teaching him emotion-linked commands. When I say "comfort," he knows to lay his head on my lap. When I'm visibly upset, he instinctively moves closer. This isn't just training—it's an unspoken language between

us.

- **Mindful Interaction:** On our walks, I notice how he mirrors my moods. When I'm relaxed, he's calm. When my mind is racing, his movements become more erratic. It's a reminder that dogs don't just exist beside us—they reflect us.
- **Scent Training for Emotional Support:** Science has shown that dogs detect stress through scent. My dog picks up on my emotions before I even realize them myself. With specific training, dogs can be taught to respond to signs of distress, guiding us to a quiet place or offering physical comfort.

The Profound Connection Between Us

The way therapy dogs aid people struggling with PTSD speaks volumes. These dogs aren't just trained for obedience—they recognize emotional shifts, interrupt panic attacks, and provide grounding. I've read about war veterans whose dogs sense the onset of a flashback before they do, offering silent reassurance in the form of a nudge or a paw on their chest. This is intelligence, but more importantly, it's deep, intuitive empathy.

The Future of Emotional Intelligence in Canines

The bond between humans and dogs is more than just love—it's biological. Research shows that when we lock eyes with our dogs, oxytocin—the "bonding hormone"—surges in both of us. This chemical connection strengthens our relationship beyond simple companionship.

Ongoing studies explore breed differences in empathy, early-life experiences shaping emotional responsiveness, and even AI tools designed to decode a dog's emotions more precisely. But at the heart of it all, I don't need advanced science to tell me what I already feel—I see it in every glance, every wag, every moment of silent understanding between my dog and me.

The Emotional Partnership That Defines Us

Dogs don't just sense how we feel. They care. They love. They understand. And that connection isn't just special—it's extraordinary. By nurturing this bond with patience, awareness, and genuine love, we don't just raise good dogs—we build lifelong emotional partnerships.

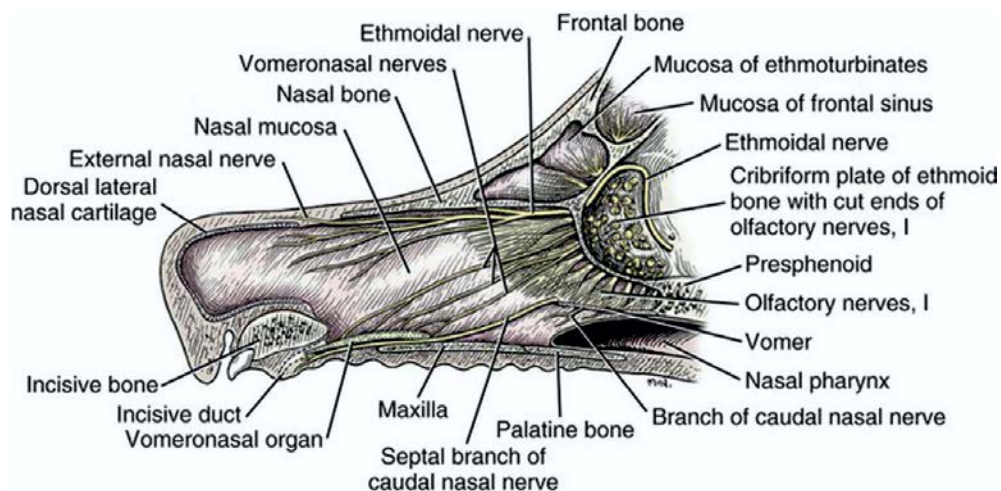
I look at my dog now, curled up beside me, his breathing steady and calm, and I know—there is no greater friendship than this.



Dr. Amit Chetri, 21C(Vet), NTCD&A, ITBP is involved in care and management of dogs at NTCD&A ITBP for past more than a decade. He is a national equestrian champion in tentpegging.

BASIC OLFACTORY PHYSIOLOGY OF WORKING K9s.

Dr. Pabitra Deori, 2IC (Vet), NTCD&A, ITBP



Canine anatomy of the olfactory-respiratory complex



can interfere with accuracy. Residual odors can lead to false positives, while handler influence—whether emotional states or unconscious cues—can affect a dog's ability to properly indicate scents.

Operational setbacks, training inconsistencies, and individual dog characteristics also play a role. Some dogs may be easily distracted, while others struggle with motivation thresholds. In high-stakes fields like bomb detection, drug searches, and disease identification, failures can have serious consequences. Despite challenges, sniffer dogs remain essential, with ongoing advancements in training and understanding helping refine their remarkable abilities.

Dogs possess an incredible sense of smell, but various factors can hinder their sniffing efficiency. Their nasal cavity, turbinates, olfactory epithelium, and vomeronasal organ work together to capture and process scent molecules, sending signals to the olfactory bulb and brain for interpretation. Unlike humans, dogs devote a large portion of their brain to smell, making them exceptional scent detectors.

It can be seen from the above diagram on how complex the olfactory-respiratory system of the canine head looks like

However, sniffer dogs face challenges. Panting and overheating—their primary cooling mechanism—can prevent effective sniffing, reducing scent detection. Dehydration and environmental factors like weather changes, landform shifts, and lingering odors



Dr. Pabitra Deori, 2IC (Vet), NTCD&A, ITBP is involved with the rearing, training and care of all ITBP, other CAPF and SF dogs at the ITBP training centre at Bhanu.

MODERN ERA OR EARLY AGE, DOGS HAVE BEEN OUR FELLOWMATE

CT/AT (DH) Pratibha, NTCD&A

I have witnessed the incredible bond between people and animals. We have tamed various creatures—sheep, goats, horses, buffaloes, cows, and, most importantly, dogs. This relationship with dogs has evolved into something truly special, a deep-rooted companionship that dates back thousands of years. I have learned that dogs belong to the family of the gray wolf, *Canis lupus*, one of the oldest species from which they evolved.

Historical evidence fascinates me—such as the discovery of a dog buried alongside its human at the Bonn-Oberkassel site in Germany, dating back 14,200 years. This speaks volumes about the early bond between us. Ancient Egyptian murals and sculptures depict pharaohs buried with their canine companions, elevating them to god-like status.

Hindu texts also reinforce the significance of dogs in our spiritual lives. I have read that dogs are associated with Lord Bhairav and played a crucial role in guiding the Pandavas, especially Yudhishtir, on their journey to heaven. Their



CT/AT (DH) Pratibha with her K9 Axl

sacred presence and unwavering loyalty prove how much they have meant to us throughout history. Their evolution, spanning at least 15,000 years, continues to intertwine with our own, from wild ancestors to the present-day "modern wolves."

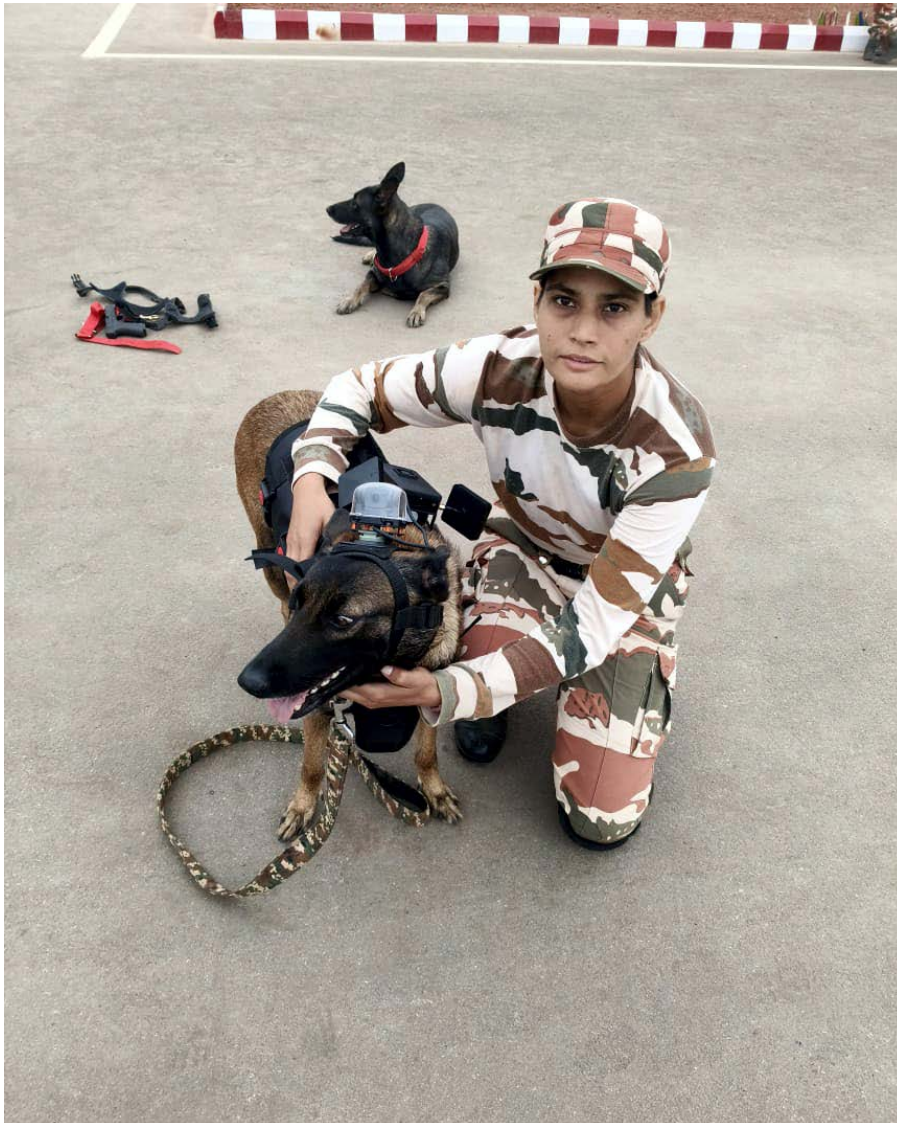
Dogs have adapted to various needs over time. I understand how different breeds serve different purposes—swift sight hounds in the Middle East for noblemen, powerful mastiffs in Europe to guard property,

and tiny Chihuahuas in China bred for wealthy families. Eventually, dogs became not only practical companions but also emotional support systems for us.

It amazes me how these magnificent creatures transformed from fierce, egalitarian wolves into gentle, obedient pets. How did a large carnivore become a homestead guardian? How did a wolf, courageous enough to challenge a mammoth, evolve into a pocket-sized Chihuahua or a pony-tailed lapdog? The answer lies in our changing needs—and they evolved right alongside us.

Today, dogs play critical roles in society. They serve in the military and police forces, with breeds like Belgian Malinois, German Shepherds, St. Bernards, Dobermann, Rottweilers, Border Collies, Indian Pariah Dogs, and various hounds dedicated to protection and duty. Beyond their service roles, dogs such as Golden Retrievers, Labradors, Bernese Mountain Dogs, Shih Tzus, Beagles, and Poodles provide therapeutic support due to their calm demeanor, gentle disposition, and friendliness.

Therapy dogs truly restore mental,



physical, and emotional well-being. When I pet a dog, I feel my stress melt away, my cardiovascular system stabilizes, and my stress level lowers. I see how people suffering from cancer, dementia, PTSD, heart disease, and other ailments benefit from their presence—helping them cope with anxiety and distress.

For individuals with disabilities, including blindness, mobility issues, autism, and epilepsy, these incredible creatures serve as trusted guides, alerting them to important sounds and dangers. The West has embraced therapy dogs for years, and now Asian countries are recognizing their value as well.

Whether they are pet dogs or service dogs, they all deserve love, care, and a gentle pat on the head at the end of the day. The emotional support we receive from these beautiful beings is beyond words.

So, I remind myself every day—to be the person my dog thinks I am. Because they make my life whole and beautiful.



CT/AT (DH) Pratibha, NTCD&A is one of the first Mahila K9 handlers in ITBP and she has trained with her buddy Axl, who has performed excellently well at the Counter Insurgency & Jungle Warfare School of ITBP.

LOYAL, SMART AND FEARLESS: KNOW THE BELGIAN MALINOIS

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

I have always believed that dogs are humanity's most loyal and steadfast companions. Their unmatched loyalty, non-judgmental companionship, protective instincts, and emotional bonding make them irreplaceable in our lives. Working dogs, in particular, have proven their intelligence and dedication by assisting law enforcement in crucial tasks such as detecting narcotics and explosives, search and rescue operations, crowd control, suspect apprehension, and patrol work. Beyond law enforcement, they also take on specialized roles—guiding the visually impaired, assisting wheelchair users, detecting seizures, and providing emotional support to those with anxiety disorders.

I have marveled at how certain dog breeds excel in these roles due to their intelligence, temperament, endurance, and trainability. Among the many breeds, German Shepherds, Dutch Shepherds, Labrador Retrievers, and Bloodhounds stand out. But one breed surpasses them all in high-pressure situations—the Belgian Malinois.

The Belgian Malinois, originally bred as a herding dog, has earned widespread recognition in police and military circles. I have observed their superior intelligence, agility, stamina, and unwavering work

ethic. With a lean, muscular build, they move with grace and speed, making them ideal for pursuits and physically demanding tasks. Their boundless energy and eagerness to work make them highly responsive to training, which is why they are favored in elite K-9 units.

My fascination with their origins takes me back in time, when these dogs were called Continental Shepherd dogs. In 1891, **Club du Chien Berger Belge** (Belgian Shepherd Dog Club) was founded under the guidance of veterinary professor Adolphe Reul to determine whether these shepherd dogs were Belgium's original representative breed. Through his studies, Professor Reul identified native shepherd dogs distinguished by their medium body size, well-set triangular ears, and dark brown eyes.

In 1892, the first Belgian Shepherd breed standard was issued, recognizing three varieties: long-coated, short-coated, and rough-coated dogs. As efforts to establish the breed gained momentum, **Société Royale Saint-Hubert** (Belgium's Kennel Club) granted official recognition. The Belgian Shepherd dogs were then named after the regions where they were most closely associated—**Malinois**, **Groenendael**, **Laekenois**, and **Tervuren**. I am particularly

intrigued by the **Malinois**, which was popularized by a kennel club in Malines under the leadership of Louis Huyghebaert.

Belgium's industrialization in the late 1890s drastically reduced sheep populations, leading Huyghebaert to advocate for developing trial exercises that tested intelligence, obedience, and loyalty—qualities essential for shepherd dogs. As a result, Belgian Shepherds transitioned from herding livestock to serving as guard dogs and police dogs. By the early 1900s, these dogs had won prestigious police dog trials across Europe. **Groenendael** Jules du Moulin, trained by M. Tedesco, even won the world champion title for four consecutive years (1908–1911).

The Belgian Malinois also proved invaluable during World War I, serving as messenger dogs, ambulance cart dogs, Red Cross dogs, and machine gun cart dogs. After the war, Belgian breeders emphasized both beauty and working ability, further solidifying their reputation. In 1924, the first Belgian Sheepdog Club of America was established, leading to American Kennel Club (AKC) recognition of the breed in 1965. The Malinois gained widespread popularity in the U.S. between 1980 and 1990 due to its growing

role in law enforcement and military operations.

Today, I see the Belgian Malinois thriving in a wide range of roles. Their intelligence, adaptability, and energy make them the top choice for law enforcement and military K-9 units. Their keen instincts, agility, and ability to remain focused in chaotic situations make them indispensable for patrol, detection, and protection work. Across Europe and North America, breeding programs emphasize nerve stability, aggression control, and environmental adaptability. Many Malinois are bred specifically for:

- Military and police K-9 units
- Counter-terrorism operations
- Special forces deployments (U.S. Navy SEALs, French RAID, Israeli K-9 units)
- Competitive dog sports (Schutzhund, IPO, PSA)



Belgian Malinois



Belgian Groenendael



Belgian Laekenois



Belgian Tervuren

Through my research, I have learned that Belgian Malinois are bred into different lines based on their intended use. Five major lines exist:

1. **KNPV Line (Netherlands):** Known for extreme drive, fearlessness, and protection ability.

2. **French Ring Line (France):** Athletic dogs bred for agility, obedience, and problem-solving.



3. **NVBK Line (Belgium):** Balanced in aggression and trainability, used in law enforcement.



4. **American Working Line:** A blend of European imports, used in U.S. Customs & Border Protection K-9 units.



5. **Show Lines:** Bred for appearance rather than work, used in obedience sports and companionship.



I admire the diversity in their coat colors, which range from fawn to mahogany, red, sable, and even rare black variations. The black mask and ears are essential traits that give them their distinct look.

The development of the Belgian Malinois into an elite working dog was no accident—it was the result of over a century of dedicated breeding, driven by a desire to create a dog that could excel in high-stress environments and respond instantly to complex commands. I recognize them as highly intelligent, loyal, and fearless, suited for both working roles and active families. Their incredible work ethic, agility, and instinct make them invaluable companions, but they thrive best when given proper training and regular exercise.



Dr. Lalit Deori, 2IC (Vet), SSB of Dog Training and Breeding Centre, SSB is an alumnus of College of Veterinary Science, Khanapara, Guwahati.



STRESS: THE HOWL OF TRIBULATION

Ms. Sharmishtha Narayan Singh
D/o Shri Sumant Singh, DIG, CISF

Whispers of a day of toil blow through silken coats lying under the pink hues of a crepuscule somnolent, at the CISF Dog Training School (DTS) Ranchi. Sublime gusts of relaxed sighs of short legged Cocker Spaniels, eager Labradors, gilded Retrievers, regal German Shepards and sinewy Belgian Malinois fill the air at the grooming pad, where the K9-sentinels-of-the-nation in the making, assuage their muscles after an arduous day. A blonde cocker spaniel, ranking last in her class, looks up blearily at her handler, the fading glimmer in

her eyes, weariness woven into her eyelashes. She has been training since the crack of dawn- even before the first glimmer of the new born sunlight blesses the skies with its warm embrace- hours earlier than her batchmates, trying to live up to the sacred promise of the DTS motto- Sniff Terror Before It Strikes. The languid furball fades beneath the lapping waves of physical stress. Raucous reverberations of explosive detection inoculation consume her in the desolate covenant of distress.

Stress denotes a real or perceived

perturbation to an organism's physiological homeostasis or psychological well-being. Events that precipitate stress (called stressors) elicit any of a number of coping mechanisms or adaptive changes, including behavioural reactions, activation of the sympathetic nervous system and adrenal medulla, secretion of stress hormones (e.g., glucocorticoids and prolactin), and mobilization of the immune system.

Functional change in cerebral asymmetries is the water that

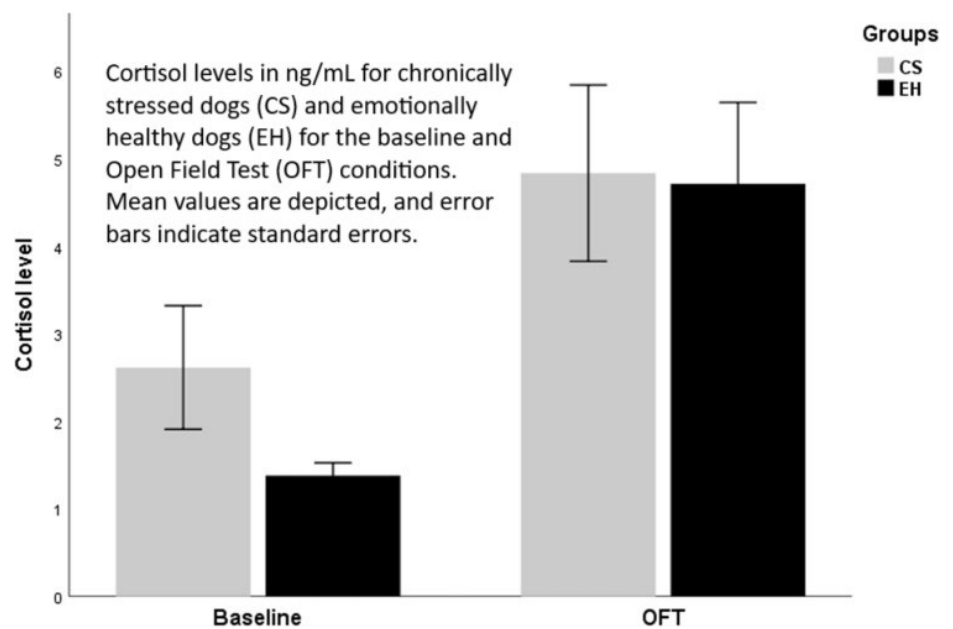
rescues the garden of stress from drought.

Some Factors That Determine The Level of Stress Reactivity of an Individual Dog:

- **Direction of lateralization (pawedness):** Pawedness is that distinction of stress reactivity of an individual dog, like the red nose is to Rudolph, setting him apart from the rest of the heralds of Yuletide. Some researchers have reported that left pawed dogs display greater stress responses and a pessimistic disposition.

A stranger to milieu- K9s exhibiting marked lateralized paw proclivity- when exposed to novel stimuli, perform their trade in an unperturbed and confident fashion. 4-legged voyagers (with a weak paw preference) cast into an uncharted realm, are overwhelmed with stress, anxiety and phobia, seeping into the lunar craters of their minds.

- **Cerebral asymmetries:** Increasing evidence brings forth to light the fact that cerebral asymmetries may alter with the course of time, due to the portrayal of plasticity to some extent.
- **Right hemisphere of the brain:** The right hemisphere personifies the chair, mediating several delegates representing a myriad of stressors. Acute stress induced right hemispheric activation was also reported in domestic dogs, in a study investigating head-



orienting responses to different types of acoustic stimuli.

Methods (to Determine Lateralization) -

1. **Kong Test (KT):** To unveil each dog's paw orientation, a Kong toy (brainchild of Joe Markham) was employed. Dog food was sealed and frozen for 3-4 hours, after which it emerged. Nectareous temptation was presented to the k9, luring it into dissipating the mist obscuring his paw preference.
2. **Food Reaching Test (FRT):** Another test to determine paw preferences of our K9 sentinels (regardless of breed) is the FRT. The apparatus consists of a stable, transparent, adjustable device, through which the dog can see the treat, but can only reach it by using its paws. A titbit identical to the one inside the

device is offered to the subject as an initial motivator.

3. **Open Field Test (OFT):** An OFT is used to create an acute stress environment. It is used as a stressor from a socially isolated novel environment. Movement and postural asymmetries as well as activity levels of dogs are measured during OFT by using Deep Lab Cut, a machine learning software used for movement analysis in different animal species like primates and equines.

Symptoms of Stress:

1. Shaking
2. Pacing
3. Hiding
4. Avoiding certain people
5. Vocalization
6. Drooling
7. Lowered body position (especially haunches)



- 8. Panting
- 9. Tucked tail
- 10. Ears behind the head

Causes of Stress, their Effect on Canines, Calculated Corrective Measures:

1. Emotional factors-

Separation anxiety: Separation anxiety makes the K9 feel like Alexander Selkirk, marooned by his captain on a deserted island. This may be mitigated by a Handler Neutral approach, empowered by Dog Handler and Assistant Dog Handler Policy.

2. Mental factors-

- Anticipation of threat: The feeling of a C-PTSD soldier after

coming home from deployment from battle hyper vigilant and paranoid, always on the lookout for threat, even in his bedroom; that's how anticipatory anxiety feels to dogs. This increases aggression, elimination (i.e. urination, bowel movement or both), destructive behaviour and excessive vocalisation. This may lead to fatigue and reduce efficiency of working dog and the dog may make pessimistic decisions. Techniques like desensitization, counter-conditioning and positive reinforcement may prove to be productive corrective measures to the K9's altered mental state. Socialization may prove effective for the dog to maintain a calm visage in front of the human interface.

3. Environmental factors-

Different climatic conditions, sudden and loud noises, crowded place, heavy traffic, unknown animals in forest are stressors that may progress K9's physiological or psychological homeostasis into a maladaptive state. Battle inoculation- training in micro environment similar to real life scenarios- will aid the K9 to learn in real time scenarios. Counter conditioning modifies the dog's emotional response by replacing conditioned fear reaction to the stimulus with a more positive or neutral reaction.

4. Physical/ physiological factors-

The canine can be provided relief from over exhaustion, muscular dystrophy and sprain, lameness,



conditions like fever, cold, running nose, or any other acute or chronic disease condition by providing it with proper rest and recoup, comfortable bedding with proper ventilation, and proper nutrition school and hydration. If the handler notices even the slightest of change in the dog's routine or habits, they must go to see the vet.

5. Training and working factors-

Working K9s undergo vigorous and prolonged training sessions. These take a toll on their physical as well as mental health. To combat this, training sessions can be modified to a shorter duration well-endowed with proper rest, and the training schedules can be made flexible.

- Professor Hannes Lohi (University of Helsinki and the Folkhälsan Research Centre), in a study, claims that repetitive behaviour is clearly more common in certain dog breeds, such as the German Shepherd. Dogs training under similar stimulation may depend on prediction, develop reduced cognition, and get confused while exposed to a novel environment. This can be countered by training on ground situation, varying search length, using empty search and double-blind training (to prevent the Clever-Hans Effect) methods.

Skipping reward even after a desired activity, or always giving reward for doing the right thing may impact the dog negatively. Partial reinforcement requires expertise and should be employed in not more than a 3:1 ratio, where the antecedent denotes number of times the treat should be given, and



the consequent denotes number of times the rewarding should be skipped. This leaves the canine with a super energized answer to the iconic question, “How’s the josh? [3:1 sir].

An over enthusiastic handler may push the dog beyond its developmental capabilities by starting at expert level, thereby dooming the dog in stress and helplessness. A handler must know the limits of his dog and start from scratch, without high expectations.

- A canine definitely imprints the stress of its handler. A stressed handler results in the dog getting stressed and making pessimistic decisions.

Conclusion

The burden borne by the hound in toil or task is but dimly discerned. It is difficult to differentiate, using physiological parameters, between the delight of noble charge (eustress), and the weary woe of overborne flesh.

Your eyes speak not of failure, but of a soul striving to honour her calling, though duty’s gold oft gleams beside shadowed strain.

So, dear blonde-furred whelp, let your troubles ride off into the crimsoning weston a free rein, and soothe yourself to slumber underneath the hush of eventide’s gentle breath. Rise then with tomorrow’s light—a new dawn, a fair beginning, a chance to mend what once went awry.



Ms. Sharmishtha Narayan Singh daughter of Shri Sumant Singh, DIG (East sector, CISF) Ranchi, has been an active participant in all activities of DTS Ranchi ever since her father held the responsibility of principal, CISF dog training school Ranchi, is a budding Author & Poet, an absolute dog lover who aspire to sensitize children & adults to the, “Pawsitive world of canines”.

“नक्सल विरोधी अभियान में तैनात श्वानों की रिक्रेशर ट्रेनिंग के रोचक अनुभव”



(बाये से दाये) कॉ.विवेका कांत श्वान ईनवी, कॉ. राजेश यादव श्वान सेरी, कॉ. विवेक राणा श्वान रोबिन, कॉ. राकेश श्वान स्वीटी, कॉ. शुभांकर पात्रा श्वान माईसन, कॉ. दलीप हलदर श्वान मैक्स

केन्द्रीय सीमांत मुख्यालय, भारत तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस बल के आदेशानुसार नक्सल विरोधी अभियान में तैनात श्वानों के लिए रिक्रेशर ट्रेनिंग का आयोजन किया गया। इस प्रशिक्षण को प्रभावी बनाने के लिए विभिन्न विषय विशेषज्ञों को विशेष-रूप से शामिल किया गया, जिसमें क्षेत्रीय मुख्यालय के श्वान प्रशिक्षक, बम-निरोधक दस्ते के विशेषज्ञ, नक्सल विरोधी अभियान में कार्यरत समवाय अधिकारी, वेट अधिकारी एवं श्वान चालकों ने श्वान तैनाती एवं प्रशिक्षण संबंधी व्यापक तथा रचनात्मक चर्चा में भाग लिया। इस दौरान प्रत्येक श्वान चालक को

प्रोत्साहित कर चर्चा में शामिल कर उनके कार्यानुभव को साझा करने पर जोर दिया गया एवं जमीनी स्तर पर श्वानों के प्रभावी उपयोग और इसमें आने वाली कठिनाईयों के संबंध में पूरी जानकारी लेकर उन्हें यथा संभव हल करने का प्रयास किया गया।

इस रिक्रेशर ट्रेनिंग को दो सत्रों में विभाजित किया गया था, जिसमें सुबह के प्रथम सत्र में श्वानों एवं श्वान चालकों को व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण देना तथा उसके उपरांत डी-ब्रिफिंग शामिल था। शाम को परस्पर संवादात्मक सत्र के दौरान नक्सल विरोधी अभियान में

श्वानों की तैनाती, प्रभावी इस्तेमाल संबंधी सैद्धांतिक चर्चा, अनुभव साझा करना एवं विषय-विशेषज्ञ के व्याख्यान आदि शामिल थे।

व्यवहारिक प्रशिक्षण सत्र में प्रत्येक श्वान के लिए अलग-अलग ग्राउंड तैयार किया गया था, जिसमें प्रशिक्षक टीम के द्वारा विभिन्न प्रकार के बारूद के नमूने (आर्टिकल) को जमीनी छुपाकर इस्तेमाल करते हुए लगाया गया था। सर्च प्रक्रिया शुरू करने से पहले जिस श्वान चालक को सर्च करने हेतु चिन्हित ग्राउंड दिया था उसे छोड़कर अन्य श्वान-चालकों को उक्त छुपाव

के संबंध में जानकारी दे दी गयी थी, ताकि वो श्वान एवं श्वान चालक के द्वारा पूरे सर्च के दौरान की जाने वाली कार्रवाई को गौर से देखें, विश्लेषण करें और सर्च के दौरान श्वान-चालक द्वारा श्वान को गाईड करते समय की गयी किसी भी प्रकार की गलती को अपने सर्च की बारी आने पर उसमे सुधार करें। इस प्रकार सभी श्वानों के द्वारा बारी-बारी से सर्च प्रक्रिया पूरा होने पर अंत में डी-ब्रीफिंग का आयोजन किया जाता था, जिसमें श्वान के द्वारा सर्च के दौरान बारीकी से निरीक्षण कर अच्छाईयों एवं सर्च की कमियों पर विस्तार से चर्चा होती थी।

इस रीफ्रेशर ट्रेनिंग के दौरान उल्लेखनीय अनुभव निम्नानुसार हैं:-

- इस प्रशिक्षण का एक प्रयास यह भी था, कि दूसरे की गलतियों से सबक लेना। सर्च के लिए चिन्हित श्वान तथा श्वान चालक के अतिरिक्त अन्य सभी श्वान चालक पूरे सर्च को ध्यान से देखते थे और श्वान तथा श्वान चालक के आपसी तालमेल, जिसमें किस प्रकार से ऑर्टिकल से बारूद की न्यूनतम गंध मिलने से श्वान की क्या प्रतिक्रिया होती है, और क्या उस मामूली व्यावहारिक बदलाव को श्वान चालक समझ पाता है? यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार पूरे सर्च के दौरान, श्वान चालक अपने श्वान को गाईड कर सर्च को सफल बनाता है, यह देखने की बात रही।
- कुछ श्वान सर्च को सफलतापूर्वक अंजाम दे रहे थे, परन्तु व्यवहारिक प्रतिक्रिया देने से पहले अपने मास्टर की तरफ देखते रहते थे और प्रतिक्रिया भी धीमी थी। इस प्रशिक्षण के दौरान श्वान चालकों को जागरूक किया गया कि अपने ऊपर तनाव न लें और ना ही

श्वान के साथ जबरदस्ती करनी है, क्योंकि श्वान बारूद की गंध पकड़ रहा है और आपसे पुष्टि करवाना चाह रहा हैं जबकि आपको तो ऐसी कोई सिखलाई नहीं है, तो बेहतर है श्वान को गंध ढूँढने दें और हर बार सफल सर्च कर जो प्रतिक्रिया देता है, उसको समझ कर कार्य करें और बार-बार अभ्यास और शाबाशी से श्वान निर्भय होकर सही प्रतिक्रिया देने लगेगा।

- इस प्रशिक्षण के दौरान किसी शकिया जगह की संभावना होने पर किस प्रकार लॉन्ग लीश से श्वान को उस जगह के निकट ले जाना है और खुद को सुरक्षित स्थान में रखकर सिखलाये गये तरीके से हॉरिजॉन्टल-वर्टिकल, टू एण्ड थ्रो, सर्कुलर सर्च, जो भी ग्राउण्ड इजाजत दे, उसके अनुसार छोटा से छोटा वर्ग (स्क्वायर) बनाकर श्वान को बारूद के गंध को सूँघने का अधिकतम अवसर प्रदान कर इलाके को आई.ई.डी. के खतरे से सुरक्षित करना है।
- कई बार ऐसा भी देखने को मिला कि श्वान को ऑर्टिकल की गंध मिलते ही श्वान उस तरफ जाने लगता है परन्तु श्वान चालक उसे अपनी तरफ खींचकर सिखलाये गये तरीके से हॉरिजॉन्टल रास्ते पर ले जाने का प्रयास करता है। इस संबंध में यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि बारूद की हल्की गंध को पकड़ने की विलक्षण क्षमता श्वान के पास है और हैंडलर का काम है कि उस गंध तक बिना एरिया स्किप किए हुए गाईड कर श्वान को पहुंचाना। यदि श्वान को कोई गंध महसूस होती है और श्वान उस ओर जाना चाहता है तो उसे जाने दें और अपने आप को सुरक्षित रखकर श्वान सर्च के उपरांत व्यवहारिक प्रतिक्रिया का इंतजार करें, यदि कोई प्रतिक्रिया प्राप्त नहीं होती है, तो वापस उसी

स्थान से दुबारा श्वान को अप्लाई कर पूरे एरिया को सर्च कर सुरक्षित करें।

- बार-बार एक ही तरह की परिस्थिति और ग्राउण्ड में अभ्यास करने से श्वान चालक पूर्वाग्रह से ग्रसित होकर श्वान को बार-बार किसी गड्ढे के पास सूँघने की कार्रवाई को दोहराते हैं तो श्वान गलत सकारात्मक प्रतिक्रिया देने की प्रवृत्ति दिखाता है। श्वान चालकों को गलत सकारात्मक एवं गलत नकारात्मक प्रतिक्रिया के प्रति जागरूक किया गया। जिसमें पहली स्थिति, जहाँ बारूद का ऑर्टिकल नहीं है और श्वान ने उस जगह पर सकारात्मक संदेश दिया है, तो इसे गलत सकारात्मक प्रतिक्रिया कहेंगे, जबकि दूसरी स्थिति, जहाँ पर बारूद का ऑर्टिकल लगा हुआ है और श्वान के द्वारा संकेत नहीं दिया जाता है, तो इसे गलत नकारात्मक प्रतिक्रिया कहेंगे। इन दोनों परिस्थितियों में गलत नकारात्मक प्रतिक्रिया ज्यादा खतरनाक है, जो यह बताता है कि उक्त श्वान को कार्य करने की स्पष्टता और श्वान तथा श्वान चालक के तालमेल के साथ अधिक अभ्यास करने की जरूरत है। इस प्रशिक्षण के दौरान बहुत ही कम श्वानों के द्वारा गलत नकारात्मक प्रतिक्रिया दी गई। नक्सल विरोधी अभियान में शामिल श्वान तथा श्वान चालकों को लगातार अभ्यास दिया जाता है, जिससे अनुभवी चालक श्वान को गाईड करके, गंध तक पहुँचा देते थे और श्वान उसे संकेत कर बता देते थे।
- कुछ श्वान चालक सर्च के दौरान बार-बार सूँघने की कमांड देते रहते हैं, जिससे श्वान भ्रमित होते हैं। इस संबंध में स्पष्ट करें कि यदि श्वान किसी विशेष ट्रेड में

प्रशिक्षित है और जब नाक लगाकर सूंघ रहा है तो अनावश्यक कॉशन देने से बचें और जब नाक लगाकर नहीं चल रहा है तो सूंघो या अन्य आदेश, जिसमें भी सिखलाई दी गई हो, का प्रयोग करें। साथ ही यह भी सुनिश्चित करें कि बिना नाक लगाकर सूंघे गये इलाके को दुबारा सर्च करके सुरक्षित किया गया हो।

- इस दौरान यह नोटिस किया गया कि जो श्वान किसी बीमारी या अन्य कारणों से लंबे समय तक ट्रेड वर्क से दूर रहे हैं, या जिनके चालक स्थानान्तरण होकर चले गए हैं और नए चालक और श्वान का तालमेल कम है, उनका प्रतिक्रिया का स्तर कम पाया गया, जिसको उक्त प्रशिक्षण के दौरान पुनः बेसिक कार्य की स्पष्टता के साथ

प्रशिक्षित कर अभ्यास दिया गया।

- इस प्रशिक्षण के दौरान समवाय अधिकारी एवं अन्य पदाधिकारी से मिल कर विक्टिम ऑपरेटेड आई. ई.डी. की विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में अलग-अलग तरीके अपनाकर श्वान तथ श्वान चालकों को सर्च के नए अवसर एवं शकिया पोजिशन की तलाश हेतु प्रेरित किया गया, जिससे कि नक्सलियों द्वारा अपनाए जा रहे किसी भी टैक्टिक्स से सैन्य दल को सुरक्षित किया जा सके।
- इस प्रशिक्षण को ज्यादा प्रभावी बनाने के लिए बम निरोधक दस्ते में शामिल प्रशिक्षित कर्मियों के द्वारा क्लास ली गई तथा उनके द्वारा इंप्रोवाइज तरीके से बनाए गए एक्सप्लोसिव मैटरियल पर भी श्वानों को अभ्यास दिया गया।

- इसके अतिरिक्त जिला मुख्यालय, छत्तीसगढ़ में भी संपर्क कर नक्सलियों से जवाब आई.ई.डी. पर अभ्यास देने का प्रयास किया गया ताकि श्वान प्रशिक्षण को उत्कृष्ट स्तर पर पहुँचाया जा सके।

निष्कर्ष

इस प्रशिक्षण में शामिल भागीदारों ने बेझिझक अपने नक्सल विरोधी अभियान के कार्यानुभव को साझा कर सत्र को इंटरैक्टिव बनाया और एक दूसरे से सीखने और सिखाने का प्रयास किया जिससे यह एक सफल रिक्रेशर ट्रेनिंग के रोचक अनुभव के रूप में यादगार बन सका।



Dr. Manoranjan Kumar, 2IC (Vet), ITBP is a veterinary graduate from Bombay veterinary College (Mumbai). He is presently serving in 27TH Bn. ITBP deployed in ALWEO Theatre at Chhattisgarh. He has more than 10 years of operational experience in PSK9 deployment & dog training in Border guarding and Anti Left Wing Extremist Operational Theatre.

विस्फोटक के बारे में जानकारी



दल सं.—137020324

पद— सि./ए.टी.(ए.डी.एच.)

नाम—जितेन्द्र सिंह

एन.टी.सी.डी. एण्ड ए.,

भा.ति.सी.पु. बल

विस्फोटक

एक ऐसा पदार्थ या मिश्रण होता है, जो अचानक और तीव्र गति से विस्फोट पैदा करता है। यह आमतौर पर गर्मी प्रकाश, ध्वनि का उत्पादन करता है। विस्फोटक विभिन्न प्रकार के होते हैं— जिनमें कुछ रासायनिक और कुछ यांत्रिक होते हैं।

विस्फोटक के प्रकार

- रासायनिक विस्फोटक— यह वे पदार्थ होते हैं, जो रासायनिक प्रतिक्रिया द्वारा विस्फोट पैदा करते हैं। जैसे कि बारुद, डायनामाइट इत्यादि।।

विस्फोटक के उदाहरण

01. बारुद
02. डायनामाइट
03. टी.एन.टी.

- बारुद— यह सबसे पुराना विस्फोटक है, इसका इस्तेमाल बंदूक और तोप में किया जाता है।
- डायनामाइट— यह एक उच्च विस्फोटक है, जो चट्टानों को तोड़ने में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है।
- टी.एन.टी.— यह एक शक्तिशाली विस्फोटक है, जो युद्ध और निर्माण में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है।

विस्फोटक का उपयोग—

- सैन्य कार्य— विस्फोटक का उपयोग युद्ध और रक्षा कार्यों में किया जाता है।

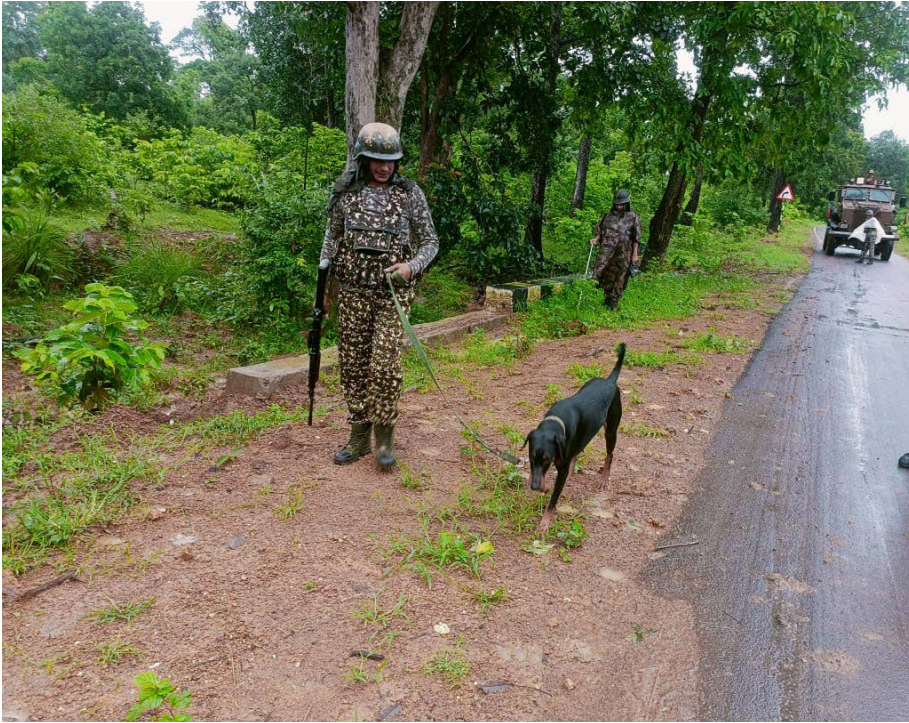
- निर्माण कार्य— विस्फोटक का उपयोग खनिजों को निकालने और प्रसंस्करण में होता है।
- सुरक्षा— विस्फोटक एक खतरनाक पदार्थ है, इसका उपयोग सावधानी के साथ किया जाना चाहिए। भण्डारण के लिए प्रोटोकॉल का पालन करना चाहिए।



ट्रेकिंग श्वान के प्रशिक्षण की प्रक्रिया



दल सं.—020141133
पद— हव./जी.डी.
(श्वान प्रशिक्षक)
नाम— एम. राजेश
एन.टी.सी.डी. एण्ड ए.,
भा.ति.सी.पु. बल



प्रशिक्षण के लिए श्वान का चुनाव— किसी श्वान का प्रशिक्षण प्रारम्भ करने से पूर्व यह सुनिश्चित करना महत्वपूर्ण है कि श्वान का प्राकृतिक स्वभाव और गंध के प्रति संवेदनशीलता अच्छी हो।

गंध की पहचान— प्रशिक्षण के दौरान श्वान को गंध की पहचान तथा गंध का अनुसरण करना सिखाया जाता है।

पदचिन्ह का अनुसरण— श्वान को गंध के आधार पर पदचिन्ह का अनुसरण करना सिखाया जाता है और मार्ग का पता लगाने के लिए श्वान को प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है।

प्रशिक्षण का अभ्यास— श्वान को नियमित रूप से अभ्यास कराना चाहिए और श्वान को विभिन्न प्रकार के वातावरण में ट्रेक करना सिखाया

जाना चाहिए।

प्रशिक्षण के लिए आवश्यक उपकरण— प्रशिक्षणाधीन श्वान को विभिन्न प्रकार की गंधों से परिचित करवाया जाता है ताकि श्वान अलग-अलग गंधों के मध्य अन्तर कर सके।

पदचिन्ह— श्वान को गंध के माध्यम से पदचिन्ह का अनुसरण करना सिखाया जाता है।

ट्रेकर श्वान प्रशिक्षण एक विशेष प्रशिक्षण है, जो श्वान को गंध के माध्यम से ट्रेक करने के लिए प्रशिक्षित करता है। इस प्रशिक्षण में श्वान को मानव या अन्य किसी जानवर के द्वारा छोड़ी गई गंध का अनुसरण करने और उसका पता लगाने के लिए सिखाया जाता है। यह प्रशिक्षण श्वान की गंध

शक्ति और उसके प्राकृतिक रूप से ट्रेक करने की क्षमता को बढ़ाता है।

ट्रेकिंग श्वान प्रशिक्षण के फायदे—

उपकरणों की जांच— अपराधियों को पकड़ने और गंध के आधार पर सबूत एकत्र करने के लिए पुलिस और अन्य कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों द्वारा श्वान का उपयोग किया जाता है।

गुमशुदा लोगो या जानवरों की खोज— गुमशुदा लोगो या जानवरों को खोजने के लिए भी श्वानों को उपयोग में लिया जाता है।

खुफिया जानकारी— खुफिया एजेंसियों द्वारा श्वान का उपयोग गंध के माध्यम से जानकारी एकत्र करने के लिए किया जाता है।

बारूद खोजी श्वान प्रशिक्षण के बारे में



श्वान एक बुद्धिजीवी प्राणी है। एक श्वान को अच्छा प्रशिक्षण देकर उसे किसी भी गंध को सूंघने में प्रवीण किया जा सकता है। श्वान को नारकोटिक्स, विस्फोटक, ट्रैकर, सर्च, रेस्क्यू एवं गॉर्ड डॉग इत्यादि में प्रशिक्षित कर उससे अच्छा कार्य करवाते हैं। श्वान केवल भारत ही नहीं, अपितु विश्व के बलों में भी अपना हर प्रकार से सहयोग देते रहे हैं।

एक श्वान को विस्फोटक की गंध का प्रशिक्षण देकर बारूद खोजी श्वान बनाया जाता है। इसमें श्वानों को विभिन्न प्रकार के विस्फोटक पदार्थों की गंध की पहचान करवाई जाती

है। श्वान को यह प्रशिक्षण 24 से 32 सप्ताह तक देने के उपरान्त श्वान विस्फोटक को पहचानने के लिए तैयार हो जाता है।

श्वानों को यह प्रशिक्षण विस्फोटक का वर्गीकरण कर तेज गंध से लेकर हल्की गंध वाले पदार्थों की पहचान करवाना होता है। विस्फोटक को दो मुख्य भागों में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है।

- उच्च
- निम्न

उच्च विस्फोटक— उच्च विस्फोटक को उनकी संवेदनशीलता के आधार पर प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक प्रकारों में विभाजित किया जाता है। इस वर्गीकरण के अतिरिक्त ब्लास्टिंग एजेंट, ईंधन एवं ऑक्सीडाइजर भी होते हैं, जैसे अमोनियम नाइट्रेट, ईंधन तेल मिश्रण।

- प्राथमिक उच्च विस्फोटक— झटके और गर्मी के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील, शुरुआती के रूप में उपयोग किया जाता है। जैसे—पारा फुलमिनेट, नाइट्रोग्लिसरीन।
- माध्यमिक उच्च विस्फोटक— झटके और गर्मी के प्रति कम संवेदनशील होता है। विस्फोट करने के लिए विस्फोटक की आवश्यकता होती है। जैसे— डायनामाइट, टी.एन.टी., आर.डी.एक्स., सी-4, ए.एन.एफ.ओ. आदि।

निम्न श्रेणी के विस्फोटकों के प्रकार:—

- काला पाउडर — चारकोल, सल्फर, एवं पोटेशियम नाइट्रेट।
- सुरक्षा फ्यूज— कम विस्फोटकों को



दल सं.—020141133

पद— हव./जी.डी.

(श्वान प्रशिक्षक)

नाम— एम. राजेश

एन.टी.सी.डी. एण्ड ए.,

भा.ति.सी.पु. बल

प्रज्वलित करने के लिए।

- इग्नाइटर — प्रतिक्रिया आरम्भ करने के लिए।
- फ्यूज लाईटर— सुरक्षा फ्यूज को जलाने के लिए।

श्वानों को विस्फोटकों के प्रशिक्षण भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार के विस्फोटक को पहले खुले में रखकर श्वान को उसकी गंध का पता लगवाना होता है और प्रशिक्षण की दिशा में बढ़ते हुए श्वान द्वारा गंध को पहचाने जाने पर विस्फोटक को छुपा कर प्रशिक्षण देना होता है। श्वान को जमीन में बैग, रूम ऑफिस, गाड़ी एवं मनुष्यों में विस्फोटकों को छुपा कर गंध की पहचान करवाये जाने का अभ्यास दिया जाता है। प्रशिक्षण के अंत में अभ्यास करवाये गये श्वानों को टेस्ट देना होता है। अंत में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के उपरान्त बारूद खोजी श्वान को एयरपोर्ट, रेलवे स्टेशन आदि क्षेत्रों में जाकर अपने कार्य का प्रदर्शन करना होता है।

बारूद खोजी श्वान को प्रशिक्षण के दौरान सेन्ट वर्क में आने वाली बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए कौन सा तरीका अपनाना चाहिए



दल सं.—070351557
पद—हव./ जी.डी.
(श्वान प्रशिक्षक)
नाम— लिंग्यासू वलपू
एन.टी.सी.डी. एण्ड ए.,
भा.ति.सी.पु. बल



बारूद खोजी श्वान को प्रशिक्षण के दौरान सेन्ट वर्क में बाधा आने पर निम्नलिखित तरीके अपनाने चाहिए।

श्वान को प्रशिक्षण के प्रारम्भ में सूप का सेन्ट देकर जमीन को सूंघने की आदत लगाना जरूरी है। श्वान लालची जानवर होता है, उसे सूप का सेन्ट देने से जमीन को सूंघने की आदत पड़ जाती है।

यदि श्वान बारूद के सेन्ट से परिचित हो जाने के बावजूद भी फुर्ती से कार्य नहीं करता है, तो उसके लिए निम्न तरीके अपनाने चाहिए।

- एक मील दूरी का फासला रखते

हुए 10—10 गड्डे की दो लाईन तैयार की जाए।

- प्रथम लाईन के सभी गड्डों में श्वान का पसदीदा टिट—बिट रखे जाए, तथा दूसरी लाईन के 10 गड्डों के बीच के किसी गड्डे में एक या दो ऑर्टिकल खुले में रखा जाए।
- श्वान को दी गई सिखलाई तरीके के अनुसार प्रथम लाईन के 10 गड्डों के प्रथम गड्डे से सूंघने की कार्रवाई शुरू की जाए। जैसे ही प्रथम गड्डे में टिट—बिट मिलता है, श्वान अपने आप खाने की लालच में प्रत्येक गड्डे में तेजी से चलते हुए सूंघकर टिट—बिट खाना शुरू कर देगा। ध्यान रहे श्वान को प्रत्येक गड्डे में रखे हुए टिट—बिट खाने

हेतु दें।

- प्रथम लाईन के सभी गड्डों को सूंघकर टिट—बिट खाने के बाद श्वान को दूसरी लाईन के प्रथम गड्डे में सूंघने की कार्रवाई शुरू की जाए।
- दूसरी लाईन के प्रत्येक गड्डों को सूंघते हुए श्वान जैसे ही ऑर्टिकल वाले गड्डे के पास पहुंचेगा, जो दी गई सिखलाई के मदद से श्वान ऑर्टिकल को सूंघकर बैठने की कार्रवाई करेगा, ध्यान रखे कि श्वान ऑर्टिकल के साथ छेड़—छाड़ न करें।

उपर्युक्त तरीकों से श्वान को अभ्यास करवाने से श्वान फूर्ती से कार्य करना प्रारंभ कर देगा।

एक प्रशिक्षित श्वान को विस्फोटक सामग्री की गंध के लिए प्रशिक्षित करना

एक प्रशिक्षित श्वान को विस्फोटक सामग्री की गंध के लिए प्रशिक्षित करना एक जटिल प्रक्रिया है। इस प्रशिक्षण में श्वान को विशिष्ट गंधों को पहचानने और उन्हें सूचित करने के लिए संकेत देने हेतु प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है जो कि निम्न मुख्य बातों पर निर्भर करता है—

आज्ञापालन प्रशिक्षण— श्वान को गंध (विस्फोटक सामग्री) से प्रशिक्षित कराने से पहले श्वान चालक के आदेशों का आज्ञापालन करवाना जरूरी होता है।

गंध प्रशिक्षण— श्वान को विभिन्न प्रकार के गंधों की पहचान व उनमें

अंतर करने के लिए भी प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है।

संकेत प्रशिक्षण— श्वान को विस्फोटक सामग्री की गंध मिलने पर अपने श्वान चालक को संकेत देने के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है, वे आमतौर पर बैठते हैं।

सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर प्रशिक्षित श्वान को शोर गुल व भीड़-भाड़ वाले इलाकों में जैसे रेलवे स्टेशन, बस स्टॉप, एयरपोर्ट आदि में ले जाया जाए ताकि श्वान आसानी से अपने काम को रूचि से कर सके। विस्फोटक श्वान प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम एक कठिन और



दल सं.—137020324

पद— सि./ए.टी.(ए.डी.एच.)

नाम—जितेन्द्र सिंह

एन.टी.सी.डी. एण्ड ए.,

भा.ति.सी.पु. बल

गहन प्रक्रिया है, जिसमें श्वान को सही ढंग से प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए श्वान चालक को धैर्य और समर्पण की आवश्यकता होती है।



वाईल्ड लाईफ प्रोटेक्शन कोर्स

वन्य जीव (अंग खोजी श्वान प्रशिक्षण)

इतिहास— आधुनिक युग में जंगल में रहने वाले वन्य जीवों की संख्या में भारी कमी आ गयी है। वन्य जीव विलुप्त होने की कगार पर है क्योंकि मानव द्वारा इन बेजुबान जीवों का शिकार करके इनके अंगों (खाल, हड्डी, दाँत, कस्तूरी) का उपयोग अपने उपभोग के लिए किया जाता है। वन्य जीवों का शिकार कर मूढ़ मनुष्य द्वारा इनके अंगों की तस्करी की जाती है। जिस कारण कुछ वन्य जीवों की प्रजातियाँ विलुप्त हो चुकी हैं। वन्य जीवों के अंगों की तस्करी को रोकने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, भानू में (वन्य जीव तस्करी रोधी श्वानों को) प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता रहा है, ताकि श्वानों की सहायता से वन्य जीवों के अंगों की तस्करी के नेटवर्क को खत्म करके रोका जा सके। इनमें मुख्यतः शेर, बाघ, चीता, हिरण, कस्तूरी मृग इत्यादि हैं।

जरूरत— सम्पूर्ण भारत की वन्य जीवों की दुर्लभ प्रजातियाँ विलुप्त होने के कगार पर हैं। अगर वन्य जीवों की तस्करी नहीं रोकी गई तो इस तरह की प्रजातियाँ विलुप्त हो जाएगी। वन्य जीव हमारी परिस्थितियों के सन्तुलन में सहायक हैं। अतः वन्य जीवों को बचाये रखना महत्वपूर्ण है। वन्य जीवों के अंगों की तस्करी वाहन, एयरपोर्ट के माध्यम से किया जाता है। दुर्लभ वन्य जीवों को तस्करी से बचाने के लिए श्वानों को प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है जिससे श्वान कम से कम समय में सूँघकर इन्हें पकड़वाने में मदद करता है। वाईल्ड लाईफ प्रोटेक्शन कोर्स की

अवधि 16 सप्ताह की होती है।

प्रशिक्षण का उद्देश्य— प्रशिक्षित श्वान द्वारा वन्य जीवों के अंगों को खोज निकालना व इसकी गंध के बारे में जानकारी देना है। यह प्रशिक्षण काफी उपयोगी होता है। क्योंकि तस्करी में (खाल, हड्डी, दाँत इत्यादि) का बड़ा व्यापार किया जाता है। इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा (राष्ट्रीय श्वान प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, भानू पंचकुला) में दिनांक—21.07.2008 से श्वानों का प्रशिक्षण आरम्भ किया गया है।

श्वानों का चुनाव एंव नस्ल— इसमें निम्न प्रकार के श्वानों का चयन किया जाता है। जैसे— जर्मन शैफर्ड, लेब्राडोर, डायरमैन इत्यादि।

सेन्ट कन्डीशनिंग— वन्य जीवों के अंगों की गंध देकर परिचित करवाने की प्रक्रिया को सेंट कन्डीशन कहते हैं, जिससे कि वन्य जीवों के अंगों की तस्करी रोकी जा सके।

श्वान द्वारा इंडिकेशन के तरीके— जब श्वान को अच्छा प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है तो तस्करी द्वारा की गई तस्करी करते समय कुछ निशान छूट जाते हैं। उक्त निशानदेही पर एक प्रशिक्षित श्वान निम्न प्रकार के इशारे देता है। श्वान द्वारा दिये जाने वाले इशारों को श्वान चालक द्वारा समझना आवश्यक है जैसे—

- बैठ/बोलकर
- पूँछ हिलाकर
- शरीर के अंगों की हरकत करना।



दल सं.—070350243

पद—हव./जी.डी.

(श्वान प्रशिक्षक)

नाम—गुरुचरण

एन.टी.सी.डी. एण्ड ए.,

भा.ति.सी.पु. बल

- मुँह से पकड़कर।
- जमीन को कुरेदकर।

वन्य जीव अंग खोजी श्वान से कार्यवाही करते समय ध्यान देने वाली बातें—

- हवा का रुख समझा जाये।
- सर्च करते समय श्वान को झटका न दिया जाये।
- आर्टिकल के पास श्वान की हरकतों को नोट किया जाए।
- सूँघो—सूँघो बार—बार न बोला जाए।
- आदेश साफ शब्दों में दिया जाए।
- वन्य जीवों के अंगों की तस्करी को रोकने हेतु श्वान को अलग—अलग प्रकार के आर्टिकल से परिचित करवाया जाये। आर्टिकल भिन्न—भिन्न प्रकार के होने चाहिए। जैसे— भालू, हिरण, कछुआ, जंगली कबूतर, गैंडा के सींग, हिरण की छाल, बाघ, चीता, शेर की खाल इत्यादि आर्टिकल से श्वान को परिचित करवाया जाये।

श्वानों द्वारा खोज एवं बचाव सम्बंधित प्रशिक्षण



खोज और बचाव (Search and Rescue) श्वान अत्यधिक प्रशिक्षित श्वान होते हैं, जो प्राकृतिक आपदाओं, दुर्घटनाओं और अपराध स्थलों सहित विशिष्ट आपदा स्थितियों में गुमशुदा या फसे हुए व्यक्तियों का पता लगाने में मनुष्यों की सहायता करते हैं, उनकी गंध की असाधारण भावना उन्हें मानव गंध का पता लगाने की अनुमति देती है। यहा तक कि दफन या डूबे हुए लोगो का भी पता लगाने में अपनी अहम भूमिका का निर्वहन करते हैं। श्वान खोज और बचाव टीमों का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है, जो संरचनात्मक इंजीनियरों, डाक्टरों और अन्य विशेषज्ञों

के साथ मिलकर काम करते हैं।

खोज और बचाव श्वानों के मुख्य पहलू

गंध की भावना— खोज और बचाव श्वानों में मनुष्यों की तुलना में गंध सूंघने की क्षमता अधिक होती है, जिससे वह सूक्ष्म गंध परिवर्तनो को पहचानने तथा लम्बी दूरी तक व्यक्तियों का पता लगाने में सक्षम होते हैं।

प्रशिक्षण— खोज और बचाव श्वानों को कठोर प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है जिसमें गंध का पता लगाने ट्रेकिंग करने और श्वान चालक के आदेशों का पालन



दल सं.—110450152
पद—सि./जी.डी.
(श्वान प्रशिक्षक)
नाम— मगनदीप सिंह
एन.टी.सी.डी. एण्ड ए.,
भा.ति.सी.पु. बल

करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया जाता है।

नियम और जिम्मेदारी— खोज और बचाव श्वान निम्नलिखित में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।

- भूकंप या बाढ़ जैसी प्राकृतिक आपदाओं में पीड़ितों का पता लगाना।
- लापता व्यक्तियों की खोज करना, अपराध स्थल की जाँच और अपराधी को ढूँढने में सहायता करता है।

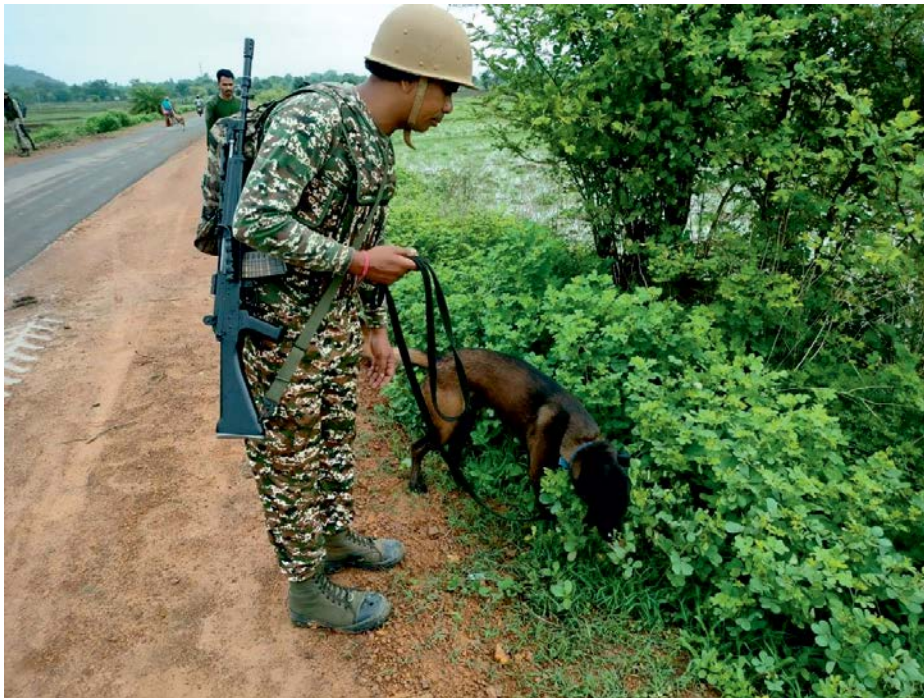
काम का माहौल

खोज और बचाव श्वान चुनौतीपूर्ण वातावरण में काम करते हैं, जैसे—पानी के पास मलबे, बर्फ से ढके क्षेत्र।

सर्च और रेस्क्यू श्वान के फायदे—

त्वरित और प्रभावी— ये श्वान पीड़ितों की तलाश करने और बचाव में तेजी एवं प्रभावी ढंग से काम करता है। श्वान बचाव दल को आत्मविश्वास देते हैं और उन्हें अपने काम को जारी रखने के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं।

बारुद खोजी श्वान प्रशिक्षण की मुख्य बातें



दल सं.—000150289

पद— हव./जी.डी.

श्वान प्रशिक्षक)

नाम— ज्ञान चन्द

एन.टी.सी.डी. एण्ड ए.,

भा.ति.सी.पु. बल

बारुद खोजी ट्रेड में बारुद या बारुद से बने विस्फोटक पदार्थों की तलाश करना मुख्य प्रयोजन है, ताकि इससे होने वाले नुकसान से महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों, सरकारी सम्पतियों व जान माल आदि को बचाया जा सके। आजकल के समय में बारुद द्वारा बनी विनाशकारी सामग्री का स्वरूप बढ़ता जा रहा है, साथ ही इसको धातु रहित किया जा रहा है, जिसके कारण मशीनों द्वारा इसकी तलाश करना मुश्किल है। इन विस्फोटक सामग्री को श्वान द्वारा कुशलता पूर्वक तलाश किया जाता है। अतः बारुद खोजी श्वान को वाहिनी, फॉर्मेशन एवं ट्रेनिंग सेंटर में बारुद खोज का अभ्यास कराते समय ध्यान में देने वाली बातें निम्नलिखित हैं।

• क्या एक्सप्लोसिव प्राईम तो नहीं

है।

- श्वान किस स्टेज में काम कर रहा है।
- इलाका दलदल वाला तो नहीं है।
- एक्सप्लोसिव को श्वान की ऊंचाई के अनुसार लगाया जाए।
- अलग-अलग एक्सप्लोसिव को अलग-अलग डिब्बों में रखा जाए।
- एक्सप्लोसिव को सर्च में लगाने से पहले व बाद में चिमटी का प्रयोग किया जाए।
- एक्सप्लोसिव आर्टिकल को अलग-अलग सूती या जालीदार कपड़े में बांधा जाए।
- एक्सप्लोसिव को पानी या नमी से बचाया जाए।
- एक्सप्लोसिव को सर्च के बाद धूप

में सुखाया जाए।

- एक्सप्लोसिव को जारी करने की विधि व बनने की तारीख को पंजिका में इंट्राज किया जाए।
- एक्सप्लोसिव की लाईफ अवधि पूरी होने पर संबंधित शाखा से खपत प्रमाण पत्र बनाया जाए।
- यूनिट फारमेशनों द्वारा वर्तमान समय में देशद्रोहियों द्वारा उपयोग किए जाने वाले एक्सप्लोसिव को उपलब्ध करवाया जाए, ताकि खोजी कार्य प्रणाली को और प्रभावी बनाया जाए।
- एक्सप्लोसिव को हमेशा निगरानी में रखा जाए व लापरवाही न बरती जाए।

नारकोटिक्स श्वान प्रशिक्षण की मुख्य बातें



दल सं.—988010385
पद—हव./जी.डी.
(श्वान प्रशिक्षक)
नाम— के. मनीवैल
एन.टी.सी.डी. एण्ड ए.,
भा.ति.सी.पु. बल



चरस, भांग, मॉफिन हेरोइन और ब्राउन, कोकेन आदि कुछ नारकोटिक्स पौधे से प्राप्त होते हैं, जबकि कुछ अन्य मानव द्वारा निर्मित होते हैं।

नारकोटिक्स के प्रभाव— नारकोटिक्स का उपयोग विभिन्न शारीरिक और मानसिक प्रभाव डाल सकता है जिसमें नशा, दर्द से राहत और अन्य दुष्प्रभाव शामिल हैं।

नारकोटिक्स से संबंधित लेखों के कुछ उदाहरण— “स्वापक” पर विकिपीडिया लेख में नारकोटिक्स की परिभाषा प्रकार और उपयोग पर जानकारी दी गई है। “स्वापक” औषधि और मन प्रभावी पदार्थ अधिनियम “1985” विकिपीडिया में NDPS ACT के बारे में विस्तार से बताया गया है।

“स्वापक” नियंत्रण ब्यूरो पर विकिपीडिया में एन.सी.बी. के बारे में बताया गया है कि यह कैसे काम करता है और इसका उद्देश्य क्या है।

नारकोटिक्स (स्वापक) क्या है— नारकोटिक्स जिसे स्वापक भी कहा जाता है एक ऐसा पदार्थ है जिसके सेवन करने पर व्यक्ति की सामान्य कार्य प्रणाली और मानसिक स्थिति पर प्रभाव पड़ता है। यह मुख्य रूप से नींद या राहत (दर्द) देने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता है और इसमें गांजा, अफीम, चरस, भांग, मॉफिन हेरोइन और ब्राउन जैसे पदार्थ शामिल हैं

नारकोटिक्स से संबंधित कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दुः— स्वापक औषधि और मनः प्रभावी पदार्थ अधिनियम 1985 (NDPS ACT).

यह भारत का एक अधिनियम है जो नारकोटिक्स और साइकोट्रोपिक पदार्थों के उत्पादन निर्माण खेती के कब्जे, बिक्री, खरीद और खपत को नियंत्रित करता है।

नारकोटिक्स कंट्रोल ब्यूरो— भारत की एक केन्द्रीय कानून प्रवर्तन और खूफिया एंजेंसी है जो कि गृह मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के अन्तर्गत आती है और इसका मुख्य कार्य नशीली दवाओं के दुरुपयोग और अवैध तस्करी से मुकाबला करना है।

नारकोटिक्स के प्रकार— गांजा, अफीम,

एक प्रशिक्षित जवान श्वान चालक कैसे बनता है।

एक प्रशिक्षित जवान पहले हथियार के साथ प्रशिक्षण लेता है। इसलिए उसकी सोच थोड़ी आक्रामक होती है और हमेशा उसी तरह अपने कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन करता है। परंतु श्वान चालक बनने के लिए जवान को आक्रामक न होकर बहुत ही संयम से कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन करना पड़ता है। चूंकि उसे एक बेजुबान जानवर के साथ सामंजस्य स्थापित करना है इसलिए उसे थोड़ा मनोवैज्ञानिक रूप से कार्य करना पड़ता है। जिससे श्वान की पसंद-नापसंद को ध्यान में रखते हुए तालमेल कर बेहतर कार्य करवा सके। श्वान चालक को श्वान की ड्यूटी के दौरान बहुत ही सूझबूझ से कार्य करते हुए अपनी सुरक्षा के साथ श्वान की सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए उच्च कोटि का प्रदर्शन करना पड़ता है। इस काम में एक प्रशिक्षित जवान को एक अच्छा श्वान चालक बनने के लिए उसमें निम्नलिखित विशेषताएं होनी चाहिए:-

- श्वान प्रेमी:- सबसे पहले एक प्रशिक्षित जवान श्वान को कितना पसंद करता है यह जानना आवश्यक है। जवान जिसके अंदर श्वान/पालतू जानवर को प्यार करने की दक्षता हो उन्हीं जवानों को श्वान प्रशिक्षण देना चाहिए। श्वान को पसंद नहीं करने वाले और परेशान करने वाले को श्वान प्रशिक्षण नहीं देना चाहिए।
- श्वान से प्यार से काम कराने वाला: जवान के अंदर श्वान के साथ

प्यार से काम कराने का गुण होना चाहिए। तथापि श्वान से सिर्फ प्यार करने से श्वान परिचालक नहीं बनता है। इसके लिए हर कठिन परिस्थितियों में भी उससे प्यार करने वाला होना चाहिए।

- सहनशक्ति:- एक श्वान चालक बनने के लिए एवं श्वान से कार्य कराने के लिए चालक में बर्दाश्त करने की मुख्य विशेषता होनी चाहिए।
- साहस व निडरता:- श्वान चालक को हमेशा साहसी होना चाहिए। उन्हें श्वान से कभी डर नहीं लगना चाहिए। यदि चालक डर गया, तो श्वान हमेशा धमकाने की कोशिश करेगा।
- दयालु:- श्वान चालक को दयालु होना चाहिए। क्योंकि श्वान एक बेजुबान जानवर है एवं कभी-कभी भूलवश या किन्हीं कारणों से हैंडलर का आदेश नहीं मान सकता है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में उसे मार-पिट्टाई नहीं करना चाहिए। उसके साथ सहानुभूति पूर्वक व्यवहार करना चाहिए।
- बुद्धिमान:- एक बुद्धिमान प्रशिक्षित जवान श्वान चालक के रूप में श्वान से बेहतर काम करवा सकता है। और अलग-अलग कलाओं से याद कराकर श्वान से उत्कृष्ट कार्य करवा सकता है।
- पक्का इरादा:- एक अच्छा चालक, श्वान के साथ जब भी कार्य करता है तो उस कार्य को पूर्ण करता है। उस कार्य को बीच में छोड़ कर नहीं जाना चाहिए।



दल संख्या-041617965

है.कां./जी.डी. दिलीसवरा

राव एस.

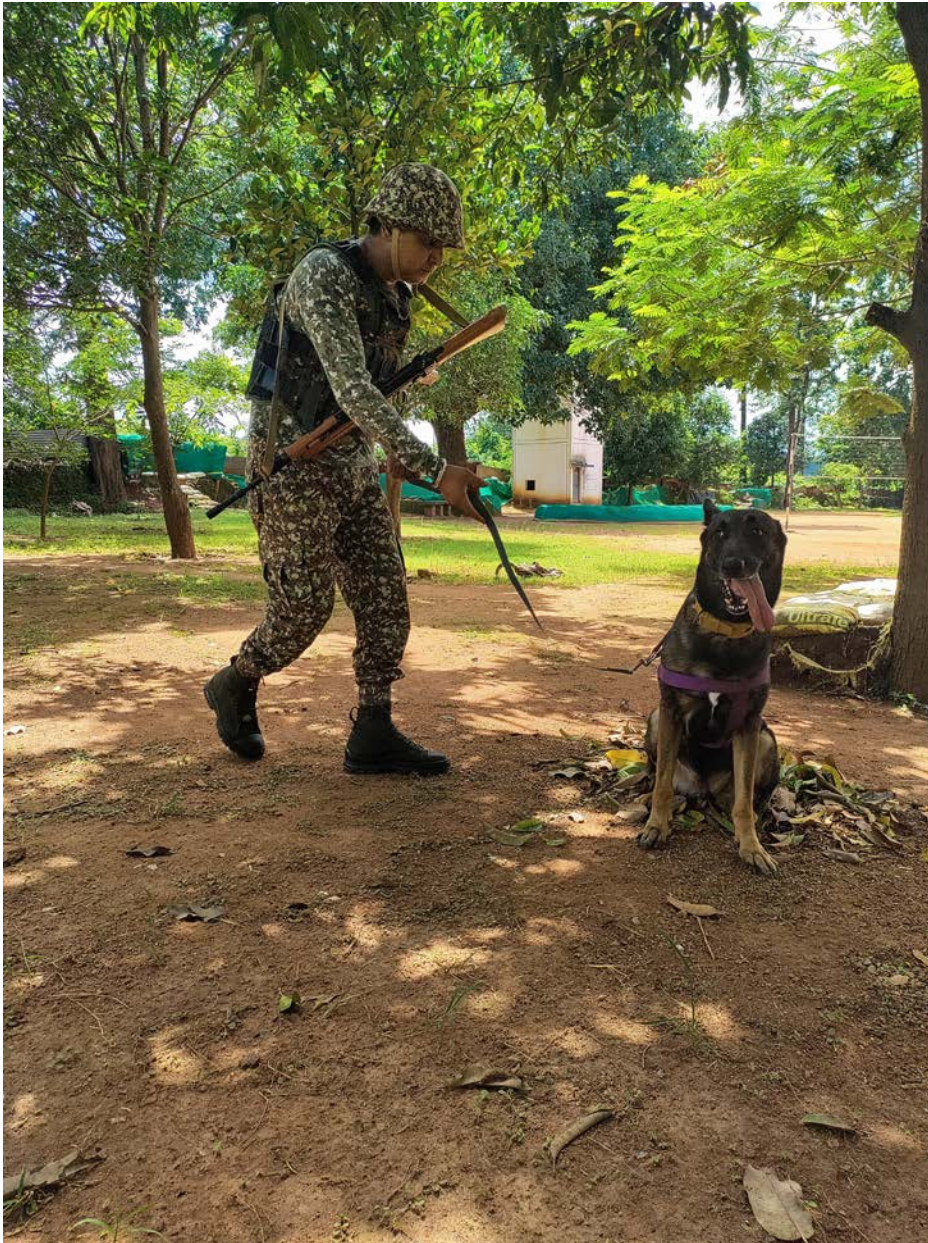
श्वान प्रशिक्षक

डी.बी. एण्ड टी.एस.,

सी.आर.पी.एफ.

जितना भी कठिन कार्य हो, पक्के इरादे से पूर्ण करने की सोच रखनी चाहिए।

- समय का पालन करना:- एक अच्छे श्वान चालक प्रशिक्षण के समय या अकेले रहते समय किस तरीके से क्या कार्य करता है, कमानुसार नियत समय से पालन करते रहना चाहिए।
- कठोर परिश्रमी:- एक चालक को दूसरे जवानों से ज्यादा कार्य करने की क्षमता रखनी चाहिए। चूंकि चालक स्वयं आदेश का पालन करता है इसलिए अपने आप कार्य करने के लिए उसमें विशेष गुण होना चाहिए।
- ईमानदारी:- श्वान एक बेजुबान जानवर है, इसलिए मानव पर पूर्ण रूप से भरोसा करता है इसलिए श्वान को ईमानदारी एवं प्यार से देखभाल करनी चाहिए। उससे संबंधित खाना और आवश्यक दिनचर्या ईमानदारी से समय पर करना चाहिए, क्योंकि श्वान बोल नहीं पाता है।



बुरी आदते नहीं होनी चाहिए।

उपरोक्तानुसार दर्शाए गए सभी गुण एक अच्छे बुनियादी प्रशिक्षित जवान को एक अच्छा श्वान चालक बना सकते हैं।

श्वान चालक कौन है।

एक बल/पुलिस का जवान या सुरक्षा एजेंसी में वह व्यक्ति है जो श्वान को प्रशिक्षित करता है तथा उसके साथ काम करता है।

श्वान के साथ संबंध:— एक श्वान चालक होने के लिए जवान को सबसे पहले आपसी संबंध स्थापित करना बहुत जरूरी है। जैसे सभी सोचते हैं कि श्वान चालक बनना इतना आसान नहीं है। क्योंकि एक श्वान के साथ जितना गहरा संबंध बनेगा उतना हम प्रशिक्षण में श्वान को प्रशिक्षित कर पायेंगे।

श्वान के साथ एक नया जवान आता है उसके साथ सामंजस्य बनाने के बाद धीरे-धीरे जवान को श्वान पर आदेश देना सिखाना हैं। संबंध या आज्ञापालन में श्वान को किसी भी परिस्थिति में नकारात्मक अनुभव नहीं होना चाहिए।

एक अच्छा चालक खराब श्वान को अच्छा बना सकता है, जबकि एक खराब चालक अच्छे श्वान को खराब कर सकता है।

- अनुशासन एवं निष्ठा:— एक चालक को बहुत ही अच्छा अनुशासन एवं निष्ठा का पालन करने वाला होना चाहिए। जिससे

श्वान को प्रशिक्षण के दौरान अच्छे से देखभाल किया जा सके। चालक अनुशासित एवं निष्ठावान होना चाहिए एवं चालक में कोई भी

OPERATIONS & CASE STUDIES

-Real World Case Studies

GUJARAT POLICE

Ahmedabad city

Police Dog- “Oreo” (Dobermann-Female)

Tracker Dog Dog Handler- Mr. Ajit Sinh B. Dhummad

Date-08.04.2025

1. Official Report on Canine-Assisted Crime Investigation – Ahmedabad District

Case Details:

- Location: Changodar Police Station, Ahmedabad District
- Crime Register No.: 50397/2025
- Legal Provision: BNS Section 103(1)
- Date of Incident: 08 April 2025
- Nature of Crime: Intentional murder of a minor

Investigation Overview:

In the ongoing investigation into the intentional murder of a child, law enforcement authorities sought assistance from the Ahmedabad City Police tracker dog, Oreo, to aid in suspect identification.

As part of the forensic procedure, the police assembled 7 to 10 suspects and provided Oreo with the scent of an item linked to the crime at the scene. During the identification parade, Oreo demonstrated exceptional tracking ability by successfully identifying one of the suspects.

Upon further interrogation, the identified individual confessed to the crime, leading to a crucial breakthrough in the investigation. Oreo's precision and effectiveness were instrumental in establishing key evidence and advancing the case toward legal proceedings.

Conclusion:

The deployment of K9 forensic tracking in this case showcases the critical role of trained police dogs in modern investigations. Oreo's performance underscores the value of canine units in enhancing law enforcement capabilities, particularly in complex criminal cases requiring accurate suspect identification through scent analysis.



Vadodara city

**Police Dog- "Faster" (Belgian Shepherd-Male), Narcotics Dog
Dog Handler- Mr. Girishabhai S. Patel, Date-04.04.2025**

2. Incident Report, Date: 04 April 2025, Location: Vadodara Railway Station

Train Number: 12755 Kakinada–Bhavnagar Express, Platform: 04

Time of Case Registration: 18:45 hours

Summary of Incident

On 04 April 2025, a routine inspection was conducted at Vadodara Railway Station on train number 12755 Kakinada–Bhavnagar Express, stationed at platform 04. As part of the inspection, Vadodara City's Narcotics Police deployed their trained detection canine, "Faster," to assist in the search of the general coach.

During the operation, the police dog "Faster" signaled suspicion upon detecting an unattended trolley bag. Based on this indication, the bag was immediately secured and transported to the Vadodara Railway Police Station for further investigation. Upon examination, authorities recovered a total of 8.070 kilograms of marijuana, with an estimated street value of ₹ 80,700.

Legal Action Taken

Following the discovery, a case was officially registered under Section 20 (BII) of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act on 04 April 2025 at 18:45 hours. Investigations are ongoing to identify the owner and source of the narcotics.

Commendation

The exemplary performance of the Narcotics Police Dog "Faster" played a critical role in identifying and preventing the transport of illegal substances. The authorities commend the canine unit for their efficiency and accuracy in assisting law enforcement efforts.



Bhavnagar

Police Dog- "Selan" (Labrador-Male), Narcotics Dog
Dog Handler- Mr. Mayur Sinh D. Jadeja

3. Incident Report

Date: 01 April 2025, Location: Alang, Bhavnagar District
Operation Conducted By: Special Operations Group
Narcotics Detection Canine: "Selan" (Bhavnagar District Narcotics Dog)

Incident Overview

On 01 April 2025, acting on intelligence regarding the illegal public sale of marijuana, the Special Operations Group launched an enforcement operation in Alang, Bhavnagar District. Assisted by Bhavnagar District's trained narcotics detection canine, "Selan," officers conducted a search of the suspect's residence.

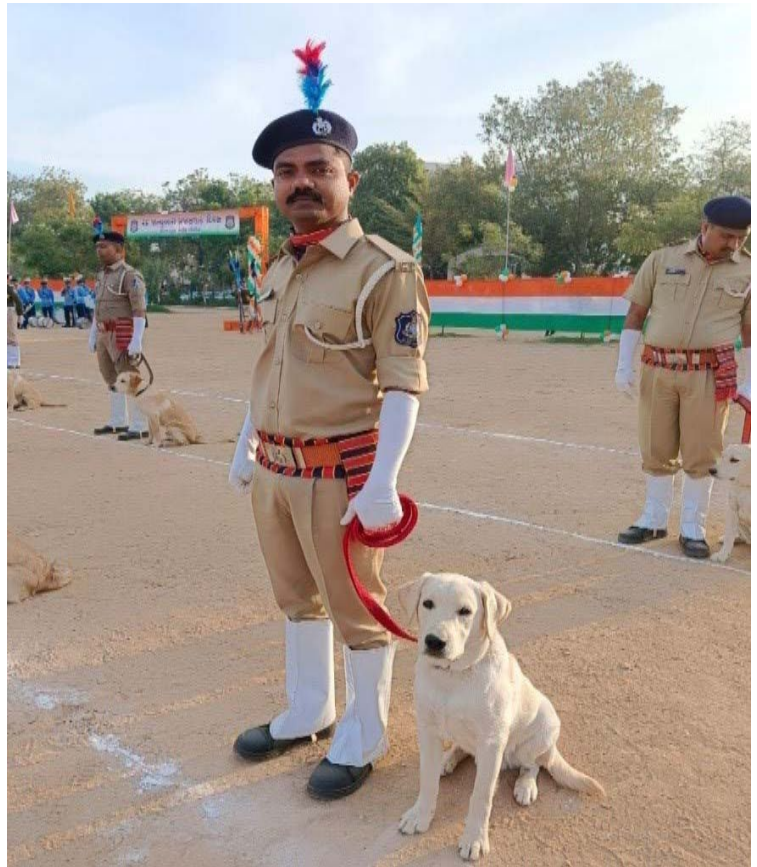
During the search, "Selan" identified suspicious substances concealed within a cupboard. Upon inspection, authorities discovered 2.313 kilograms of marijuana hidden inside. The suspect was immediately detained, and legal action was initiated in accordance with the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act.

Legal Action Taken

The suspect was taken into custody, and further investigation is underway to determine the source and distribution network of the seized narcotics. Proceedings have been initiated as per the NDPS Act to ensure strict enforcement against drug-related offenses.

Commendation

The operation was successfully executed due to the efficiency of the Special Operations Group and the precision demonstrated by the narcotics detection canine "Selan." The authorities acknowledge and commend the dog's exemplary performance in assisting law enforcement efforts.



Ahmedabad City

**Police Dog – “ Oreo” (Dobermann-Female), Tracker Dog
Dog Handler – Mr. Ajit Sinh B.Dhummad**

4. Incident Report

**Date: 28 March 2025, Location: Ahmedabad City, Maninagar Police Station (Part-A)
Crime Number: 50143/2025, Legal Sections Applied: B.N.S. Sections 305(A), 331(4)
Narcotics Detection Canine: "Oreo" (Ahmedabad City Police Tracker Dog)**

Incident Overview

On 28 March 2025, Maninagar Police Station (Part-A) registered Crime No. 50143/2025 under B.N.S. Sections 305(A) and 331(4) in connection with a housebreaking and theft case. During the investigation, law enforcement officials detained 8 to 10 suspects for questioning.

To aid in identifying the perpetrator, Ahmedabad City's Police Tracker Dog "Oreo" was deployed at the crime scene. The canine was tasked with sniffing the scattered items at the location. During the search, "Oreo" successfully detected and identified one of the suspects.

Confession and Recovery of Stolen Property

Upon further interrogation, the identified suspect confessed to the crime, leading to the recovery of stolen property valued at ₹ 13,96,000.

Commendation

The Ahmedabad City Police commend the exemplary performance of Police Tracker Dog "Oreo", whose precision and effectiveness were instrumental in solving the case. The canine's contribution significantly assisted law enforcement in identifying the suspect and recovering stolen assets.



Patan

**Police Dog – “ Baby” (German Shepherd-Female), Tracker Dog
Dog Handler – Mr. Prakaskumar H. Bhatt**

5. Incident Report

**Date: 05 March 2025, Time: Approximately 3:00 PM,
Location: Asian Container Warehouse, Visnagar Taluka, Mehsana District**

Stolen Property:

- Two electric motors (3 HP each) – Approximate value: ₹ 30,000/-
- Ten pressure nozzles – Approximate value: ₹ 1,00,000/-
- Total Estimated Loss: ₹ 1,30,000/-

Incident Overview

On 05 March 2025, a theft occurred at the warehouse of Asian Container in Visnagar Taluka, Mehsana District. The stolen items included two 3 HP electric motors and ten pressure nozzles, with a total estimated value of ₹ 1,30,000/-.

Investigation and Identification

As part of the investigation, law enforcement officials detained 8 to 10 suspects and conducted an identification process. The Patan District Police Dog "Baby" was deployed to aid in suspect identification. The canine was presented with the scent of the stolen electric motor and associated nuts and bolts.

During an identification parade, Police Dog "Baby" successfully identified one of the suspects. Upon further interrogation, the accused confessed to the crime, confirming their involvement in the theft.

Commendation

The Patan District Police commend the exceptional performance of Police Dog "Baby", whose keen detection abilities played a pivotal role in solving the case. The canine's expertise significantly contributed to identifying the suspect and assisting law enforcement in recovering the stolen assets.



Ahmedabad Rural

Police Dog- "Penny" (Dobermann- Female), Tracker Dog
Dog Handler- Mr. Vala Bhai K. Shindhav

6. Incident Report

Crime Register Number: 40252/2024

Police Station: Koth Police Station, Ahmedabad Rural District

Legal Sections Applied: BNS Sections 331(4) and 305

Stolen Amount: ₹1,07,80,000, Narcotics Detection Canine: "Penny" (Ahmedabad Rural District Police Dog)

Incident Overview

In Crime Register No. 40252/2024, Koth Police Station in Ahmedabad Rural District initiated an investigation into a theft involving ₹ 1,07,80,000. To assist in tracking and identifying suspects, police tracker dog "Penny" from Ahmedabad Rural District Police was deployed at the crime scene.

Tracking and Identification Process

At the scene, "Penny" was provided with the scent of a school bag and water bottle, after which the canine commenced tracking. The tracking covered approximately 25 to 30 meters, moving from the back of the house towards the left side of the premises. "Penny" continued tracking to a platform located on a public road in Sargvala village, then proceeded along Ramji Mandir Road toward the water tank, providing significant leads in the investigation.

Following these leads, police detained 8 to 10 suspects for further examination. A formal identification parade was conducted at the police station, during which "Penny" successfully identified one of the accused. Upon interrogation, the suspect confessed to the crime, aiding the resolution of the case.

Commendation

The Ahmedabad Rural District Police commend the outstanding work of Police Dog "Penny", whose precise tracking and detection capabilities were instrumental in solving the case. The canine's expertise played a key role in identifying the suspect and strengthening investigative efforts.



OFFICIAL REPORT ON NARCOTIC DETECTION at Visakhapatnam Railway Station



Date: 22 October 2024

Location: Visakhapatnam Railway Station, Andhra Pradesh

Supervising Authorities: ACP (Security) & Reserve Inspector, (City Security Wing) CAR VSP City

Canine Search Team:

- Dog Handler: PC-1812 Sri B. Ramprasad
- Narcotic Detection Dog: Caesar

Incident Summary:

As per the instructions of the Commissioner of Police, Visakhapatnam City, the designated canine search team was deployed to Visakhapatnam Railway Station for narcotic detection duty. The operation took place under the supervision of ACP (Security) & Reserve Inspector (City Security Wing), CAR VSP City.

At approximately 10:30 hours, during a routine search on Platform No. 08, near Gate No. 05, adjacent to Pillar No. 25, opposite the milk parlour, the narcotic canine Caesar successfully detected two bags containing ganja, weighing 10.560 kilograms. The contraband was immediately seized and handed over to the Government Railway Police (GRP) Station for further investigation and necessary legal proceedings.

Conclusion:

The timely intervention and expertise of the canine search team played a crucial role in detecting and preventing the illegal transport of narcotics. This operation highlights the effectiveness of trained sniffer dogs in assisting law enforcement agencies in combating drug-related offenses and ensuring public safety.

MEDIA REPORTS ON K9 CEASER

రైల్వే స్టేషన్లో గంజాయి స్వాధీనం



రైల్వే స్టేషన్లో తనిఖీలు చేస్తున్న నగర పోలీసులు

తాటిపెట్టపాలెం : నార్కోటిక్స్ స్నిఫర్ డాగ్స్ సహాయంతో విశాఖపట్నం రైల్వేస్టేషన్ పరిసరాల్లో 10.560 కేజీల గంజాయి పట్టుకున్నారు. నగర పోలీస్ కమిషనర్ శంఖభట బాగ్చి ఆదేశాలతో నగరంలోని పలు ప్రాంతాల్లో పోలీసులు మంగళవారం తనిఖీలు నిర్వహించారు. ఇందులో భాగంగా రైల్వే స్టేషన్లో స్నిఫర్ డాగ్స్ సహాయంతో తనిఖీలు నిర్వహించగా 10.560 కేజీల గంజాయి అక్రమంగా తరలిస్తున్నట్లు గుర్తించి స్వాధీనం చేసుకున్నారు.

● విశాఖపట్నం రైల్వేస్టేషన్లో జీఆర్పీ ఇన్స్పెక్టర్ సీహెచ్.ధనుంజయనాయుడు ఆధ్వర్యంలో ఎస్ఐ రామారావు, ఆర్పీఎఫ్ ఎస్ఐ ఓ.మిస్త్రి, సిబ్బందితో మంగళవారం తనిఖీలు నిర్వహించి 11 కేజీల గంజాయి స్వాధీనం చేసుకున్నారు. బిహార్ రాష్ట్రంలోని ముజఫర్పూర్ ప్రాంతానికి చెందిన రాజేష్ సహాని అక్రమంగా గంజాయి తరలిస్తున్నట్లు గుర్తించారు. నిందితుడిని రిమాండ్ నిమిత్తం కోర్టులో హాజరుపరచినట్లు జీఆర్పీ ఎస్ఐ రామారావు తెలిపారు.

రైల్వే స్టేషన్లో గంజాయి పట్టివేత

- నార్కోటిక్ స్నిఫర్ డాగ్తో గుర్తించిన పోలీసులు
- 10.560 కేజీల గంజాయి స్వాధీనం



(విశాఖ జైం : ఆంధ్రప్రభ న్యూస్)

నార్కోటిక్ స్నిఫర్ డాగ్ సహాయంతో విశాఖ రైల్వే స్టేషన్ లో గంజాయిని పట్టుకున్నారు. ఈ తనిఖీలలో పోలీసులు 10 కే.జి.ల 560 గ్రాముల గంజాయిని పట్టుకోవడం జరిగింది. నగర పోలీసు కమిషనర్ డా. శంఖభట బాగ్చి ఆదేశాలతో నగరంలో గంజాయి, ఇతర నార్కోటిక్ డ్రగ్స్ కట్టడిలో భాగంగా

ఆర్.టి.సీ కాంప్లెక్స్, రైల్వే స్టేషన్, బీచ్ రోడ్ తదితర ప్రాంతాలలో డాగ్ స్క్వాడ్ బృందాలు నిత్యం తనిఖీలు నిర్వహించడం జరుగుతుంది. ఈ తనిఖీలలో భాగంగా మంగళవారం రైల్వేస్టేషన్లో అక్రమ రవాణా కాబడుతున్న 10 కే.జి.ల 560 గ్రాముల గంజాయిని నగర నార్కోటిక్ స్నిఫర్ డాగ్ గుర్తించింది. దీనితో పోలీసులు నిందితుడు చేంజ్ అదుపులోకి తీసుకుని రైల్వే పోలీసులకు అప్పగించారు. తనిఖీలు చేపట్టి గంజాయిని గుర్తించిన నార్కోటిక్ స్నిఫర్ డాగ్ సీజర్ ను, డాగ్ హాండల్ రామ్ ప్రసాద్ ను సిపి అభినందించారు. నగరంలో గంజాయి ఇతర మాదక ద్రవ్యాలను నిర్వీర్యం చేయడంలో భాగంగా సిపి ప్రత్యేక చొరవ తీసుకుని జిల్లా కలెక్టర్, జిఎంఎస్ కమిషనర్ల సహకారంతో అదనంగా 8 స్నిఫర్ డాగ్స్ ను సేకరించి, శిక్షణ నిమిత్తం కేనైన్ ట్రైనింగ్ సెంటర్లో శిక్షణ ఇస్తున్నట్లు తెలిపారు. ఇవి అతి త్వరలో అందుబాటులోకి వచ్చి నగరంలో గంజాయి ఇతర నార్కోటిక్ డ్రగ్స్ కట్టడిలో ముఖ్య భూమిక పోషించడం జరుగుతుందన్నారు.

Sniffer dogs help police seize 10 kg ganja



EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE
@Visakhapatnam

VISAKHAPATNAM City Police seized 10.56 kilograms of ganja at Visakhapatnam Railway Station during routine checks, under the orders of Commissioner of Police Dr Shanka Brata Bagchi.

The operation, conducted by

the City Dog Squad to curb illegal narcotics transport. Bagchi commended sniffer dog Caesar and his handler, Ram Prasad, for their efforts.

As part of a broader strategy against drug-related crimes, the police procured eight additional sniffer dogs, which are undergoing specialised training to enhance surveillance.

Sniffer dog Ceaser appreciated for detecting ganja

HANS NEWS SERVICE
VISAKHAPATNAM

WITH the help of a narcotic sniffer dog, the city police seized 10.56-kg of ganja at the railway station on Tuesday.

To detect the spot where ganja and other narcotic drugs are located, the dog squad teams are regularly conducting inspections at RTC Complex, railway station and Beach Road area along with other crowded areas.

As part of the inspections, narcotic sniffer dogs detected ganja packets at the railway station on Tuesday. The ganja was later handed over to the Railway Protection Force.

Narcotics sniffer dog Caesar and dog handler



A narcotic sniffer dog Caesar detected ganja packets at the railway station in Visakhapatnam on Tuesday.

Ram Prasad were felicitated by the City Police Commissioner Shanka Brata Bagchi for carrying out the inspection and detecting the ganja successfully.

రైల్వేస్టేషన్లో గంజాయి స్వాధీనం

ఎం.వి.పి.కాలనీ, రైల్వే స్టేషన్, న్యూఓటూడ్ : గంజాయి అక్రమ రవాణాను నియంత్రించేందుకు రైల్వే స్టేషన్, బీచ్ రోడ్డు, బస్ కాంప్లెక్సు వంటి ప్రాంతాల్లో పోలీసులు విస్తృత తనిఖీలు జరిపారు. దీనికి నార్కోటిక్ స్నిఫర్ డాగ్ సహకారం తీసుకున్నారు. రైల్వే స్టేషన్లో రవాణాకు సిద్ధంగా ఉంచిన 10.5 కిలోల గంజాయిని స్నిఫర్ డాగ్ సీజర్ గుర్తించింది. గంజాయిని స్వాధీనం చేసుకుని రైల్వే పోలీసులకు అప్పగించారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా సీజర్ను, డాగ్



తనిఖీలు జరుపుతున్న పోలీసు శునకం సీజర్

హ్యాండల్ రామ్ ప్రసాద్ను నగర పోలీసు కమిషనర్ శంఖభట బాగ్చి అభినందించారు.

OPERATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT OF SSB K9 LUDO

Dr. Sushant Shahaji Parekar, 2IC (Vet), 22 Bn SSB Maharajganj (UP)



Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) is a Central Armed Police Force under Ministry of Home Affairs, performing border guarding duties at porous, unfenced and highly hostile International Border of India with friendly countries, Nepal and Bhutan. SSB K9 squads are also deployed along the Indo-Nepal Border (INB) and Indo-Bhutan Border (IBB) as a force multiplier for operational duties to check and prevent the smuggling of the

narcotics and explosives and also for detection of various crimes in the area of responsibility.

SSB Dog No. 485, Ludo, German Shepherd / Male born on 30th Dec 2018 is a very active and a smart sniffer, trained in Narcotic Detection Trade at Dog Training & Breeding Centre, SSB, Dera, Alwar, Rajasthan. After successful completion of his specialized trade training of Narcotics detection,

he was deployed on Indo-Nepal International Border at Sonauli Integrated Check Post (Dist-Maharajganj, Uttar Pradesh) for operational duties.

On 21 Feb 2024, a reliable input was received from Intelligence Set up of 22 Bn SSB Maharajganj and Sector Headquarters, SSB, Gorakhpur regarding smuggling of huge quantity of narcotics substance named Charas in a

Scorpio car from Nepal to India through Sonauli Integrated Check Post on 22 Feb 2024.

Accordingly, on 22 Feb 2024, a joint operation was launched at Sonauli ICP by a team of officials of 22 Bn SSB Maharajganj including SSB Dog No. 485, Ludo (Narcotic Detection Dog), Narcotics Control Bureau, Lucknow and Uttar Pradesh State Police. During which a well-planned deliberate search of all the vehicles and personnel coming at Sonauli ICP from Nepal to India was carried out by the team.

A suspected Scorpio car (Registration No. BR-22 / P-1255) with 04 (Four) passengers was arrived at Sonauli ICP from Nepal at around 1420 hrs. Immediately, all the 04 (Four) passengers were taken aside from that Scorpio car and search of the said Scorpio car was carried out with the help of SSB Dog No. 485, Ludo (Narcotic

Detection Dog). Dog Ludo (Narcotics Detection dog) sniffed the said vehicle from outer side and inner side and given indication at rear seat for presence of the narcotics substances.

Thereafter, in depth search of the said scorpio car was carried out by the joint operation team and total 249 packets were recovered from cavity of the rear seats of the said vehicle. These packets were checked and was found that packet contained dark brown solid substance. Upon detailed inquiry with the four passengers, the scorpio car driver accepted that these packets are of "Charas" and they were transporting the consignment from Nepal to India.

Small sample of each packet was taken in presence of those four passengers of the said Scorpio car and the Joint operation team and tested with drug detection kit for confirmation. Drug Detection Kit

test confirmed for the presence of "Charas" in samples taken out of all 249 packets. The consignment consisting of total 249 packets and having 71.4 kilogram weight was seized on the spot.

After recovery of above mentioned consignment of "Charas", on the basis of voluntary statement, the accused (four passengers of the scorpio car) were arrested u/s 8/20/25 & 29 of NDPS Act 1985 and produced before Special NDPS Court, Maharajganj (Uttar Pradesh) and further remanded to Judicial Custody in Maharajganj Jail.

The present case shows that on the basis of intelligence inputs, a well-planned operation with the help of specialized trained dogs can be launched leading to such successful achievements which helps in apprehending antinational elements and preventing drug menace in the country.



Dr. Sushant Shahaji Parekar, 2IC (Vet), SSB is Post Graduate in Veterinary Pharmacology & Toxicology and currently posted at 22 Bn SSB Maharajganj (Uttar Pradesh). He has served as Training Officer at Dog Training & Breeding Centre of SSB and involved in K9 training of SSB/CAPFs and State Police Organizations. For his outstanding contribution in the field of K9 Training, he has been awarded with Union Home Ministers Medal for Excellence in Police Training for the year 2019-20. He has vast experience in Dog Training & Breeding apart from doing pioneering work on Artificial Insemination in dogs in SSB. He has played vital role in development of various innovative & inexpensive dog training aids. He has good experience in field of veterinary science and published several research and peer reviewed articles.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF NEWSPAPER CUTTING AND TV NEWS ON SSB K9 LUDO



uuptvsamachar.com/20

दोपहर होते ही सुरक्षा एजेंसियों के हाथ लगी 50 करोड़ की खेप

वही दोपहर होते ही भारत - नेपाल की अंतराष्ट्रीय सीमा पर सोनौली पुलिस व एसएसबी की इंटेलिजेंस टीम ने जाँच के दौरान नेपाल से भारत में प्रवेश कर रही लग्जरी वाहन (स्कॉर्पियो) की जाँच की. इस दौरान एसएसबी की इंटेलिजेंस टीम व डॉग स्क्वाड की मदद से चार पहिया वाहन की तलासी ली गई जहाँ चार पहिया वाहन में डॉग स्क्वाड संदिग्ध जगह मंडराने लगा. डॉग स्क्वाड को एक जगह चार पहिया वाहन में मंडराता देख एसएसबी व पुलिस की संयुक्त टीम ने सघन तलासी की जहाँ से 71 किलोग्राम चरस बरामद किया गया. उक्त ड्रग के बड़े खेप के साथ बिहार राज्य के दो पुरुष व दो महिला को गिरफ्तार कर पूछताछ की जा रही है.

महाराजगंज. जनपद से सटे भारत- नेपाल की सोनौली सीमा पर बड़ा मामला सामने आया है. यहाँ तैनात पुलिस को सूचना थी कि नेपाल से आ रही एक गाड़ी में ड्रग्स हैं. इस सूचना पर रोकी गई स्कॉर्पियो गाड़ी की पूरी जाँच की गई, लेकिन पुलिस को कुछ भी बरामद नहीं हुआ. हालांकि खबर पक्की थी तो फिर सशस्त्र सीमा बल के स्पेशल डॉग्स लूडो और मोंक को बुलाया गया. इन दोनों ने झट से इशारा कर दिया कि पिछली सीट में कुछ छिपाया गया है. इसके बाद पुलिस ने 71 किलो चरस बरामद कर ली.



Four Accused arrested in case of Charas Smuggling from Nepal to India on 22 Feb 2024.

ITBP K9 'HEMA' OPERATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF 38 BN, ANO GRID



On 30 March 2025, K9 Hema, accompanied by Dog Handler CT/GD(DH) Pradeep Kumar, was deployed on an area domination patrol (ADP) in the Amdaighati region of Narayanpur. During the operation, K9 Hema successfully identified, detected, and twice confirmed the presence of a 5 kg pressure cooker IED — a command-initiated device.

Thank you Hero K9 Hema (Malinois) !!!

मंडोली जेल में 'डॉन' का राज

28वीं वाहिनी भा.ति.सी.पुलिस बल में तैनात श्वान 'डॉन' एवं 'मौली' वर्तमान समय में मंडोली जेल सुरक्षा ड्यूटी में तैनात है। मंडोली जेल में कैदियों से मिलने वाले आगंतुक/वाहनों को चेक करने हेतु मुख्य द्वार पर श्वान 'डॉन' को तैनात किया गया है। श्वान 'डॉन' द्वारा प्रत्येक माह 15 से 20 वाहनों में छिपाकर जेल में ड्रग्स ले जाने वाले मामलो



को पकड़ता है, एवं जेल में तैनात श्वान 'मौली' जेल में पड़ी लावारिस वस्तु जैसे— मोबाईल फोन, चाकू, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक गैजेट को पकड़ने में माहिर है। डॉन द्वारा किये गये सराहनीय कार्य हेतु कारागार मुख्यालय, प्रशासन द्वारा प्रशंसा की गई है।

23/12/24 04	OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL (PRISONS)	
MANDOLI-PRISONS HEADQUARTERS, DELHI-110093		
Email: phgm-tihar@gov.in	Fax: -011-22419907	Phone: -011-22341072
No. 4(41)/Sec/MPHQ/Recovery/CD-003716975/1924-30		Dated 29/11/2024

The prohibited articles recovered by Dog "Don", ITBP at Main Gate No.02, Mandoli Prison Complex Mandoli Prison Complex are highly appreciable.

Yours Faithfully

Deputy Inspector General (Prison)
Prison Headquarters
Mandoli, Delhi-93

Encl:-

1. Report for the month of October-2024 (Page no.1 to 4)

No. 4(41)/Sec/MPHQ/Recovery/CD-003716975/1924-30

Dated 29/11/2024

Praise for K9 Don from jail authorities



प्रश्न और उत्तर



पद— उप.नि./
जी.डी.(श्वान प्रशिक्षक)
रमेश सिंह
एन.टी.सी.डी. एण्ड ए.,
भा.ति.सी.पु. बल



पद—सि./जी.डी.
(श्वान प्रशिक्षक)
मगनदीप सिंह
एन.टी.सी.डी. एण्ड ए.,
भा.ति.सी.पु. बल

प्रश्न1. प्रायः देखा जाता है कि ज्यादातर श्वान आज्ञापालन सिखाते समय दबाब महसूस करते हैं और इसका असर सेन्ट वर्क के दौरान दिखाई देता है, इस संबंध में सुझाव बताए—

उत्तर:— सरल उपाय यह है कि आप अपने श्वान से घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध बनाये, और श्वान किस बात को दबाब के रूप में समझ रहा है, इस बात पर विशेष ध्यान दे, जितना हो सके नकारात्मक सुदृढीकरण से बचने की कोशिश करें, और प्रशिक्षण के दौरान श्वान के साथ सुखद स्पर्श, पूर्वानुमानित गतिविधियों, अनुकूल स्वर और प्रशिक्षण के बीच विश्राम के समय पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करते हुये सकारात्मक सुदृढीकरण तकनीक के साथ श्वान को प्रेरित करें। जिस श्वान को मुख्यतः सकारात्मक सुदृढीकरण के माध्यम से सिखाया गया है, वह लगातार ईमानदार व भरोसेमंद रहेगा।

प्रश्न 2. बारूद खोजी/श्वान प्रशिक्षण के दौरान श्वान सेंट कोडिंग में अच्छे से ड्राईव करता है लेकिन श्वान 02 या 03 माह के बाद बारूद सर्च करते समय सही ड्राईव नहीं करता है, ऐसा क्यों ?

उत्तर:— श्वान का ध्यान भटकाने या ज्यादा अभ्यास से थक जाने के कारण ऐसा हो सकता है। इससे बचने के लिए शांत जगहों से शुरुआत करें और एक ही प्रकार की खोज के लिये परिदृश्य और समय बदलते रहे। अभ्यास के बीच में विश्राम दें अधिक प्रशंसा और बार-बार ईनाम के साथ खेलों का भी प्रयोग करें। अभ्यास को बार-बार करने से आपका श्वान दोबारा से अच्छा परिणाम देना शुरू कर देगा।



6th MHA NATIONAL POLICE K9 SEMINAR 2025 HOSTED BY CISF RANCHI



1st row sitting Left to Right

Dr. Manjur Uddin Ahmed, 2IC/Vet, MHA K9 Cell | Dr. Sudhakar Natrajan DIG/VET ITBP | Ms. Anu Kukreja, Director (MHA) | Shri Sumant Singh DIG CISF | Shri Padmakar S. Ranpise, IPS, ADG/CISF | Shri Sanjay Lathkar, IPS, ADG/Jharkhand Police | Smt. Shanti G Jaidev, IG/ES/CISF | Dr. S. C. Sukhdev DIG/VET, SSB | Dr. B. VeerRaju, DIG DBTS, CRPF | Shri Ganga Shankar, DIG/Principal, KRTC Mundali



Dr. Sudhakar Natrajan DIG/VET ITBP during his presentation "Dynamic Detection Techniques"



Dr. Vinay Kumar Yadav COMDT/VET (BSF) explaining the nuances of K9 employment in operations



Sitting Left to Right PANEL DISCUSSION

Dr. Sudhakar Natrajan DIG/VET ITBP | Dr. B. VeerRaju, DIG DBTS, CRPF | Dr. K.K. Singh COMDT/VET, SSB



Felicitation of Dr. Sudhakar Natrajan DIG/Vet ITBP by Sh. Sumant Singh DIG CISF



Felicitation of Dr. B. VeerRaju, DIG DBTS, CRPF by Shri Sumant Singh DIG CISF



Felicitation of Dr. K.K. Singh COMDT/VET, SSB by Shri Sumant Singh DIG CISF



Dr. B. VeerRaju, DIG DBTS, CRPF during his presentation "Advance K9 Training Techniques"



Dr. Vinay Kumar Yadav COMDT/VET (BSF) during his presentation "Behavioral Indicators and Addressing Behavioral Challenges"



Felicitation of Dr. S. C. Sukhdev DIG/VET, SSB by Dr. Manjur Uddin Ahmed, Consulting Director, MHA K9 Cell

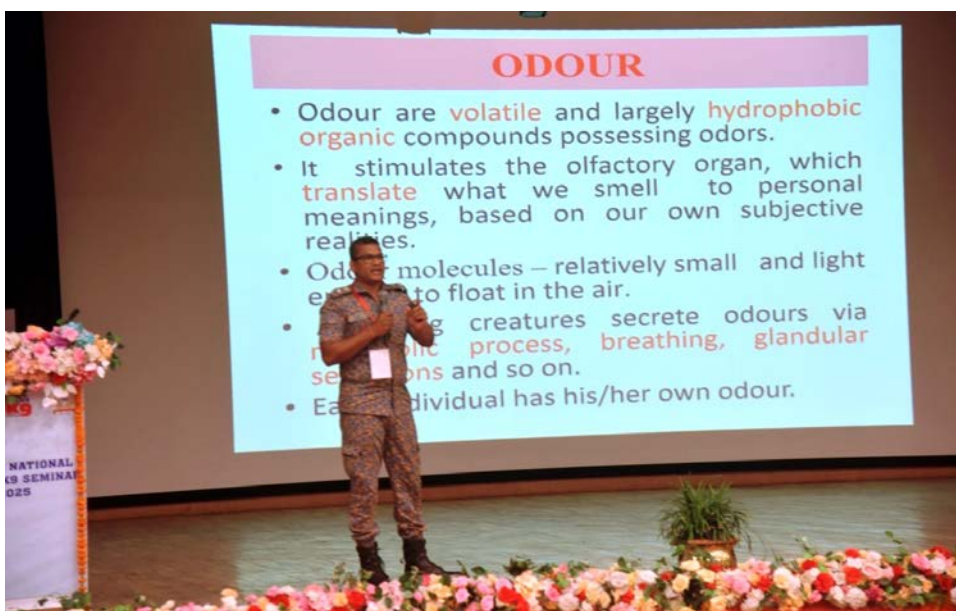




Felicitation of Col.(Retd) Surinder Saini RVC by Shri ANIL DAMOR DIG/Trg CISF



Felicitation of Maj SB Ramaraju Sagi NSG, Team Commander (K9) by Shri ANIL DAMOR DIG/Trg CISF



Dr. TirthaBasi Sahoo 2 I/C VET, NDRF during his presentation "Respiratory Health for Detection Dogs"



*Felicitation of Dr. M.K. Gupta
University Prof-cum Chief Scientist
by Shri Sumant Singh DIG CISF*



*Felicitation of Dr. Tirthabasi Sahoo 2
I/C VET, NDRF by Shri Sumant Singh
DIG CISF*



*Felicitation of Dr. Punitha G
Manager Drools Pet Food Pvt. Ltd
by Shri Sumant Singh DIG CISF*



Felicitation of Shri Sumant Singh DIG CISF (Chairman organizing committee) by Shri Ganga Shankar, DIG/ Principal, KRTC Mundali.



Felicitation of Sh. Ganga Shankar, DIG CISF by Dr. Brajesh Kumar Jha, Comdt/Vet DTS, CISF



*Sitting Left to Right PANEL
DISCUSSION*

*Maj SB Ramaraju Sagi NSG, Team
Commander (K9) | Shri Praneet
Chandra DIG CISF | Col.(Retd)
Surinder Saini RVC*



*Dr. Himangshu Mazumdar DC/VET,
SPG during his presentation "Stress
Management for K9 Teams"*



*Dr. Merwyn Fernandes, PhD
Associate Director WWF India during
his presentation "Leadership vs
Partnership"*

K9 Demonstration by CISF K9 Team



CT/GD UMESH KUMAR/DOG JAGUAR



CT/GD AKHLAKH AHMED / DOG JACK



Left to right: 1st. CT/GD AKHLAKH AHMAD DOG - JACK (BSD/M)
2nd. CT/GD GOURAV KR. ACHARYA DOG - SHERA (BSM/M)
3rd. CT/GD SUSHANT KR. SINGH DOG- ROCKY (BSM/M)
4th. CT/GD RAHUL KUMAR RAM DOG - AIROW (BSM/M)
5th. CT/GD UMESH KUMAR DOG - JAGUAR (BSM/M)
6th HC/GD D.K.YADAV



FEEDBACK RECEIVED FORM CRIME BRANCH HEAD QUARTERS JAMMU& KASHMIR



Sgt. Arshad Ahmad Sheikh,
PID No. ARP-011995, Belt No.
459/AP-12th Bn

The Journal offers diverse and comprehensive K9 operational contents:- It includes real life field stories, veterinary insights, cognitive behaviour studies and scenario based training models.

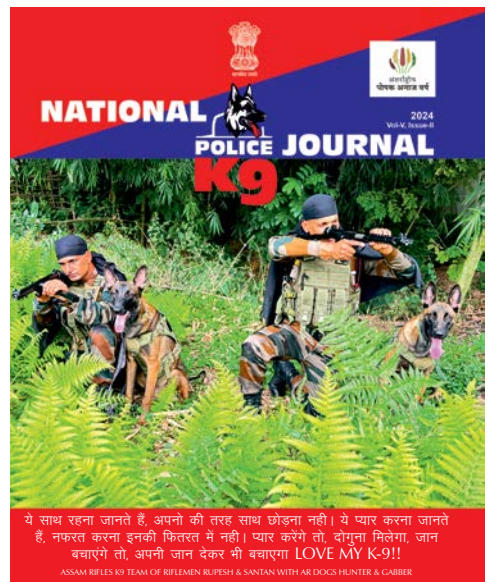
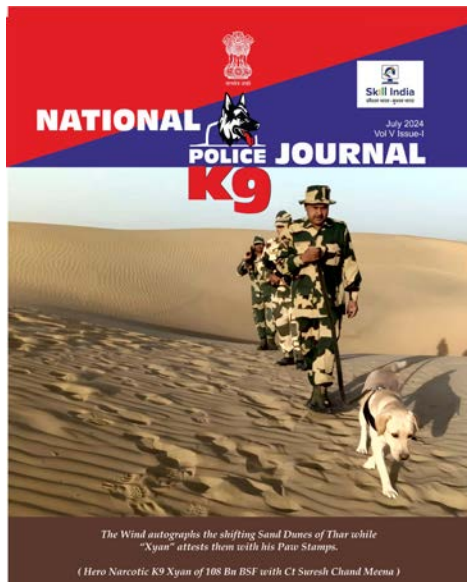
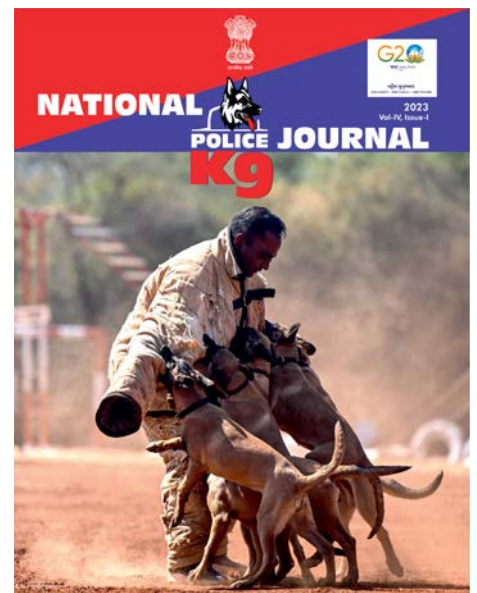
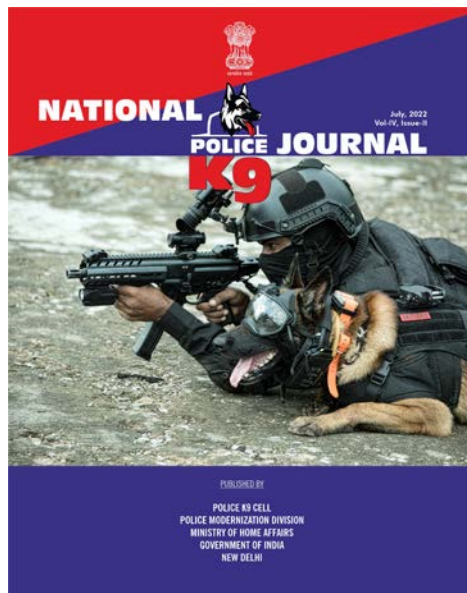
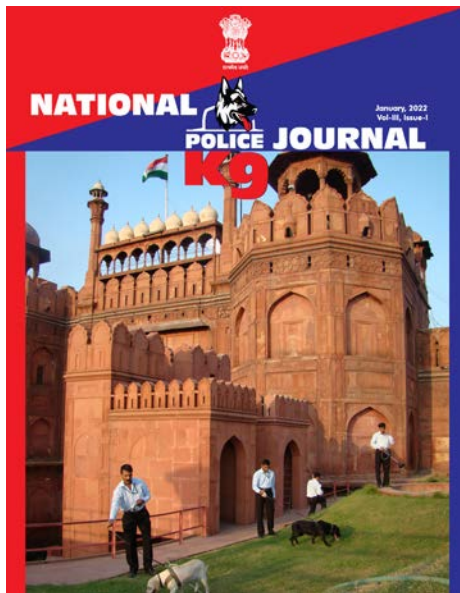
High emphasis on technical training and innovation:- Coverage of Artificial Insemination (AI), infrared therapy and scent-detection performance reflect a modern and scientific approach to K9 handling.

Strong documentation of real operation and field impact :- Articles such as Damru's tale provide compelling narratives that highlight the bravery and tactical importance of K9 units.

Balanced integration of psychology and training :- The inclusion of canine cognition and 'dognition' adds intellectual depth to the training perspectives.

Effort to ward public awareness and education:- The youth contribution (e.g "India's Canine Sentinels") showcases and inclusive platform encouraging community engagement.

पूर्व प्रकाशित संस्करण

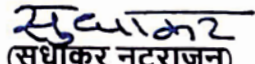




दिसम्बर- 2025 में प्रकाशित होने वाले गृह मंत्रालय राष्ट्रीय पुलिस के 9 पत्रिका के Vol. VI (Issue-II) दसवे संस्करण हेतु निम्नलिखित विषयों पर लेख आमंत्रित किये जाते हैं।

- 1. तकनीकी लेख:-** उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली तस्वीरों के साथ के9 में प्रशिक्षण, तैनाती, प्रबंधन आदि से संबंधित शोध लेख, फील्ड ट्रायल रिपोर्ट, व्यक्तिगत अथवा संगठनात्मक अनुभव।
- 2. ऑपरेशनल के9 केस स्टडीज:** केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल/राज्य और केंद्र शासित प्रदेश पुलिस/सुरक्षा बलों द्वारा अपनाई गई के9 सफल रणनीतियों से संबंधित सूचनाएं एवं सीखे गए सबक। असफल केस अध्ययनों को भी साझा किया जा सकता है, क्योंकि वे SWOT विश्लेषण के लिए समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण हैं।
- 3. प्रशिक्षण संबंधी अनुभवों को साझा करना:-** पत्रिका का एक विशेष भाग जमीनी प्रशिक्षण से संबंधित अनुभवों के लिए आरक्षित रखा जाएगा ताकि के9 प्रशिक्षण की सेवाओं के दौरान सभी हितधारक 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 के9 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:** के9 प्रशिक्षण में शामिल अधिकारियों और कर्मियों द्वारा संक्षिप्त नोट के लिए एक विशेष अनुभाग को समर्पित किया जाएगा।
- 6. संगठनों पर फोकस:-** प्रत्येक प्रकाशन में किसी भी एक संगठन के के9 स्कंध को उजागर किया जाएगा। पुलिस के कर्तव्यों के वास्तविक संचालन में के9 विंग के समग्र प्रदर्शन का उल्लेख करते हुए उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली तस्वीरों के साथ लेख भेजे जा सकते हैं।
- 7. वर्दीधारियों में के9 का हास-परिहास :-** इस अनुभाग का उद्देश्य हमारे पुलिस के9 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 एरियल फॉन्ट, साईज-12 एवं जे०पी०ई०जी० फॉर्मेट में उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली तस्वीरों के साथ सॉफ्ट एवं हार्ड प्रति में इस कार्यालय को ई० मेल आई०डी० digvet@itbp.gov.in पर भेजने का श्रम करें।


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

6th MHA NATIONAL POLICE K9 SEMINAR 2025 HOSTED BY CISF RANCHI



NATIONAL

POLICE JOURNAL
K9

Published by
MHA Police K9 Cell
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs

Contact Details
MHA Police K9 Cell
Jaisalmer House 26, Man Singh Road, New Delhi - 110011 India
Email: i.111114976@itbp.gov.in, Tel: 011 23385621