



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA  
KERALA POLICE DEPARTMENT



# STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR POLICE K9 SQUAD

A COMPREHENSIVE  
GUIDE TO DEVELOP  
POLICE K9 UNIT







# MESSAGE FROM THE HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER

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During the last 3 years, tremendous developments have taken place in the Kerala Police Dog Squad – popularly known as K9 Squad- in terms of expansion and modernization. Police have recognized the utility of Police Dog Squad in some highly professional areas of policing including detection of explosives and drugs, anti-insurgency and commando operations, rescue missions, in addition to the traditional tracking & sniffing.

The Government has encouraged the police for inducting highly pedigreed dogs and for their training in the best dog training institutes of the country. It is very important to ensure that the SOP includes various methodologies adopted in acquisition of dogs, their grooming, training, operations etc., in which a lot of changes have taken place over the period of time.

I compliment the State Police Chief and his team for bringing out this book, which will be certainly useful to all stakeholders.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to be 'P. Vijayan'.

**PINARAYI VIJAYAN**  
CHIEF MINISTER OF KERALA



# FOREWORD



## LOKNATH BEHERA IPS

DGP & STATE POLICE CHIEF

Being a dog lover, i always wanted Kerala Police should have the best Police Dog Squad. (Now known as K9 Squad) Kerala Police Dog Manual was issued in the year, 1969 by the then Inspector General of Police; Shri. M. Gopalan IPS. Over the period of time, the Kerala Police Dog Squad has expanded in terms of geographical spread covering all the Districts and a few selected Subdivisions. We have also inducted a large number of breeds to the Kerala Police Dog Squad (renamed as K9 Squad in Kerala Police). Our K9 Squad today is one of the best in the country.

The Kerala Police Dog Manual 1969, needs changes and modifications, as there are a lot of improvements in various aspects of handling of Police Dogs like grooming methodologies / training methodologies / food etc. has taken place. We have taken a lot of new measures to improve the functioning of the K9 Squad of Kerala Police. We have changed the optics also.

Recently one of our dogs from Kasargod by name; BUDDY (279) has got gold medal in the All India Police Duty Meet held at Lucknow for detection of explosives.

Kerala police must have trained dogs to track explosive substances, narcotics, arms, ammunitions etc. and to assist police in investigation. Moreover the people of Kerala are extremely fond of animals, especially dogs. Today we have tracker, sniffer and patrolling dogs. We will have rescue dogs shortly. We have plans to cover all sub-divisions.

Considering the above facts, Kerala Police is issuing an SOP for the Police K9 Squad, covering most of the aspects of managing police dog squad.

This SOP is dynamic and will have to be amended from time to time.

This SOP was made possible because of the untiring efforts of **Dr. Lowrance L. J**, Asst. Director (Veterinary), Kerala Police Department, who took extra steps in making this SOP of international standard. Also **Dr. Sukumaran Nair K**, Rtd. Joint Director, Animal Husbandry Department, has also given valuable tips for the preparation of the SOP. My colleague **Shri. Sudesh Kumar** IPS, ADGP, also helped me in preparing the draft. **Ms. Veena K John** did the creative design of the book in an outstanding manner.

I also acknowledge the motivations I received from **Sri. Tomin J. Thachankary IPS, ADGP**, **Dr. B. Sandhya IPS, ADGP**, **Sri. Manoj Abraham IPS, ADGP** for preparing this SOP.

**I am extremely grateful to all of them and Kerala Police salute them for their untiring efforts. The SOP shall be followed by one and all in Kerala Police. The earlier 'Dog Manual' of 1969 will be considered as a Legacy Document.**

**1-11-2019**  
**Kerala Piravi Day**

**Thiruvananthapuram**



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Understand, our police officers put their  
lives on the line for us every single day.  
They've got a tough job to do to maintain  
public safety and hold accountable those  
who break the law.

Barack Obama

Former President of the USA

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Every effort has been made by to provide appropriate translations and accurately credit all individuals. If we have failed in this endeavor, we apologize and will gladly correct in subsequent editions all errors or omissions brought to our attention.

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**Kerala Police Department**  
Government of Kerala

**Loknath Behara IPS**  
DGP & State Police Chief

**Sudesh Kumar IPS**  
Additional Director General of Police

**Jayaram EJ IPS**  
Inspector General of Police

**Prakash P IPS**  
Deputy Inspector General

**Karthikeyan Gokulachandran IPS**  
Superintendent of Police

**Vimal KB IPS**  
Superintendent of Police

**Dr. M Ramesh Kumar**  
Rtd. Additional Director, AHD

**Dr. Lowrance LJ**  
Assistant Director, Veterinary, Mounted Police Unit

**Veena K John**  
Creative Direction and Design

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## **CHAPTER I**

# **INTRODUCTION**



# INTRODUCTION



1. The Blood hounds in Scotland were the first dogs to be used for tracking down the criminals from very ancient times. However, at present the use of Blood hounds in Police work has been restricted. At present, the German Shepherd, Labrador Retriever, Doberman, and other breeds like Belgium Malinois, Beagle, Jack Russell Terrier, Cocker Spaniel, et al are gaining importance as guard dogs, explosive detection dogs, and narcotic detection dogs. The use of some of the locally established breeds suitable to the terrain and local climate is under trial.

2. In Kerala, the use of dogs in police work was started in 1959 by establishing a kennel at Thiruvananthapuram with 3 Aisalion dogs. The Kerala Police Dog Manual came into force in 1969.

3. Soon, the sub-units with 2 dogs and handlers each were started in Emakulam, Palakkad and Kozhikode districts. Now, there are dog squads with well - trained dogs and handlers in all the 19 Police districts. More number of dogs were added to these units from time to time. The dog squads are functioning under the respective District Crime Record Bureaus.



## Organisation of Dog Squads

4. All the Dog Squads shall be under the administrative control of the concerned District Police Chiefs of the Police Districts and will function under the direct supervision of the concerned District Crime Record Bureaus. The Range I/Gs at the Range level and the ADGP, Armed Police Battalions at the state level shall supervise, review and consolidate the work done and kennel functioning of the dog squads every quarter at the respective levels. The services of the Assistant Director, Veterinary, Veterinary Hospital, Mounted Police, Thiruvananthapuram shall be utilized for a periodical review of the kennel management.

## State Dog Training School, KEPA, Trichur

The SDTS is attached to KEPA and is functioning under the Director, KEPA. There shall be one officer in-charge of the school not below the rank of a RSI. A willing and qualified candidate; with the appropriate trainings, from among the district dog squads shall be posted by transfer or promotion to this post. The school shall impart training in the appropriate trade to all the newly recruited dogs of the different kennels of the state, shall conduct regular short-term and medium-term retraining/refreshers training to all the dogs in the departmental kennels and to their respective handlers. The willing and qualified police personnel of the dog squads; with the appropriate trainings, shall be employed on deputation for imparting training at the SDTS. Two dogs shall be permanently maintained for

demonstration during refresher training. They shall also be used for field work during the spare time between the training programmes. All the orders and directions issued from time to time to the district dog squads / kennels regarding the management of the dogs and handlers shall be applicable to the SDTS also.

5. The dog's acute sense of smell, sight and hearing have a decided advantage over the human agencies and are put to use for assisting the Police in a variety of challenging situations. The dogs can be used with substantial success in tracking the criminals after the commission of a crime and in searching the premises to locate the criminals. The dogs can be used for recovering the stolen articles, for searching the missing persons, for detecting the bombs, drugs, liquor, etc and for carrying out patrolling.



## CHAPTER II

# ACQUISITION OF DOGS FOR POLICE



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# ACQUISITION OF DOGS FOR POLICE

6. There could be no specific rule affecting any particular breed, as the individual dogs of any breed vary considerably in their mental approach to the training and in their ability to assimilate such a training. The selection of dogs considered suitable for training as Police dogs must, therefore, be based on local experience. The heat and humidity-tolerant breeds shall be preferred. The following breeds shall be considered for Police work in Kerala (The use of native dogs can also be thought of; if available):

1. **Labrador Retriever**

2. **Alsatian**

3. **Doberman Pinscher**

4. **Belgium Malinois**

5. **Chippiparai, Kanni and Mudhol Hound** and similar approved native breeds. As a result of the recent developments in the security scenario in Kerala, the robust breeds like Belgium Malinois, Beagle, Jack Russell Terrier and Cocker Spaniel (very efficient narcotic and explosive detection dogs) are gaining importance as police dogs.

7. The training of dogs should begin as early as possible, depending upon the breed and the capacity for work. The training shall begin at three to four months of age. The training shall be carried out at the SDTS or at similar institutions located outside the state.

8. In selecting the dogs, it should be ensured that the dogs are of a thorough breed and from a good working strain. The certificates issued by the Kennel Clubs should be carefully scrutinized before the selection is made. A pup may be acquired as young as possible; preferably more than two months old, after being satisfied by a Purchase Committee on (a) its pedigree and (b) its fitness, and certified by the committee consisting of two or more recognized government Veterinary Doctors, a representative of the District Police Chief concerned and a representative from the respective Dog Squad for which it is to be purchased. A good pedigree is generally a guarantee that the pup will have the physical qualities and temperament of the breed to which it belongs. A pup that is bright eyed, alert, active and responsive, should be preferred to the one who is dull, shy or frightened. A timid or nervous dog will not be useful for Police work and it will take a longer period of training to be of some use. As far as the health parameters are concerned, freedom from worms, absence of foul smell or disease should be the primary factors in making the selection. The pups having redness of skin under the elbow, inflated tummy, rickety leg or even legs not perfectly straight and tear marked eyes should always be avoided.

An appropriate health check-up to eliminate the possibilities of infectious diseases such as Ehrlichiosis, Babesiosis, Haemobartonellosis, Trypanosomiasis, etc., and hip dysplasia shall be performed. As for character, the friendly pups are to be preferred to too playful ones. Those that run away when approached or get frightened when touched or stand transfixed with taut muscles, trembling limbs, rigid pose, dilated or shifting eyes and tucked in tails on hearing the sound should not be preferred.

9. It is possible that a crossbreed or a mongrel may have the physical attributes and mental capacity to be a good Police Dog. Therefore, the foregoing paragraphs should not be held to mean that when a dog of such outstanding qualities is available, it

should be rejected merely on the ground that it lacks recognized parentage. All other selection procedures described above shall be applied here also.

10. The dogs could be acquired by either breeding in the Headquarters or by purchase from the market. However, breeding in the Headquarters is not to be encouraged due to the following reasons :

(i) After mating, the bitches have to be maintained for nearly one year. This shall cause loss of skill and interruption of Police work;

(ii) The health of the bitches will also be adversely affected. Sometimes, they will not be of any further use for Police Work. No Police dog shall be used for breeding without the specific

sanction of the Inspector General of Police of the concerned Range. In choosing dogs for mating, only those with recognized pedigree should be accepted. All dogs prior to breeding shall be thoroughly examined by a Government Veterinary doctor for contagious diseases; especially Venereal lympho - granuloma.

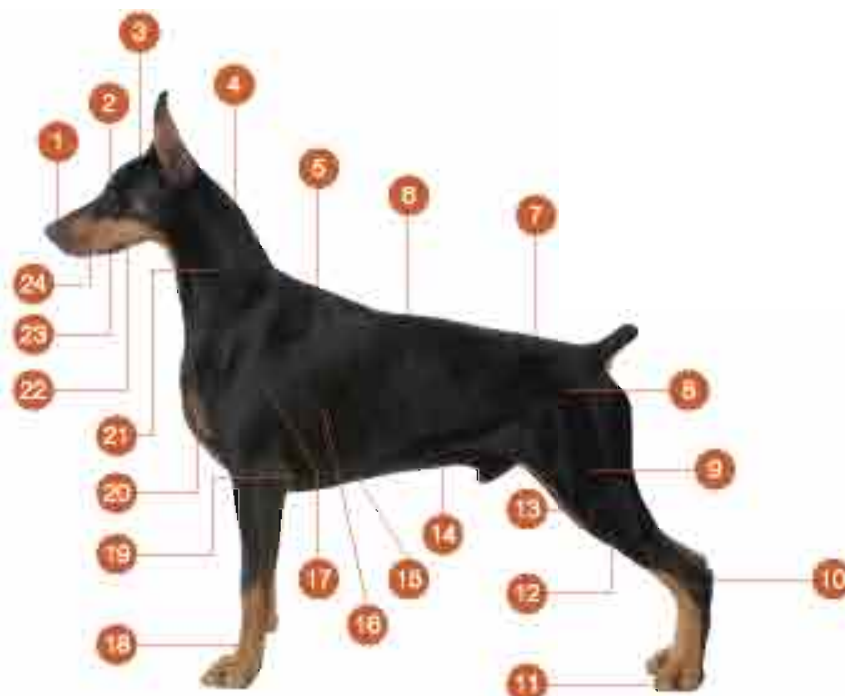
11. The District Police Chiefs are authorized to accept good pedigreed dogs as gifts from the donors to fill up vacancies in the Dog Squad after obtaining sanction from the State Police Chief. They are also authorized to purchase dogs of good pedigree ( at a cost fixed from time to time ) for filling up vacancies with prior sanction from the State Police Chief.





## Selection of Pups

The German Shepherd Dogs or Alsatians, Doberman Pinschers and Labrador Retrievers are the ideal breeds for police work. It is preferable to purchase the males; as it is not possible to take the female for duty during the heat period. Now-a-days, the new breeds like Belgium Malinois, (an ideal breed for antiterrorist operations), Beagle, Jack Russell Terrier and Cocker Spaniel (which could be used as excellent explosive and narcotic detection dogs) are also gaining importance in police work.



Body Parts of a Dog

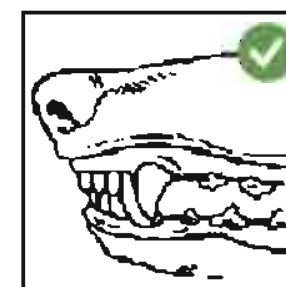
- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Face          | 13. Stifle     |
| 2. Stop          | 14. Tuck up    |
| 3. Fore Head     | 15. Brisket    |
| 4. Neck          | 16. Ribs       |
| 5. Withers       | 17. Shoulders  |
| 6. Back          | 18. Pastern    |
| 7. Croup         | 19. Elbow      |
| 8. Loin          | 20. Fore Chest |
| 9. Thigh         | 21. Neck       |
| 10. Hock joint   | 22. Cheek      |
| 11. Hock         | 23. Flews      |
| 12. Second Thigh | 24. Chin       |

While selecting the dogs for Police work, utmost care must be taken in choosing the physically strong and mentally alert pups. The dog can be purchased from the open market or from the reputed breeders based on various benchmark characteristics pertaining to its parentage, pedigree, etc. The pups must be registered with the Kennel Club of India (KCI).

A good pedigree is generally a guarantee that the pup will have the physical qualities and temperament

of the breed to which it belongs. A sire with good build, bone, colour, shape and movement, true to its breed characteristics, as well as good working qualities, and a dame with the similar characteristics and good mothering ability will produce healthy pups. A pup that is bright-eyed, alert, active and responsive should be selected and the one that is dull, shy or frightened should be rejected.

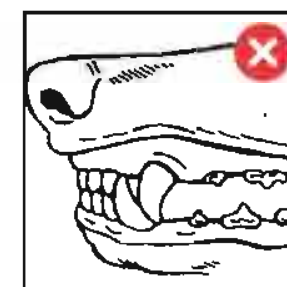
A dog cannot perform the tasks required of him unless he has the correct structure and physical attributes. It is essential that the Sub-Inspector (SI) and the dog handlers have a basic knowledge of the standards of a good working Police dog. Apart from general good health (which is a primary consideration), the following points must be kept in mind while selecting a pup.



Scissor Bite



Overshot



Undershot

Ideally the teeth will fall in the scissor bite.

### NOSE

The point of the nose should be dark or at least blend with the general colour. Any outstanding paleness is a sign of weakness.

### MOUTH

The lower incisors should fall just behind, but touching the incisors of the upper jaw. All the teeth should be sound and free from any discolouration. The common faults are 'undershot' jaws in which the lower incisors extend beyond the upper, and 'overshot' when the upper incisors are too far in front of the lower.

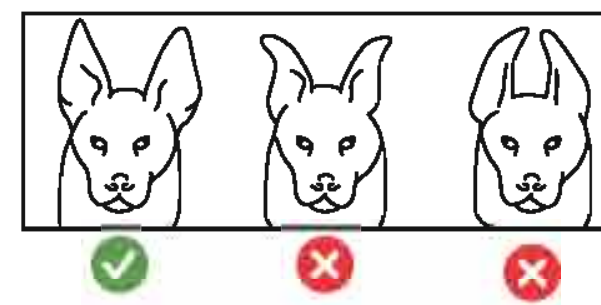
### EYES

The colour of the eyes should nicely blend with the colour of the surrounding coat. It should be bright and clear without any sign of discharge; whether watery or otherwise. A common fault is a light or glaring eye.

### EARS

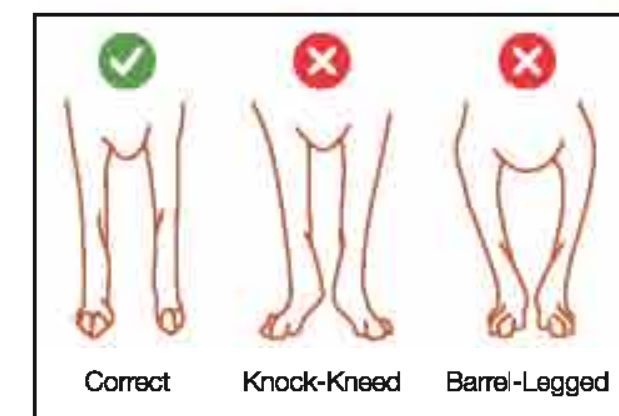
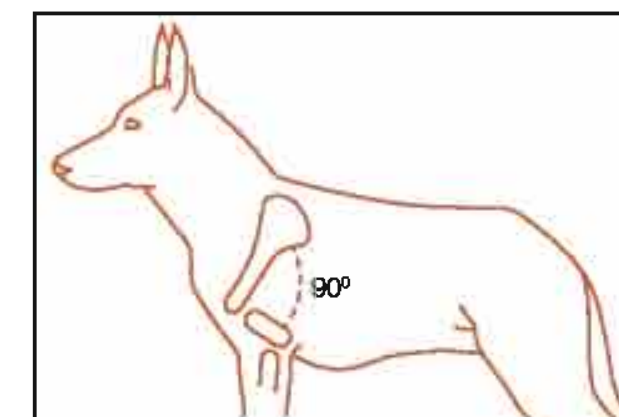
Some breeds have erect ears, whereas others have naturally drooping ears or hanging ears. In breeds with an erect ear carriage, such as the Alsatian, the adult dog's ears should be erect and carried high on the skull. Any form of drooping is a fault, as the correct ear carriage has a lot to do with a dog's alert expression and his ability to convey the useful information to his handler.

The following diagram illustrates good and bad types of ears:



### FORE QUARTERS

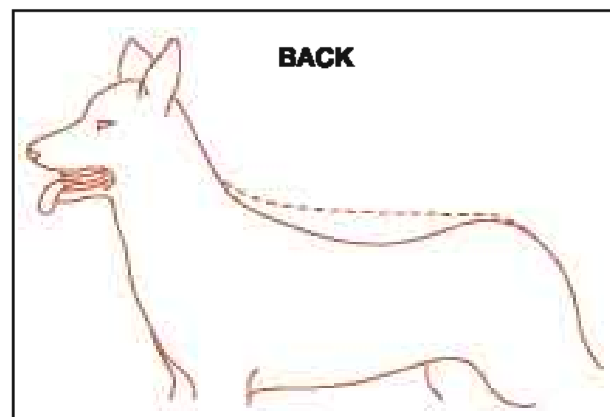
The shoulder blades should form a right angle with the humerus when the dog is standing squarely, if it has to have an easy action and correct gait. Any variation, such as a straight shoulder, is a fault in a working dog, because it inhibits free action and thus causes early fatigue.



The chest should be both wide and deep to give a plenty of space to the respiratory organs.

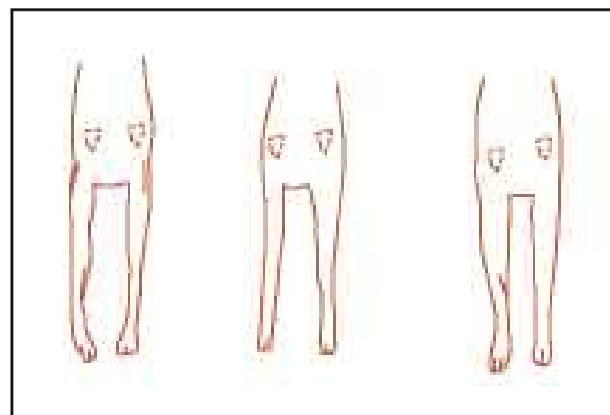
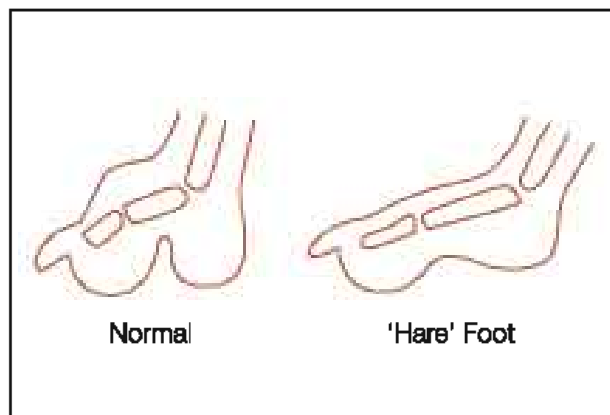
## BACK

The back should be strong and straight. The weakness is shown in the form of a hollow back as illustrated below:



## FEET

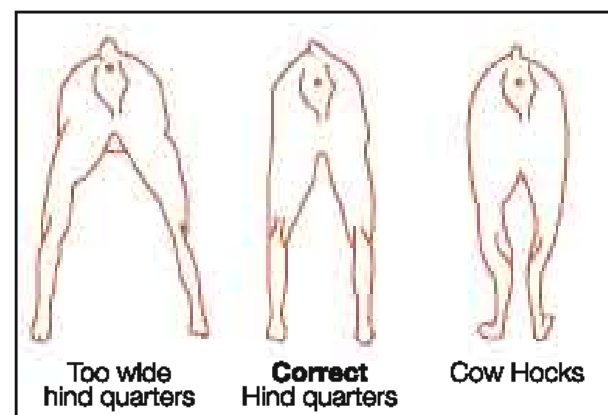
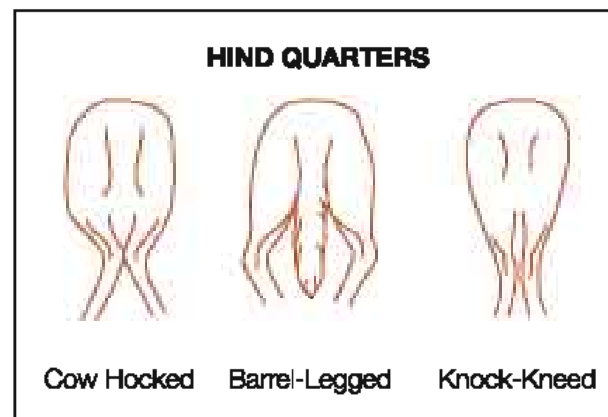
The toes should be strong, slightly arched and close together. The dewclaws are not regarded as a fault on the feet, but should be removed from the back feet. The commonest deformity is known as 'hare' foot, which is illustrated below:



The forelegs should be straight when viewed from the front. Any deviation from this will make the dog walk improperly.

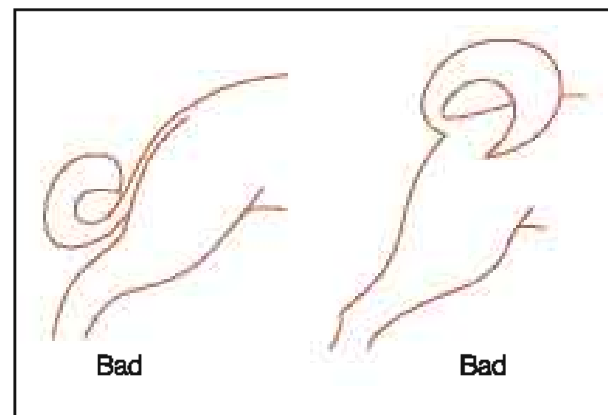
## HIND QUARTERS

The hind quarters should give the impression of strength and power, and the hind legs should be straight. Some of the common deformities are shown in the following diagram :



## TAIL

In the case of the Alsatian, the tail should hang downwards in a slight curve. If the dog is moving or excited, it may be carried higher. The definite faults in tail carriage are illustrated below.



## COAT

The desirable coat is short haired on top, with a close woolly textured undercoat. A really good undercoat is an important feature in the Alsatian.

The pup should have good body conformation, shiny coat and straight legs as mentioned above.

A pup can be taken over even when it is about six weeks old and is ready to be weaned and placed straightaway in the care of a selected handler. However, it is preferable that the pups are taken into the kennel when they are 42-45 days old and given to the handler, so that they get attached to each other even before the formal training starts.



## Disposal of Dogs

12. The dogs that are dull, slow or shy should never be acquired or retained for Police work. However, the real quality can be assessed only during the training. If these traits are discovered after acquisition, it will be advisable to reject such dogs without any further wastage of time and energy.

13. Any dog that becomes unfit to continue in the dog squad due to old age, injury, ill-health, non-satisfactory response to training, should be disposed off by public auction, if so advised in writing by the Government Veterinary Surgeon.

14. When a Police dog falls sick or dies, a Government veterinary doctor must be consulted

**The following particulars are mandatory when selecting pups for Police work:**

- (i) The details of the pup's parents - pedigree.
- (ii) KCI registration
- (iii) Fitness certificate (to be obtained from a Government veterinary doctor not below the rank of Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry)
- (iv) Vaccination particulars
- (v) Hygiene and cleanliness of the eyes, ears, head, tail, legs and nose.

The enrolment of every new pup into the dog squad should be informed to the State Police Chief by the concerned District Police Chief.

The new pup can be named by the District Police Chief but the name must be of two short syllables (e.g., Julie, Romeo, Steff).

### Note:

The pups received as free gifts by the Police department may not necessarily be of good pedigree or with the requirements mentioned above. Hence, this practice should be discouraged or dispensed with.

on the cause of the illness or death; and in the latter case, a post-mortem examination should be carried out if the cause of death is not reasonably certain. The suitable preventive measures must be taken in the Dog Squad concerned.

The Assistant Director, Veterinary, Mounted Police shall be informed about the illness or death of a dog within a reasonable time. A report on the circumstances leading to the death, with the post-mortem certificate and a summary of the measures taken to prevent such deaths in the future, should be sent in duplicate to the State Police Chief by the concerned District Police Chief.





## Detection Testing

Test the dogs sociability, he should come out and be happy, excited, and eager to see people. If he is aloof and ready to work more than socialize that is fine. Reject dogs that exhibit fear of people or are unsure about approaching the people who are doing the testing. Test in an unfamiliar place if possible. If at the vendor's site you can test there first, but make sure at some point you take the dog to a place the dog has not been to and see if the dog will still hunt and retrieve there.

Test with the toy you will use for training. We start our training with

odor in a PVC pipe. Other facilities use a ball or ring. Just make sure you test at a minimum on the toy your dog will use in training. Once the toy comes out, he should be focused on the toy, not socializing with people anymore. You should see a marked change in the dog's demeanor, where he appears to have an obsession to the exclusion of all else, for the toy he is shown.

The start of the test should begin with tossing the toy where the dog can see it land clearly, so he knows what he is looking for. Do four or five of these retrieves out in the open where the dog can see the toy. You are looking for how fast the dog goes out, and looking for a fast pick-up. Dogs that run out and smell the object and pick it up gingerly are not preferred. You want

a retrieving beast that hits the object like a linebacker, and kicks up some grass and dust in the process. The reason for doing this four or five times is you want to see the dog's desire to quickly possess the object and be sure it sustains and doesn't satiate in one or two throws. Once on the street he will have to work for a long time.

Next we will start testing his hunting drive. This drive is the dog's natural desire to hunt for something he cannot readily see. It is possible for a dog to retrieve strongly, yet have low intensity in hunting, and that is not preferred. We suggest four - five throws into tall grass (to hide the toy when it falls) with the wind direction coming towards you if possible. Let the object land, and then spin the dog in a circle. Many

dogs will use their eyes to mark location, so make sure he doesn't see it land. While he is hunting, make note of if he is using his nose or eyes. You want a dog sniffing and moving rather quickly for the object not looking for it with his eyes. Some dogs may use both, but you want a dog using his nose rather than scanning the area with his eyes. You should see him quarter in his searching, and make a hard head turn when he gets close to the object, and pick it up fast. The hard turn and fast pick up indicate his desire to possess the object when he finds it.

At this point you will want to go to a strange location for the rest of the test. If the dog maintains his hunting intensity through the retrieve and hunt outside, take the

dog indoors and do a few retrieves on slick floors, into tight spaces and into dark rooms, and make sure he will go up stairs and down them for the toy reward. If the dog balks at any environmental challenges, if he is unsure, see if he will do it for the toy. You need to know if he will overcome environmental problems for his toy. There will always be something that will be new to him. If the toy doesn't get him over the issue, using the toy to motivate him, select a different dog. If the dog shows fear, do not try to reassure him, use the toy to excite him to overcome the problem. Reassurance is praise, and you do not want to praise him for fear.

Next, have someone hold the dog on leash and tease the dog with his

toy, and pretend to hide it in a bunch of places in a room with furniture (not a giant room, but an office or a section of warehouse or classroom), then place it where it is not visible but where he can get to it, and see if the dog will search it out without seeing it be thrown. Compare his hunting behavior in this exercise to the one where he saw the object thrown into the tall grass. You should see undistracted and consistent hunting. Some dogs will naturally check high and low when allowed to hunt like this, and that is preferred. They will quarter, and often will pass by the toy a couple times as their noses narrow down the location.

CHAPTER III

# CARE OF DOGS



# CARE OF DOGS

15. The following aspects need particular attention. It is the duty of the officer in-charge of the Dog Squad to see that these duties are meticulously carried out by the handlers in-charge of the dogs :

## 16. Coat

The coat should be groomed regularly with a comb and brush (preferably with a steel comb and a hard bristle brush); depending on the thickness of the coat). It is most important to check for ticks, fleas, sores and wounds. The grooming time is 30 minutes both in the morning and evening. In the case of sores and wounds, the veterinary surgeon should be consulted without any delay and further action taken.

## 17. Bathing

It is not advisable to bathe a dog frequently as it affects the grease which keeps the coat soft, glossy and in a healthy condition. It is advised that the dogs be bathed once a week. More frequent baths, if required, may be resorted to in consultation with the veterinary surgeon.

The excessive use of water which soaks a dog to the skin, tends to dry it up. The skin may consequently flake or crack; thus inviting the infections. Care should be taken to prevent the water and soap from entering the dog's ears, nose and the eyes. Only the soaps and shampoos prescribed by the consulting doctor shall be used.

After the bath, the dog must be completely and thoroughly dried with a good absorbent towel paying particular attention to the chest and loins. Similar attention should be paid whenever a dog otherwise gets wet.

A swim for a dog; wherever possible, is advisable. After a swim is made in the sea, the dog must invariably be bathed in fresh water. The bathing should be carried out only at mid-day; preferably between 11.30 a.m. and 1.00 p.m. It should always be before meal.

## 18. Ears

The ears should be inspected every day at the time of grooming. Any extraneous dirt that may have settled inside the external parts of the ears should be removed once a week with the help of cotton wool. Any internal manipulation of the ear should not be carried out by the handlers if the accumulation of wax is noticed. The matter shall be informed to the veterinary surgeon. In case of any discharge or any foul smell emanating from the ears, the veterinary surgeon should be consulted.

## 19. Feet

Generally the dust and small pebbles tend to get deposited between the inter-digital space which may cause severe lameness. The handler must check for damage to the pads under the paws which may peel off if the dog had been over-worked on hard or rough surfaces like gravel, asphalt or cement. Whenever there is any damage or injury to any neglect of this portion may lead to lameness.

## 20. Eyes, Nose and Teeth

i) All dogs must be carefully inspected by the respective handlers on their return to the kennels after the outdoor work or exercise. The dog's eyes, ears, nose and feet must be specially attended to. The dog's teeth should be generally cleaned by means of cotton wool soaked in distilled water at least once a week. Whenever discolouration of teeth is noticed, hydrogen peroxide is used in place of distilled water.

ii) The eyes should be cleaned with a piece of cotton wool soaked in water. This should be done on a daily basis.

iii) The nose is a very sensitive part of the dog's anatomy. A special care should be exercised in cleaning it. The nose tip of a healthy dog is always moist and cool. The handler must daily inspect the openings of the nostrils and gently remove any visible dirt. In case the dog sneezes often, it may indicate the blocking of or the presence of a foreign matter in the olfactory organs or may indicate a symptom of a nasal infection or the approach of a cold. The hot and dry nose indicates serious complaints in the respiratory organs. Veterinary assistance shall be sought whenever necessary. The dry nose tip is the first and primary indication of sickness of a dog; especially the fever.

## 21. Anus

A dog with an irritated anus drags his hind quarters against the ground. This may be a sign of the presence of worms or due to the blocking of the anal glands. If this is noticed, veterinary assistance must be sought. The anal glands should be cleaned twice a month.

## Temperature Monitoring

The handlers will monitor the body temperature of the dogs by using the thermometer every time they take the dogs out of the kennels. The recordings of the temperature should be entered in a register, so that the veterinary doctor can see the temperature variation and can give his opinion on it.

## 22. Worms and Ticks

The worms and ticks cause serious trouble. Young dogs and pups are generally more vulnerable. The worms cause anaemia, dullness, lethargy, etc; leading to a decrease in efficiency of work. The ticks transmit fatal diseases like Ehrlichiosis, Babesiosis, Hearnobartonellosis, etc. Once the dog gets affected, the treatment is very expensive. It also affects the health very badly; leading to a decreased efficiency of work. The manual removal of ticks during grooming (both in the morning and evening) is, therefore, very important.

## 23. The De-worming and Anti Tick treatment

It should be carried out only on the advice of the veterinary doctor. In case of doubt or suspicion regarding the presence of any worms, the veterinary doctor should be immediately consulted.



CHAPTER IV

# HEALTH OF DOGS



CHAPTER IV

# HEALTH OF DOGS

24. It is the duty of the handler as well as the officer in-charge of the kennel to be watchful for and recognize the ill-health of the dog. It is important that those having charge of the dogs are aware of the general recognizable symptoms of the illness to which the dogs are prone, and which could be observed from the behaviour of the dog. The unusual symptoms could indicate stress and physical strain in the dog.

The early recognition and prevention of the disease may help to stave off more serious sickness and perhaps save the dog's life. Therefore, each handler should be made to understand the dog under his charge as an individual who is dependent on him for its general welfare and health, so that he could recognize any unusual symptoms in the dog at the earliest

25. The dogs at the Dog Squad in Trivandrum will be examined by the veterinary doctor attached to the Mounted Police Unit normally twice a week for a routine check-up regarding their health as well as to ensure that a proper care is being given by the dog handlers. In the other centres where the sub-units are located, the dogs will be taken to the District veterinary centre/ nearby Government veterinary hospital, once a week, on a convenient day fixed in consultation with the concerned veterinary doctor.

All the dogs shall be protected by administering the necessary vaccines advised by the veterinarian from time to time. Additional care should be taken to ensure that prophylactic anti-rabies treatment is given to every dog at the appropriate intervals. The Routine Inspection Register will be opened and the entries will be made in that (Proforma given in Appendix II).



This will be checked by the concerned District Police Chiefs whenever they make their routine visit to the kennels.

26. The dog handler or the officer in-charge of the kennel should never take upon himself the duties of a veterinary doctor. In cases where the worms or serious illness are noticed, the dog must be isolated from the very initial stage of illness. Any further step should be taken only on the advice of the veterinary doctor. Generally, a dog which is sullen, which goes to a corner in the kennel in a dark and cool place or fails to respond to the calls by the handler or does not take sufficient food indicates that a consultation with the veterinary doctor is required.

## Symptoms and Reasons of Illness

27. Some of the more important symptoms are given below :

**(i) Appetite**

The loss of appetite could indicate a stomach upset, presence of worms or even a chill.

**(ii) Breathing**

A foul breath could be associated with a chill, stomach upset, inflammation of the bowels, constipation and gum infection. A rapid breathing indicates the acute involvement of the respiratory system. A shallow breathing could indicate a general weakness.

**(iii) Constipation**

An improper diet coupled with chill of the bowels.

**(iv) Diarrhoea**

Improper diet, chill of the stomach or bowels, worms and infectious diseases. It could also be due to other disorders. It could be associated with a sudden change of diet, too cold diet, diet less in fibres, etc.

**(v) Cough**

This could indicate inflammation of the respiratory organs due to infections, the presence of parasitic larvae in the blood or allergic conditions.

**(vi) Eyes**

A watery discharge turning to mucus is present in many illnesses. An inflamed or bloodshot eye is usually associated with a very serious condition, but it could also be due to the presence of a foreign matter in the eye.

**(vii) Nose**

A hot and dry nose indicates serious or less serious complaints involving the respiratory organs.

28. A history sheet shall be maintained for every dog in the Proforma shown in Appendix II. The entries in the routine inspection register should be made, whenever the dogs are examined or treated for an illness.



**CHAPTER V**

# **FEEDING AND DIET**



# FEEDING AND DIET

## 29. The general principles to be observed in feeding the dogs as follows :

(i) The incidental variations to the diet schedule to suit the specific conditions such as illness, pregnancy, lactation, old age, etc. shall be made by the veterinary doctor working in the Police Department.

(ii) The conventional food with meat/fish shall be given on a regular basis only with the prior sanction of the State Police Chief.

### The scale is as follows :

(i) The vitamin and mineral food supplements shall be given as per the advice of the veterinary doctor.

(ii) The extent or quantity of dog's daily ration will depend upon several factors. These factors should be studied by the handlers in consultation with the veterinary doctor. The officer in-charge should draw up a weekly programme of rations (i.e., Feeding Chart as given in Appendix III).

(iii) The expenditure on dog management shall be regularly monitored by the concerned District Police Chief. A permanent advance of Rs. 5000 per dog - shall be vested with the officer in-charge of the kennel for medicine and other emergency expenses which shall be timely recouped by the concerned District Police Chief/ controlling officer.

(iv) The dogs are habituated to chewing bones. The bone that is to be given should be sufficiently large and strong. The dog should be allowed to chew the bone only under proper supervision. Chewing the bone not only enables the dog to indulge in his favourite habit but also helps him to keep his teeth sharp and clean; besides providing an exercise to his salivary glands and cheek muscles. The handler should always keep an eye on the dog while the dog chews the bone. If the bone breaks or splinters, it should be immediately removed.

(v) Generally, no feeding should be carried out either immediately before work or immediately after return from the work spot.

(vi) The daily feeding routine of an adult dog may be as follows :

	<b>Morning</b> 8.00 am to 8.30 am		<b>Noon</b> 12.30 pm to 1.30 pm		<b>Evening</b> 5.30 pm to 6.00 pm
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The schedule for feeding the pups shall be obtained from the veterinary doctor which shall suit the age and activity of the pup.

(vii) The meal time should be strictly adhered to. Apart from cultivating this as a regular habit, it will help in training the dog to refuse food from the strangers at other times. The meal shall be provided at a specific location and by the handler of the dog.

(viii) The dog should be always allowed to drink clean water from a bowl, so that the dog would consume the required quantity of the water.

## Cooking

30. (i) If the commercial food is to be given, the scale of feed as prescribed by the manufacturer should be followed.

(ii) Normally, the food bowls should be removed from the kennels within 15 minutes after consumption. Any unconsumed food should be disposed off. The food bowls and utensils should be thoroughly cleaned. These have to be cleaned twice daily is best practice where no remnants of food are visible. They should be kept in a shelf away from the reach of the rats. The contamination with rat urine or faeces could cause the spread of leptospirosis.

(iii) Any departure from the feeding scale and daily routine or the introduction of any other special diet shall be carried out only on the advice of the veterinary doctor.

(iv) If the conventional food is to be given, It is necessary to ensure that the meat given to the dog is



properly cooked. It is even more important to ensure that cooking does not remove or impair the nutritive value of the food. The meat should be cut into pieces of reasonable size for feeding the grown up dogs. For the pups, it should be properly minced. The water should first be boiled, and after it reaches the boiling point, the meat and other vegetables with turmeric powder should be cooked in the same vessel. After the contents are well cooked, separately cooked rice will be added and mixed up. While being cooked, the food should be constantly stirred with a spoon. The contents should be cooled before serving. A proper care should be taken to clean the feeding bowls as well as the cooking vessels before and after use.

31. The feed of all the dogs should be balanced and palatable. It must be sufficient in quantity to supply

energy for a healthy dog. It should also contain the necessary quantities of proteins, vitamins and other essentials for a healthy diet. The annual diet schedule shall take into consideration the latest scientific recommendations on feeding.

32. Supplementing B - complex vitamins throughout the life span of the dogs has been found to enhance the health status and also the longevity of the dogs.



CHAPTER VI

# TRAINING



## CHAPTER VI TRAINING

33. Before going into the details of training, it should be understood that no attempt is being made here to make out a comprehensive set of instructions on training. The following gives only a broad indication on the lines on which training should be imparted to the Police dogs. It is always necessary to draw the syllabus and schedule in accordance with the latest scientific techniques and knowledge. It shall be based on the principles of positive reinforcement.

The training is for the handler and the dog. The furry friends of the K9 squad prefer to have the love and care of their handlers. In fact the Police Department has got efficient dog trainers who know the nuances of dog training. But at the same time we shouldn't forget about those retired hands who has got oodles of experience in handling K9 Squad.

While it is desirable that this schedule of training should be followed, the sequence of the lessons may be changed in accordance with the age, temperament and the capacity of the dog. (The syllabus for training of Police dogs is given in Appendix V). There shall be periodical refresher trainings. The schedule and syllabus shall be revised from time to time by the head of the State Dog Training School, KEPA in consultation with the experts in the field and the Police veterinary doctor.



34. Depending on the age and breed of the dog and the age at which it is obtained, the programme of training could be divided into three parts:



**House Training**



**Basic Training**



**Advanced Training**

The House Training is required to make the pup a good citizen and teach him clean habits. The Basic Training is preliminary to Advanced Training just as the learning of alphabets is preliminary to further learning. The minimum age for house manners is 12 weeks. But no two dogs would respond to training in the same way, and the factors that affect them are differences in age, sex, breed, varying dispositions of the individual dogs and the dog handler's ability to establish a proper support with the dog.

35. In Kerala, the facilities for training exist only at KEPA. The pups may be sent to KEPA or any other reputed training centres like ITBP, BSF or Punjab Home Guard Dog Training and Breeding Institute, immediately after acquisition with the handlers for commencing the training.

wanting to ease itself must be anticipated and taken out for that purpose. The pup should be fully house trained before the commencement of formal training. The pup will then acquire the habit of one or two regular bowel movements and will also not urinate in the kennel.

### Leash Breaking

37. The pup should be trained to the use of leash gradually, so that it does not develop shyness. The pup should be accustomed to different places, crowds, traffic and travel in various types of vehicles. This will enable it to function effectively under all conditions which it is likely to face in its work.

**38. The essential principles to be borne in mind in giving training are:**

(i) Before the formal training is given, it should be ensured that a proper understanding exists between the handler and the dog. Only then the training can proceed successfully. The first principle should be for the dog to understand the association between the word of command and the work to be done. It should be ingrained in the mind of the dog so that any word of command gets an immediate response.

(ii) Any laxity in complying with the command should be immediately corrected. If any laxity is allowed, the dog is likely to revert to its playful and animal instincts.

(iii) The word of command should be clear and uniform. It should never be modified or changed with other words. If this precaution is not taken during the training, the dog is likely to get confused. The word of command alone should be uttered and the dog must be trained to ignore the words of command uttered by persons other than its handler.

(iv) The physical violence should never be used when the dog is under training as this would render it temperamentally unfit for police

work. The physical compulsion such as forcing it to sit down or physical discomfort such as gentle tugging at its leash may, however, be resorted to during the training. But even these must be rarely employed and these should be dispensed with as soon as the dog is able to function only on the word of command. The handler's satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the dog's response should be indicated merely by moderating the volume or tone of the handler's voice. It shall be the duty of the controlling officers to ensure that the dogs are treated kindly during training and after. Any cruelty on the part of anyone should be firmly dealt with.

(v) The capacity and the limitations of the dog must be clearly understood. If an object is handled by a criminal as well as by an innocent person, it may bear the scent of both. In such circumstances, if the dog catches the innocent man, it should not be blamed. The failure in such a situation may be due to the wrong directions given by the handler in respect of the scent of the criminal.

(vi) The dog must be trained to work under all adverse conditions. He must be steady in the face of gun fire and no circumstances should distract him from the work he is put on.

(vii) While the dog is out of the kennel (either for training and exercise or for work), it must never be left out of sight of its handler. Left alone, it may come to harm.



In selecting the dog handlers, the instructions given in Chapter VII at para 76 will be strictly followed. The instructors may be selected from the approved list of trainers. The chief instructor may be selected from among the trainers, who have undergone special training and have additional qualifications in the field. The instructor should have experience in criminal investigation work and should have good instructional ability. He should be able to maintain discipline among the members of the unit.

### House Training

36. The pup should be taken out to ease itself as a first thing in the morning and the last thing in the night before retiring. In between, its



(viii) The disobedience must be met with firmness once it is certain that the dog has clearly understood the meaning of the command and has learnt the exercise correctly. However, no physical punishment should be resorted to.

(ix) Nagging must be avoided at all times. The dog should not be allowed to get bored or overtired by continuing the exercises for too long.

(x) The working happiness should prevail throughout the training by giving plenty of praise. During the training or work, when the dog does the right thing, it should be encouraged.

(xi) Before initiating the dog on criminal work, it is necessary to ensure that the dog reaches the peak of physical perfection. Normally, the dog should be able to run alongside a bicycle for a distance of about 03 kilometres. At the end of the run, the dog should show no signs of tiring; either in psychological or physiological relations.

## Obedience Exercise

39. The important points in this regard are :
- (i) Implicit obedience
  - (ii) To respond at command
  - (iii) To refuse food offered by the strangers
  - (iv) To fetch and carry objects, on plain ground, over obstacles and out of the water.
  - (v) To jump over the water.
  - (vi) To search premises or busy or wooded areas and to give tongue on finding the suspicious persons or property.
  - (vii) To follow, throw down and hold fast persons and give tongue.
  - (viii) To be perfectly steady in the face of gun-fire, varied noises, traffic, etc.,
  - (ix) Track by scent and discover the offender or hidden property.
  - (x) To guard the person or property.
  - (xi) To follow at heel or act as a leader with or without leash (or lead) to crawl.
  - (xii) To function by the word of command, or signals from the handler.

### 40. The training consists of two things



The initial training



The routine training

41. The initial training to a dog includes Obedience training, criminal training and tracking. Normally, it takes six to eight months to completely train a dog in these courses. However, once a dog is fully trained and sent to a kennel for work, it is essential that the

daily routine training is regularly imparted, so that the dog does not forget the original training.

42. A new dog taken in hand for training must first of all be obedient. In other words, compliance with not only fixed timings but with a fixed schedule is very important in matters such as feeding, hours of toileting, rest, exercise, work, etc. It is also necessary to ensure that the dog gets accustomed to matters such as the location of its feeding bowls, water bowls, sleeping boards, etc.

## 43. Heel on Lead

Word of command "HEEL".

(i) The objective of this exercise is to require the dog to walk readily and cheerfully on the left side of the handler with its right shoulder close to the handler's left knee. The leash should be held in a loop in the right hand and it should be practised with frequent variations of the pace. If any direction or correction is necessary, a gentle jerk of the lead should serve the purpose.

(ii) Initially the dog may resist being on the lead. This may be overcome by allowing the dog to trail it for short periods. No attempt should be made to introduce the dog to this fundamental obedience exercise until it is thoroughly used to the lead. Fondling with the left hand plays an important part in encouraging and praising the dog during this exercise. A lot of care should be taken to avoid any discomfort to the dog when it is in position beside the handler.

(iii) Walking should be exercised on different types of roads, cross - country, etc., so that the dog is accustomed to different types of surfaces and terrains while walking.

## 44. Heel Free

Word of Command : "HEEL".

This is a development of the previous exercise. Its objective is to instill in the dog the same constant positional sense as before without the assistance of the lead. The training should be commenced for the dog by gently removing the lead while the dog is on the move beside the handler. The lead may then be carried diagonally across the shoulder, and should the dog show any contrary tendencies, it should be reverted to the lead and given further guidance. The early practice in this exercise should be limited to fairly straight walking with the variations in the pace getting introduced as the progress is made. The turns to walking with variations in pace should be introduced as the progress is made. The turns to the left, right and about turn should be incorporated when the efficiency increases.

## 45. Standing

Word of command : "STAND"

(i) The objective is to train the dog to remain in a stationary position as commanded.

(ii) This training is given with the dog in the heel position while on the lead and should be practised by the handler by gradually slowing down his pace of walking with the dog. Then the command 'STAND' should be given and the handler should place his right hand in front of the dog's face and draw his left hand along the dog's body, commencing with the withers and finishing near the croup. This exercise should be practised in varying circumstances and in conjunction with 'Heel on lead'.

## 46. Sit

Word of Command : "SIT"

The objective of this exercise is to teach the dog to take up a sitting position on the left side of the handler with its shoulder close to the knee of the handler, the hind quarters and paws of the front feet only being on the ground. The introduction to this exercise should be made after the dog thoroughly understands the 'STAND' position. With the dog correctly in the 'STAND' position, the handler should use the right hand to lift the forequarters of the dog slightly upwards and backwards and at the same time, press the hind quarters to the ground with the command 'SIT'. Care should be taken to ensure that the pressure by the left hand is applied to the back. It is necessary to ensure that at the beginning itself the dog assumes a correct and comfortable sitting position. Any faulty or incorrect position will make it difficult to correct it later on. This exercise should be mastered by the dog in conjunction with the heel work.

## 47. Down

Word of Command : "DOWN"

(i) This exercise, which requires the dog to assume a recumbent position with all the four legs touching the ground, is the essence of absolute control, a complete act of submission by the dog. This is necessary to ensure that the dog will drop instantly by command or signal, even when at a distance from the handler.

(ii) The introduction to this exercise is made when the dog is on the lead. The command should be given in the beginning stages, gently applying pressure on the shoulders of the dog and slowly drawing the forelegs forward. The command 'DOWN' should be given simultaneously with the pressure. As the dog gets used to this exercise, its reactions may be speeded up by the handler, having the dog in the 'stand'

position, smartly swinging over it with the right hand on the withers and the left hand on the back, at the same time giving the command 'DOWN'. The right hand forces the dog backwards and the left hand is pressed down. This must be done quickly, as prolonged pressure will result in a resistance from the dog. This exercise should be practised from all stationary positions as well as when the dog is walking to heel. Once a dog fully understands the command, the use of pressure by the handler should be dispensed with.

## 48. Leaving the Dog

Word of Command : "STAY"

This exercise is a development of the training mentioned in the earlier paragraphs where the dog has learned to assume the stationary positions. This will teach the dog to remain in one of those positions when left alone by the handler. This training should commence when the dog is on the lead in any one of the three stationary positions. The command 'STAY' must be given and the handler should then slowly move away from the dog at the same time; allowing the lead to pass loosely through his hand. The complete attention of the handler must be on the dog so that he could anticipate and check any tendency to move. This exercise should be done gradually and should not be hurried.

## 49. Recall

Word of Command : "COME"

This is the most important obedience exercise. The objective is to secure on command the immediate return of the dog to the handler under all circumstances. The word of command should be given briskly with an urgency of purpose. An immediate response from the dog should be insisted upon at all stages. This exercise should be introduced slowly and the handler should change directions away from the dog. This should be practised from all the stationary positions. An extreme patience by the handler is required in all stages of this exercise. Under no circumstances should the dog be punished for failing to return on command. During this training, when the handler gives the command, the dog will take the sitting position in front of the handler and it will come on the left side of the handler.

## 50. Retrieve

This exercise is aimed at teaching the dog to retrieve on command and to return the object retrieved undamaged to the handler. This is a basic exercise required for all the dogs. Only after this training, the dog could be taken for training in tracking and searching either for property or persons. Before any serious training in 'retrieve' is commenced, the handler will have many opportunities of watching his



dog at play, very often the dog may pick up some material or piece of cloth and will carry it for a while before laying it down and commencing to play with it. In these circumstances, the handler will have an opportunity to try and persuade the dog to come to him, praise him first and then allow it to continue with this exercise again. The dog will normally run after it and pick it up again. The handler must try and persuade the dog to return to him and praise him well. However, in receiving the articles from the dog, care should be taken to ensure that it is done only when the dog is in a sitting position. Care should also be taken to ensure that the articles are taken out from the dog's mouth gently and not snatched away from him.

### 51. Speak (on Command)

Word of Command : "SPEAK"

The dogs for police work have to be trained to bark in different circumstances on command. The trainer must seize every occasion when the dog does speak to teach it to associate such actions with the appropriate command.

### 52. Send Away

Word of Command : "GO"

The objective of this training is to teach the dog to go in a particular direction on being given a command. This should not be attempted without completely mastering the previous exercises. It should be started when a dog is in the sitting position. The trainer should leave the dog and walk a little away -- 30 to 50 yards -- within sight and the command 'GO' should be given to encourage the dog to go to the spot. It is always beneficial to supplement the command with a hand signal to indicate the direction. When the dog goes to the spot, the command 'DOWN' should be given as it reaches the spot. Once this exercise has been successfully achieved, the trainer should go near the dog and praise it, allow the dog

to be in the down position, then return to the original position, and recall the dog.

### 53. Jumping

Word of Command: "UP"

During the initial stage, the dog should be introduced to low obstacles which can be jumped over without difficulty. Initially, it can be carried out with the dog on the lead, but care should be taken to ensure that the lead does not check the dog's natural jumping movement. As soon as the dog understands the exercise and the command, the position of the obstacles can be raised. The ability to do this is a fundamental element of control.

### 54. Scaling

Word of Command : "UP"

The objective of this training is to teach the dog to clear the obstacles which are too high to jump over. The exercise should be commenced with comparatively low suitable obstacles with gradual increase in the height as the progress is made. The hard ground must be avoided for this exercise. When the dog is proficient in scaling, the dog should be taught to remain in a stationary position after landing. The subsequent practice and training and retrieving should be introduced with it.



### 55. Long Jumping:

Word of Command : "UP"

This is a normal development of the previous training. This exercise should be started on low obstacles placed close together. When the dog displays an aptitude for it the distance between the obstacles can be increased. The care must be taken to ensure that the distance is not increased beyond the physical capacity of the dog.

### 56. Water Work:

A fully trained Police dog must be capable of crossing the water obstacles. Initially, the dog should be encouraged to walk around in shallow water. It is always better for the handler to enter the water with the dog to build up its confidence. When the dog is completely acquainted with the circumstances, the dog should be encouraged to retrieve suitable floating articles thrown by the handler. The progress can be made by gradually increasing the distance and the depth of the water to which the object is thrown, so that the dog will be fully trained to swim wherever necessary without difficulty. The seasonal changes and climatic conditions may be taken into consideration for this training.

### 57. Gun Fire

During the course of other training while the dog is on the lead, the



instructor should occasionally fire a revolver from a suitable distance. During this process, the handler should closely watch the reactions of the dog. If any signs of fear or excitement are shown, the handler should fondle and reassure the dog accordingly. This is just to get the dog accustomed to the sound of the gun fire.

### Scent Work

58. The dog has a sense of smell remarkably keener than that of the human beings. The use of this characteristic is the means by which a dog is able, under certain conditions, to follow a trail.

#### 59. There are two kinds of scent.

They are :

- (i) Ground Scent; and
- (ii) Wind Scent

#### Ground Scent

60. This is caused when an object or any part of the human body makes a contact with the ground. A slight alteration of the soil or crushing of grass or vegetation or the movement of insect life would disturb the ground; leaving particles or drops of moisture on the ground and these give off the scent and trail.

#### Wind-Borne Scent

61. This is a type of scent which attracts the dog while searching. It is air-borne from the person or object and may, in the former case, be described as the personal odour from the body of the person concerned; and in the latter, it may be characteristic of the object or may be the result of some previous

human contact; (e.g. a broken wood lying on the grassland). The degree of personal odour varies according to the race, constitution, health, clothing, nourishment, activity, mental condition and the state of cleanliness. It is intensified when there is a physical exertion.

62. The wind scent will also include the occupational odours carried in the clothing of the wearer. The more quickly a dog is brought to follow a scent, the more successful the result is likely to be.

#### 63. Factors Affecting Scent:

The scent conditions are normally present:

- (i) In mild dull weather,
- (ii) When the temperature of the ground is higher than the air, (i.e., normally at night time ).
- (iii) In areas where the ground is sheltered.

#### 64. Factors which adversely affect the Scent are:

- (i) Hot sunshine,
- (ii) Strong wind,
- (iii) Heavy rainfall,
- (iv) Pedestrian or vehicular traffic.



65. The objective of this exercise of tracking is to train the dog to follow by scent a selected trail so that the dog will be capable; under favourable conditions, of following a specific scent to the exclusion of other distractions. The training in tracking requires extreme concentration on the part of the dog as well as the handler. The dog should be fresh and alert and it should not be in a tired condition or suffering from any depression. The handler should ensure that he uses the same commands, intonations and actions in respect of tracking, so that the dog will connect them with the job it has to undertake.

66. The importance of retrieving should be emphasized as the tracking depends on the dog's ability and keenness in retrieving the object. The command 'SEEK' should not be given sharply or harshly, but in a quiet coaxing manner with the command well drawn out. This will have the effect of consoling the dog, so that it may bring its full powers of concentration into action to learn to follow a particular line of scent to the exclusion of any other scent which might be present. The dog must be taught to follow the line thoroughly from the beginning itself. It is the duty of the handler to ensure that the dog does not wander but follows the line. The dog should be held on a straight line and not made to take the sustained weight of his handler. This will cause the dog to slow his pace.

67. The tracking harness should be worn by the dog for training in tracking. The dog should be introduced to and made familiar with the tracking harness for some time. The failure to do this will result in much of the dog's concentration being lost while he is getting used to this. The harness should not be stiffed and the new leather should be suitably softened before it is worn.

68. The whole plan of tracking lies in deep concentration on the part of the dog, and this concentration is dependent on the love for retrieving. The concentration of the dog will be developed by commencing the training with a number of articles; the last one being the one which he has been allowed to retrieve.

69. The direction of the wind is the most important physical feature. It has a direct bearing on the laying of tracks used, for teaching the dog to follow. The dog wearing the tracking harness should be placed in the down position where it has a clear view of the immediate subsequent actions of the handler. The handler should then produce the object which has previously been used for the dog to retrieve and allow the dog's interest in it to be aroused. He should then walk in a straight line for a distance of about 5 yards; stamping his feet along the ground all the time. The return should be fast; so that the dog remembers about the object being dropped. The handler should

then bend down and give the command 'SEEK'. If the dog does not immediately respond, the command should be repeated then and at frequent intervals till the dog retrieves the object. Any interference from other persons or animals should be avoided in the interest of the concentration of the dog as well as the handler. The tracks should be gradually lengthened until the dog has no difficulty in following a track of 100 yards with enthusiasm.

70. The aim of tracking is to get the dog to use its nose and follow a line of scent. Therefore, the line of scent should be a line of articles. Every time the dog is brought to the commencement of a fresh track, the handler must adopt the same procedure of indicating the track and giving the command 'SEEK' with the same voice intonation.

71. In the second stage of training, the tracking line may be used in place of the normal lead used in the first stage. The number of tracks and the number of objects should also progressively be increased. This exercise should be repeated and the track should be increased up to 300 yards, and the time lag between the object it has taken scent and the time it is allowed to start is gradually increased up to ten minutes. In the same manner, tracking as well as retrieving the object should be continued with the same command 'SEEK' on tracks under different circumstances. This exercise should also be practised in the night. Sometimes, it may happen that on encountering a right angle bend, the dog may 'overshoot' it by carrying on in a straight line without paying any heed to the turn in the track. When this happens, the handler should stand still and bring gentle pressure with the command 'SIT'. The dog realizing that his handler has stopped, should commence to search in a circular manner to pick up the scent. The most important point in tracking is 'NEVER finish a tracking lesson with the dog having failed'. This could be avoided if the training is given gradually and easy tracks are given in the initial stages.

## Criminal Work

72. The objective is to train the dog to search for and indicate the presence of a hidden criminal. It is also meant to chase and detain an escaping criminal; either by standing off and giving tongue or, if necessary, by holding.



## Chase and Attack

73. The word of command used is "STOP HIM". The chasing should not be confined to the training ground alone. It should be carried out in natural surroundings such as roads, thoroughfares and gardens and should be performed both by day and night. In playing the role of a criminal, care should be taken to ensure that he is dressed in ordinary clothes. Any protection worn should be completely covered. The dog is first taught to hold and pull on a piece of strong cloth held by the instructor. The instructor should encourage the dog to pull him a few steps; then by momentarily resisting the pressure, he will cause the dog to harden its grip. This method is to be carried out until the dog really grips the cloth in a firm manner. The word of command 'LEAVE' is to be introduced at this stage. It should be ensured that an immediate response to the command is obtained. After this exercise, in place of a cloth, the right forearm of a person may be used for gripping. The suitable arm protecting materials may be used during the training. Once the Instructor is satisfied that the grip is clean and firm, the next step of teaching the dog to tackle a running person is to be commenced. The dog should be placed in a sitting or standing position at the side of his handler. Throughout the training of the chase and attack exercise, the dummy runs may be introduced.

## Chase and Stand Off

Word of Command : "STOP HIM"

74. The dog is trained to 'STAND OFF'; thus preventing the criminal from escaping. The dog's action should be accompanied by barking.

## Escorting Prisoners

75. It is essential that after each chase and attack, chase and stand-off and chasing in the face of gunfire, the appropriate follow-up police action is followed to get the dog used to the normal procedures. When arrest and escort is practised, the distance over which the prisoner is escorted should vary on each occasion and should be progressively increased.

76. When the arrest is made, the prisoner could be searched with the help of the dog. The ideal position of the dog is to sit behind or in front of the prisoner; preferably six feet away. During the search work, the prisoner will raise his hands.





CHAPTER VII

# K9 SQUAD UNIFORM

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# K9 SQUAD UNIFORM

### CEREMONIAL UNIFORM

The normal uniform of Kerala Police i.e. Khaki Uniform as being used now will continue to be the Ceremonial Uniform with unit shoulder sleeve insignia on the right shoulder and Kerala Police Shoulder sleeve insignia on the left shoulder sleeve.

### FIELD UNIFORM



#### Shirt

The field uniform shirt will be Black Polo T-Shirt (Half Sleeve) with Unit emblem of 8 cm diameter proportion Imprinted on the left chest. On the back middle portion of the T-Shirt, the words "K9 Squad" will be written in Red, in a semi circle shape and below it will be written "KERALA POLICE" In red, touching the base of the semi circle on both sides. The shoulder sleeve insignia of K9 Squad will be on the right hand sleeve and shoulder sleeve insignia of Kerala Police on the left handsleeve.



#### Pants

The Pants will be Khaki Colour Cotton Trousers.



#### Cap

The cap will be baseball model cap, black in colour with logo of K9 Squad embossed at the front middle portion.



#### Shoes

The Shoes will be Black Ankle Boot Type Outdoor Shoes.



#### Socks

The Socks will be Khaki colour.



**CHAPTER VIII**

# **KERALA POLICE K9 MEDAL**

# KERALA POLICE K9 MEDAL

As per the Order No : C3-121686/2019/PHQ dated 01.10.2019, It has been decided to introduce a "Kerala Police Canine Medal" as depicted in the next page for the best performer among the dogs in K9 Squad. Size of the medal is given in the modal.





CHAPTER IX

**DUTIES OF THE  
K9 SQUAD**

## CHAPTER IX

# DUTIES OF THE K9 SQUAD

### Manpower and Selection of Personnel for the K9 Squad

77. (i) Every dog should have two handlers. They shall be selected from the reserve camps as and when required from a state-wide list of the willing candidates. The concerned post shall be transferred to the respective dog squad. The incumbent shall remain in the dog squad at least till the life of the dog in his charge. If he is found unfit for any reason, he shall be returned to the parent unit along with the post.

(ii) There shall be a person for cleaning the kennels and premises for a dog squad unit of two or three dogs. One additional person shall be allotted for more number of dogs at the rate of one person for every four dogs. They shall be selected from the reserve / battalion camps as and when required from a state-wide list of the willing candidates. The concerned post shall be transferred to the respective dog squad. If he is found unfit for any reason he shall be returned to the parent unit along with the post.

(iii) The selection of personnel for the Dog Squad should be carefully carried out by the senior officers after satisfying themselves on each individual's fitness for the job, as at all stages of training and operation the dog handler has to work

with the dog. The selection of policemen as dog handlers should be more carefully done than the selection of dogs themselves. Often times it is more advisable to select a fresh handler from a state-wide list of willing personnel. If the selected handler fails to establish a 'proper understanding' with the dog, he shall be replaced with a suitable candidate. The persons who are selected should basically have a genuine love for the dogs and enthusiasm to work in the Dog Squad.

78. A handler should be able to coax the shy dog, demand from the bully, infuse enthusiasm into the loafer and be firm with the obstinate. He must be able to keep the dog happy and cheerful.

79. (i) The police personnel of the dog squad shall wear navy blue safari uniform.

(ii) As the members of the Dog Squad have to rush to the scene of crime at a short notice, they should always be ready to move out at a short notice and, as far as possible, should stay in the quarters close to the kennel.

80. One handler will always be on standby duty in all the kennels of dog squad units in Kerala.

A good handler should have the following qualities:



A sound and experienced policeman.



Mentally alert



Equable temperament



Willingness to persevere



Forceful character without being a bully



Sufficient intelligence as it is essential for overcoming the obstacles and to decide on the further course of action for tracking the criminals and other type of operations.



Cheerful disposition



Willingness to learn





81. The duties of the various members of the Dog Squad are detailed below :

**(i) Sub – Inspector:**

- a) He will personally supervise the work, welfare and conduct of the training and practice for the dogs and personnel on a day-to-day basis and ensure the highest standards.
- b) He will daily inspect the kennels, kitchen, vessels, training equipment, etc., and ensure that these are kept in a high standard of hygiene and cleanliness.
- c) He will maintain the accounts of receipts and issue of stores, milk, eggs, medicines, etc.
- d) He should maintain the records and registers prescribed in Appendix – II
- e) He will be responsible for the welfare and good health of all the dogs in his charge. It will be his duty to ensure prompt veterinary aid to any dog which is sick.
- f) He should keep supervisory officers promptly informed of any irregularities, accident or incident involving a dog or a member of the dog squad.
- g) As far as possible, he should accompany the dog and the handler to a scene of crime. In his absence, the Assistant Sub-Inspector / SCPO of the Squad should be sent.
- h) He should regularly attend the office of the Dog Squad every day during the hours which may be fixed by the superiors from time to time.

**ii) S.C.P.O of the Squad:**

He should assist the Sub-Inspector in the performance of his duties. He should maintain and assist the S.I. in the maintenance of a strict disciplinary control over the handlers and the dog boys and ensure their prompt, systematic and constant attention on their duties.

**iii) C. P.O Handlers:**

- a) The handlers are the most important members of the dog squad. On their sincere discharge of the duties depends not only the health but also the good performance of the dog squad. They must, therefore, observe the highest standard of efficiency and scrupulous adherence to the training details and techniques.
- b) They should ensure that the kennels and kitchens are kept spotlessly clean and that the dog's food is prepared cleanly and hygienically by the dog boys.
- c) They should personally feed, bathe, groom and maintain their respective dogs.
- d) They should immediately bring to the notice of the Sub-Inspector any indisposition, accident, sickness or injuries to the dogs, so that the S.I. can take prompt steps to secure the medical attention. They should personally attend to the sick dogs by scrupulously following the medical advice.
- e) They should develop friendship with one or two dogs of the squad other than their own; especially to look after them in the absence of their regular handlers and, if necessary, to work the dog also. This should of course be a reciprocal arrangement amongst all the handlers.
- f) They shall at all times observe and carry out the instructions of the supervisory officers. They must be present at the roll calls at 6 am and 6 pm every day, except on their off duty days.

82. In sub-centres at places all over the State, the dog units should be formally placed under the charge of a Sub-Inspector, who should supervise the work of the unit, in addition to his normal duties.

**83. Duties of the Cook-Cum-Sweeper:**

They should clean the dog kennels regularly and maintain them in a perfect hygienic condition. They are also responsible for cooking and preparing the food for the dogs. Those on night duties should sleep in a convenient place close to the kennels so that they could check the kennels and dogs at suitable intervals during the night time.

**Requisition of Dogs**

84. The jurisdiction shall be the same as that of the concerned District Police Chief under whom the dog squad functions. However, in an emergency they shall also be deputed to other areas.

85. Within the district, the requisitions may be made by the Station House Officers of the Police Stations as and when the cases are reported. For requisitioning outside the district, it should be made by the District Police Chief concerned either by wireless message or over the telephone.

86. The requisitions must be restricted to only grave and important cases where no clues are available or are not likely to be obtained immediately and in case where there is something from which the dog could take the scent. The scene of crime should be left undisturbed. The foot prints, scent on the instruments or other articles and the scent-bearing articles should be preserved. These should be covered by a basket or by any other article, in order to preserve the scent being dissipated by the sun. The broken boxes, baskets or other articles which may have been handled by the criminals should not be touched. The scent-bearing articles such as towel, shoes, 'thorthu', handkerchief, clothes, gloves, etc. should be preserved inside a glass jar for the purpose of identification.

87. The chances of a Police Dog successfully solving the case or tracking the criminal would be high only if the time examination of the scene of

crime is carried out within 48 hours of the occurrence. This is a very liberal time limit. Normally, the requisitions need not be resorted to after a time lag of over 48 hours. The requisitions should not be made in the following cases:

- (i) Where the scene of crime has been disturbed by the neighbours or the witnesses ;
- (ii) Where the specific material object handled by or belonging to the accused or some which is relevant to the case has been handled by others;
- (iii) When there is heavy rain and the chances of successful tracking are remote.

**88. In making the requisitions, the following points will be borne in mind :**

- (i) The details of the cases, whether it is a murder or a burglary and whether there are specific material objects available, etc., should be briefly mentioned:
- (ii) The purpose of the requisition, as to the nature of work the dog is supposed to do, should be made clear.
- (iii) The officer to whom the dog and the handler should report.

89. It is desirable that the Sub-Inspector or the investigating officer of the case is made responsible to attend to the needs of the Dog Squad and to follow the dog with the handler during the investigation of the case.



## 90. Duties on arrival at the Scene of Crime.

The party should always be invariably sent by an air-conditioned vehicle. In the rare cases where the air-conditioned vehicle is not available, the journey by train may be made. In longer journeys, the dogs should be given an opportunity to rest and settle down before starting the work. The investigating officer should take charge of the party on arrival and proceed to the actual scene of crime without any delay. The investigating officer should remain present throughout the dog's performance. A considerable imagination is required to think out and pursue all possible lines of investigation to be followed by the dog and the handler to ensure the success. It may happen that the suspect may offer to establish his innocence by showing himself to the dog taking scent from the scene of crime in order to make out that he has not been pointed out by the dog. Such an offer should not be entertained. It is quite possible that the suspect's scent may have been obliterated by the scent of others and the dog is, therefore, unable to pick up his scent and consequently unable to point him out.

91. It should be made clear to all the investigating officers that the innocence or guilt of a suspect is always to be determined by independent evidence, obtained by other methods and the police dog is there only to assist in the investigation of cases.

92. The dog handler, on return after duty, should submit a detailed report on the clues gathered by the use of Police dog and the performance of the dog. This report should contain the details of the time of arrival at the scene, the details of the attempts made by the Police Dog with the results and the time of return to the kennels. The investigating officer should also submit such a special report to the District Police Chief concerned for his perusal. If the case successfully ends after trial in the court that fact should be intimated to the District Police Chief in-charge of Dog Squad for record purposes.

## Tracking by the Police Dogs

93. After the arrival of the Police Dog at the scene of crime, the Investigating officer and the handler in-charge of the dog should carefully bear in mind the following points :

(i) Before commencing the track work, the nose part of the dog should be clearly washed with clean water.

(ii) If the dog stops at a bus stop or at the bank of a river or stream, it should be possible to continue the track from the next side of the bus stop or from the opposite bank of the river or stream. This question should be properly examined.

(iii) If the dog has to track over a long distance, the original article from which the dog has taken the scent should be taken along in a paper wrapping, so that the dog could be periodically reminded of the scent.

(iv) If the track ends on one bank of a river or stream, it is possible that the culprit may have gone to the opposite side of the river downstream if the current is fast or if the current is slow. Therefore, it is very essential that in such cases the opposite bank of the river on either side should be searched to find out the continuance of the track. Any foot print left by the culprit should be searched and the dog allowed to take the scent.

(v) For sentimental reasons, the police dogs may not be allowed inside some religious institutions. In such cases, the authorities in-charge of the institution should be contacted and persuaded for allowing it. Where it is not possible, the persons inside the institution should be made to come out and the dog allowed taking the scent from them. The property to be examined by the dog could also be brought out.

(vi) While tracking, it is possible that the dog may show not only the path which the offender has taken to "get away" from the scene of crime but also the path through which the criminal might have arrived. Hence, the movement of the dog should be properly interpreted and the appropriate conclusions drawn.



(vii) If the dog points out a suspect, it is necessary to confirm the suspicion either by giving the dog the scent from another article known to have been handled by the suspect or, if available, by using another dog on the same object from which the first dog took the scent and then find out whether the same suspect is pointed out again.

(viii) The crowds should not be allowed to gather during the time of track work. This will unnecessarily disturb, distract or excite the dog. Similarly, the stray or street dogs should be driven away and not allowed to crowd around.

(ix) When a dog stops in the middle of a trail and is puzzled, it should be encouraged to go on.

(x) When proceeding to a scene of crime, it is necessary to protect the dog from exposure to fumes, cigarette smoke, etc., as otherwise his sense of smell is likely to be affected. The handler should not smoke while taking the dog to the scene of crime. It is necessary to ensure that nobody inside the vehicle carrying the Police Dog is also allowed to smoke. Similarly, nobody should smoke at the scene of crime while the tracking is going on.

(xi) Normally, the objects like clothes, shoes, etc. may carry a strong scent but may not contain finger prints. But the polished objects and solid materials may carry the finger prints but the scent of the offender may not be sufficiently strong. Therefore, the finger prints found at the scene of crime should be developed only after the tracking is completed, as otherwise the use of fingerprint powder used for lifting the prints is likely to affect the scent.



CHAPTER X

# KENNEL MANAGEMENT

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# KENNEL MANAGEMENT

### General Instructions

94. The kennels should be thoroughly cleaned every day. The excessive use of water should be avoided during the rainy season. This is important because the dampness in the kennels could result in the dog contracting the skin diseases, rheumatism, pneumonia, etc. It should be ensured that the kennels and the bed boards are perfectly dried before the dogs are kennelled.

95. The use of disinfectants in the kennels should be properly regulated and it should be the minimum necessary. Only the non-irritant and safe disinfectants should be used. The dogs are also prone to some unusual and even undesirable reaction to the disinfectants of certain types,

generally of the 'carbolic group'. Therefore, all the disinfectant preparations should be well diluted. The products advised by the veterinary doctor from time to time shall only be used. The solution should be applied by means of a spray pump.

Now-a-days, the ticks have become a major threat to the dog's life and health. The ticks transmit fatal diseases like Babesiosis, Ehrlichiosis and Haemobartonellosis. Every dog belonging to the dog squad must be protected with a tick collar to prevent the tick infestation. The kennels and the premises should be sprayed with suitable and safe pesticides. The kennel should be thoroughly washed before the dogs are taken back to the kennel after the application of the pesticides.



The tick control channels must be provided in every Kennel. If the presence of ticks is noticed, the blowlamp should be occasionally used in a systematic manner covering all the premises, crevices, the nooks and corners; including the bed boards, so that all the germs are immediately killed.

96. Whenever possible, all the utensils, bed boards, grooming brushes and the feeding bowls should be kept out in the sun to dry after being washed.

97. Whenever a kennel is disinfected after a dog's sickness, it should not normally be occupied by any other dog for a minimum period of 14 days.

98. The Officer in-charge of the Dog Squad is responsible for the kennel management and for the running of the kennels with regard to day-to-day activities.

99. The medicines should be purchased from the available permanent advance on the advice of the veterinary doctor. Where the purchase exceeds more than Rs.1000, it shall be got approved by the District Police Chief.

100. The Dog Squad shall be supervised by an officer not below the rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police, Commissioner, authorised by the District Police Chief. He shall frequently visit the dog squad. The District Police Chief should visit the kennels at least once a month. The remarks regarding the kennel management and the maintenance of the kennel should be recorded in the visiting books maintained at the kennels. He should ensure that the suggestions/recommendation given by the competent authorities are put into practice.

101. The daily food articles received for consumption should be examined by the officer in-charge of the kennel. In case of any doubt, it should be referred to the veterinary doctor before its use. The dry ration for a maximum of 30 days shall only be stocked in advance. A 10 days buffer shall be invariably available.

102. A dog should be thoroughly groomed every day. An Alsatian dog has two coats -- a soft woolly undercoat close to the skin and an outer coat consisting of longer coarser hair. The cleaning of the coat and the skin should be done with a hard bristle

brush and comb. First, the dog should be given, a vigorous massage with the tips of the fingers to stimulate the blood circulation of the skin. The coat should then be brushed at first against and then along the direction of the growth of the hair. The comb should be used to remove the dead and tangled hair. Care should be taken to ensure that the comb does not bring away too much of the top or under coat. The ticks should be carefully removed by means of forceps. The care should be taken to ensure that the hairs are not removed along with the ticks. Every day, a report shall be recorded in a register with the details of grooming and the condition of the coat.

### Bathing

103. While bathing a dog, it is important to ensure that the water is of normal temperature. It should not be excessively hot or cold. As far as possible, avoid giving bath to a pup till it is able to withstand the fluctuation of temperature in the body of the pup which a bath may cause. A soft soap or dog shampoo advised by the Veterinary Doctor shall alone be used. It should be gently used on the body of the dog for removing the dirt, etc. After giving a bath, the dog should be completely dried before it is allowed to lie free. A good absorbent towel is recommended for drying the dog's coat.

### Exercise

104. Every dog should receive regular daily exercise to maintain a healthy condition. This is subject to other training and working commitments. This exercise can be given either by free exercise or on an organized pattern. In particular cases, some free exercise should be allowed, but as far as possible, it should be restricted to early morning or evening prior to final kennelling. In the case of a fully groomed, trained working dog, a good deal of exercise is obtained from the patrol work, etc. Hence, any other exercise should be regulated carefully so that the dog does not get over-tired. It is important to ensure that while giving free exercise to the pups, they should not consume any article from the ground.



## Types of Kennels

105. The kennel should be sufficiently large to allow the dog to move about freely. The inner area of the kennel (closed room) should be large enough so that the dog is able to turn round without being cramped in his movements. A proper ventilation is also essential.

106. **Basically, all types of kennels should be :**



(i) Water- tight and wind-proof with mosquito nets and wall fans.



(ii) Adequately ventilated;



(iii) Of appropriate size to permit the dog to stand up or lie down in comfort.



(iv) When a new kennel is constructed or the existing kennel is renovated, the building plan shall be vetted by the veterinary doctor to ensure that state-of-the art concepts are incorporated for better dog comfort and utility.



(v) There shall be scientific arrangements in accordance with the pollution control regulations and rules to dispose off all types of waste materials.

## Permanent Kennels

107. In constructing permanent kennels, the location should be such that the surroundings are quiet, in proximity to the training centre. Each kennel should communicate with an outside run and with proper drainage facilities. Adequate water supply with good potable water shall be ensured.

The outside run should be filled with river or red sand and should be periodically disinfected. However, there shall be an enclosed open space attached to each kennel in order to enable the dog to have sufficient exposure to the sun.

The floor of the kennel should be constructed in a slope to ensure proper drainage, with non-slippery flooring with rubber mats or such other materials. The glazed tiles should not be used. The drains outside the kennels should be connected to the regular drainage system, so that the water does not collect anywhere near the kennel. The tick-proof channel around the kennel should be filled with clean water. The kennel should be provided with a bed board which should be at least six inches above the ground and easily removable. A soft bedding may also be provided.

108. The kennel should be properly ventilated so that sufficient sunlight is available for the dog. The kennels must be mosquito-proof, and may be fitted with oscillating, speed regulatable wall fans.

109. There should be proper arrangements for storing the medicines and food articles. A provision should be made in all the kennel sites for suitable cooking facilities.

110. A separate medical / Veterinarian's room with the necessary items/appliances like a table, cupboard or a chest for keeping the medicines etc., a boiling pan, stove, etc should be made available.

111. A refrigerator may be provided to keep the vaccines, etc., when the quantities are sufficiently large.

112. An examination table should be provided for the physical examination of the dogs by the veterinarian. A proper lighting should also be provided.

## Isolation Kennels

113. In all Dog units where the permanent kennels are constructed, an Isolation kennel should be provided at a reasonable distance. The objective of the isolation kennel is to ensure that the dogs which are sick or which are suspected to be sick are isolated from the other dogs. The new entrants should be treated as suspects, in order to minimize the chances of infection.

114. Adequate care should be taken to ensure that the staff attached to the isolation block do not mingle with the staff working in the main kennels to prevent the spread of infection.

115. Separate utensils and equipment should be maintained and utilized for the isolated kennels.

## Whelping Kennels

116. If breeding is resorted to for augmenting the strength of the dog squad, it will be necessary to have a separate whelping kennel, where the bitch could be brought to whelp without any disturbance from the other dogs or men in the kennel. A separate kennel for the puppies after weaning and before regular training will also be necessary if the number of litter is large.

## Kennel Equipment

117. The equipment necessary for the kennels is shown in Appendix VI.



## CHAPTER XI

# MANAGEMENT AND DEPLOYMENT OF K9



## CHAPTER XI

# MANAGEMENT AND DEPLOYMENT OF K9

The dogs are the 'Best Force Multiplier'. The dogs are having the uncanny ability of guarding, alertness, aggressiveness, obedience, sniffing power, hearing power, night vision capability, etc. which can be utilized for various security-related operations and for creating dominance and deterrence. The dog has about 10000 times more sniffing ability than a man. The dog can search explosive more rapidly and efficiently with more precision as compared to the man. Moreover, the dog can detect the object in baggage and other places of concealment from a considerable distance without disturbing the article; thereby decreasing the danger of explosion during search operations and saving valuable life and property.

The following guidelines pertaining to care, maintenance, handling and tactical deployment of Police Dogs are to be strictly followed.

### PART 1 CARE AND MANAGEMENT

01. The dog is a Government property. Therefore, it is the responsibility of its handler to pay full attention towards its care and maintenance.

02. One handler should hold charge of one dog only. The practice of giving charge of two or more dogs to one handler should be discouraged.

03. The handler must observe the general activity of the dog while kennel-out in the morning. A healthy dog always feels happy when it sees its master. When the dog is not well, it will be lazy and non-responsive to the approach of its master. An experienced handler can make out the well-being of his/her dog only by looking at the reaction of the dog during kennel-out.

04. After kennel-out, the dog should be taken out for stool shedding (defecation) at site earmarked for it. Every handler must observe the colour and consistency of the stool of the dog to find out any abnormality in digestion.

05. After stool, the temperature of the dog should be monitored with the help of a thermometer. The normal body temperature of a dog is 101.0 F to 101.8 F. If the temperature is higher than this, it should immediately be notified to the veterinary doctor. The recordings of temperature (both of morning and evening), after kennel-out, should be endorsed in a temperature book (Register) which should be signed by dog handler and his supervisor on a daily basis.

06. After kennel-out, the dog should be given exercise for about 45 minutes. This includes 03 to 04 Km running with the handler at a small pace.

07. Immediately after exercise, the water should not be offered to the dog. The water should only be given when the body of dog cools down. Moreover, the water should be given in small quantities at different intervals.

08. After exercise, the dog should be taken to a clean ground with minimum disturbance for training and practice.

09. 'Dog Trained once is not trained forever'. Therefore, regular practice to a trained dog is a must to keep its efficiency at the highest level.

10. The training and practice as per the trade of the dog should be given for about 03 hours daily.

11. The handler should make all efforts to maintain the trade work/scent work of the dog at the highest level with regular practice of the dog and self.

12. The dog should be given rest at regular intervals during the training and practice.

13. The District Police Chief should arrange to provide Explosive and Narcotic articles to the handler for giving regular practice to the dog.

14. The prevailing weather condition must also be kept in mind while carrying out practice and training. The training period can be reduced during extreme hot / cold / rainy climate.

15. After training, the grooming of the dog should be done. The prescribed time of grooming is 30 minutes each in the morning and evening.

The break-up of grooming time is as under:

- (a) **Body checking:**  
05 minutes
- (b) **Dusting of body of dog using fingers in the opposite direction of hairs:**  
05 minutes
- (c) **Dusting of body of dog using fingers in the direction of hairs:**  
05 minutes
- (d) **Brushing on the right side:**  
05 minutes
- (e) **Brushing on the left side:**  
05 minutes
- (f) **Dressing of hairs with comb:**  
02 minutes
- (g) **Towelling:**  
02 minutes
- (h) **Final checking:**  
01 minute

**Total time of grooming:**  
30 minutes





16. At all points of time, the dog should be kept free of ticks, flies, mites and other ecto-parasites.

17. The grooming equipments of the dog (i.e. brush, comb, ground sheet, towel, etc.) should be kept in sunlight for a few hours daily for sterilization.

18. Each piece of equipment has a prescribed life. It is the responsibility of the handler to notify the completion of life of equipment to his supervisor, so that these equipments can be condemned and replaced on time.

21. **If the composite feed is not on veterinary grounds, then the conventional food, as per the following scale , should be given:**

Sl.No.	NAME OF FOOD ITEM	QTY
01	Wheat Flour / Rice	300 gms
02	Egg	2 No.s
03	Meat without Bones	350 gms
04	Fresh Vegetable	200 gms

19. After grooming, the dog should be fed as per the authorized scale. At present, two systems of feeding (i.e. feeding of conventional food (fresh food) and composite feed (readymade food)) are in practice.

20. If the dogs are fed with ready-made food, the scale is 500 gms per day for large breeds (i.e., 250 gms in the morning and 250 gms in the evening). For small breeds, the scale is 250 gms per day (i.e., 125 gms in the morning and 125 gms in the evening). This composite feed can be given to the dog either after soaking in water or without soaking as per the liking of the dog.



22. A dog can be fed on conventional food or composite feed as per the advice of the veterinary doctor. The meals can be increased or decreased as per the advice of the veterinary doctor.

23. The handler should ensure that nothing else other than the prescribed feed/food is given to the dog. Besides the handler, no other person should be allowed to give anything to the dog.

24. If the dog does not consume the full scale of food/feed, the remaining balance food should not be fed to the other dogs. Instead, it should be discarded.

25. If meat diet is being fed to the dog, the handler should ensure that there are no pieces of bone in the meat. The dogs 'Gulp-on' meat diet and there are chances of getting a bone piece entangled in the throat.

26. After feeding, the dog should be taken to stool site followed by 'Kennel- in'.

27. A sufficient quantity of clean drinking water should be kept in the kennel during 'kennel- in'.

28. Wherever permanent kennels are not available, the dog should be accommodated in a pucca building; preferably with a cemented floor. The provision of sufficient ventilation should also be taken care of.

29. It is important to note that most of the diseases in the dogs occur due to poor management.

30. An adult dog requires a minimum room size of 10 X 10 feet. Therefore, two dogs should not be accommodated in this floor space.



31. The kennel should have Fan/Cooler or Hot Air Blower during summers and winters respectively.

32. The kennel should be cleaned everyday by dry brooming followed by washing with non-irritant disinfectants.

33. The handler should ensure that the floor of the kennel is fully dried before 'kennel- in' of the dog.

34. The monthly spray of Butox (Deltamethrin) or Clinar (Cypermethrin) on the floor of the kennel and on the cracks and crevices on or around the doors and windows of the kennel should be carried out.

35. An extra care of the dog should be taken during humid and rainy season, as there are more chances of skin problems occurring to the dog. The body of the dog and the floor of the kennel should be dried before 'Kennel-in'.



## PART 2 VETERINARY CARE

01. The handler should record temperature of the dog with the help of thermometer both in the morning and evening at the time of 'Kennel- out'. The normal body temperature of a dog is 101.0 F to 101.8 F. If the temperature is higher than this, it should be immediately notified to the veterinary doctor. The recording of temperature (both of morning and evening) should be endorsed in a temperature book (Register) which should be signed by the dog handler and counter-signed by his supervisor.

02. Whenever a dog falls sick, it should be taken to the nearest veterinary hospital without any delay and the matter should be immediately informed to District Police Chief.

03. It is the responsibility of the handler to take care and maintain the history sheet of the dog. All the entries pertaining to treatment, health inspection, height and weight, de-worming, vaccination, breeding, etc; should be got endorsed from the veterinary doctor.

04. It is the responsibility of the handler to get the de-worming, vaccination and health inspection of the dog carried out on time. The handler will inform his supervisor at least 15 days prior to the due date of de-worming and vaccination. The supervisor will further inform the veterinary doctor.

05. The health examination of each dog should be carried out by the veterinary doctor. It is the responsibility of the supervisor to ensure that the dogs under his charge are examined on a regular basis.

06. All the Dog Squads will maintain a Veterinary First-Aid box which will have the essential items. The demand for First-Aid medicines should be put up to the concerned District Police Chief for procuring and issuing to the Dog Squad.

07. The dog handler must undergo the veterinary nursing assistant training for providing best care to his dog.

08. The Dog Squad supervisor will maintain a close liaison with the nearest civil veterinary hospital

for the provision of proper veterinary care as and when required.

09. If a dog bites another dog during training/handling, the handler will immediately inform the matter to his supervisor who, in turn, will inform the concerned veterinary doctor for treatment.

10. The Anal glands of the dog should be cleaned by its handler on a monthly basis.

## PART 3 BREEDING

01. An adult bitch shows signs of Oestrus (Heat) approximately between 4 (four) to 6 (six) months.

02. Whenever a bitch shows signs of Oestrus, it should be kept separate from the rest of the dogs; especially the male dogs.

03. As and when a bitch comes to Heat, the handler should inform this matter to his supervisor who, in-turn, will inform the veterinary doctor for further action.

04. The mating of bitch in Heat has to be carried out as per the instructions of the veterinary doctor.

05. The suitable male dogs within the district Dog Squad or in the Dog Squads of the nearby districts will be kept earmarked by the veterinary doctor for mating with the bitch in Heat at the appropriate time.

06. Post mating, on confirmation of pregnancy, the pregnant bitches will be sent to KEPA, Thrissur for whelping.

07. The handler and his supervisor should take all possible care while transporting a pregnant bitch to the KEPA, Thrissur.

08. One attendant must be provided to the dog handler by the concerned District Police Chief while transporting dogs by train.

09. It may take about 3 months for a bitch to return to the Dog Squad after whelping. Therefore, the dog handler must carry complete equipment/ kit/ bedding, etc, as per the season, for the dog and self.

## PART 4 HANDING / TAKING OVER OF DOG

01. One handler should hold charge of one dog only. The practice of giving charge of two or more dogs to one handler should be discouraged.

02. The charge of the dog should always be given to the handler who has trained that particular dog. This is because the dog and the handler develop a rapport and understanding with each other, which is the key to success. Besides this, the handler who has trained the dog gets full inputs regarding the deployment and tactical use of the dog during the training period. Therefore, he is the most appropriate person to work with the dog.

03. In case the handler proceeds on Leave/Temporary Duty, the charge of the dog should preferably be given to the person who has worked as assistant dog handler during the training of that particular dog. If the assistant dog handler is not available, then the charge of the dog can be given to any other handler who has trained a dog in that particular trade.

04. If none of the above is available for taking charge, then the charge of the dog can be given to a person who has undergone the Dog Handler Course.

05. During handing/taking over of dog, both the handlers will put signatures on a list of equipments/items issued with the dog; including the history sheet of the dog, after physically verifying them. This charge list should be countersigned by the supervisor of the Dog Squad.

06. The name, rank and number of the handler, who is taking over the charge of the dog, will be entered in the appropriate column of the history sheet of the dog for further reference.

07. During handing/taking over of dog, both the handlers will ensure that the dog is in perfect health. In case the dog is sick or under treatment or requires medical reviews, it will be informed by the handler to the person who is taking over the charge of the dog. Similarly, the next date of vaccination and de-worming of the dog will also be mentioned in the charge list.





## PART 5 TRANSPORTATION

01. Whenever a dog is transported from a vehicle to another, it should be ensured that the dog boards and de-boards the vehicle in a comfortable and safe manner.

02. If a dog is transported by road for a long distance requiring a journey of 06 hours or more, then the vehicle should be stopped after every 03 to 04 hours to enable the dog to pass urine and stool. The vehicle should be parked a little away from the main road to prevent any injury to the dog from the moving vehicles.

03. During transportation by road, if the dog falls sick, the handler will immediately take the dog to the nearest veterinary hospital.

04. During transportation by train, the dog should be booked in the dog kennel available in the compartment of the Train Guard. Generally, the compartments of the Train Guards have 'Railway Portable Dog Kennels' fixed in them.

05. The dog handler should check his dog after every 03 to 04 hours during the halt of the train at major railway stations. The dog should be offered clean drinking water at frequent intervals during the journey.

06. Generally, a trained dog does not bite a man (except a guard dog when teased by any person other than the handler). However, in case a dog bites a man, the matter should be immediately informed to the Dog Squad supervisor who, in turn, will inform the matter to the concerned District Police Chief and arrange for treatment of the man/staff member bitten by the dog.

07. All the dog handlers must get prophylactic vaccination for themselves against Rabies to safeguard their life.

08. A dog handler should not be given any other responsibility in addition to handling and taking care of his dog.

09. One attendant must be provided to the dog handler by the concerned District Police Chief while transporting dogs by train.



## PART 6 TACTICAL DEPLOYMENT

01. Two dogs of the same trade, if available, should be used for operational duties for achieving the best results.

02. The dogs should not be deployed immediately after food/meal.

03. The handler and the dog should be well equipped according to the climate and the duration of duty.

04. Strangers should not be allowed to talk, pat or offer food to the dog.

05. Whenever there is an achievement by the dog and the handler, it should be notified to all concerned; including the Armed Police Battalion Headquarters and the Police Headquarters.

### (A) Explosive Detection Dogs

The role of explosive detection dogs is very crucial in Maoist-affected areas, as the timely detection and defusing of IEDs can save valuable human life and property.

01. The explosive detection dogs can be utilized for carrying out search for explosives in suspected vehicles, aircraft, train, luggage, ground, or any other area under suspicion.

02. The dog should always be made to move ahead of the handler for anti-sabotage checks, specific area clearance, etc. An optimum distance should always be maintained keeping the probable exigencies in mind.

03. The dog can be made to walk about 03 to 04 kms during the search operations. However, a rest for few minutes after every one kilometre, with adequate quantity of clean water for drinking is essential for the dog.

04. The dog handler must take the work out of his dog as per the training imparted to him and his dog at the training centre. However, a few on the spot modifications can be made based on the ground



situation. This will help in augmenting the detection rate.

05. A dog sniffs approximately 300 times per minute; leading to the drainage of energy and moisture by the dog. Therefore, the dog has to be given rest after every 30 to 40 minutes of work, along with sufficient wholesome water to drink. It is important to note that on getting tired, the dog starts breathing with open mouth, which nullifies the effect of sniffing and makes the deployment totally futile.

06. The dog handler should carefully assess the suspected area and appropriately deploy his dog for sniffing and detecting explosives.

07. During the search operation, no crowd, unnecessary noises or undue movement of persons and materials should be allowed. These may distract the dog. The dog requires a lot of concentration for sniffing.

08. The District Police Chief and the Dog Squad supervisor should organize regular mock drills to assess the proficiency and efficiency of the dog and the dog handler.



## (B) Infantry Patrol (IP) Dogs

These dogs are silent indicators. The IP dogs are used in thick jungles, undulating terrain, etc. where the visibility is poor due to thick vegetation. These dogs work on Air Scent and Power of Hearing to detect the movement of enemy, otherwise not visible and audible to the human beings.

01. The IP dogs should be kept separate from the rest of the dogs and away from crowded areas.
02. Only the handler should handle his dog, as these dogs are silent indicators.
03. These dogs are trained not to bark. Therefore, undue teasing by any unauthorized person should not be allowed. Utmost silence in the kennel should be always maintained.
04. These dogs can be moved with the ambush parties.
05. The handler must carry all essential items for the dog and his personal weapon for his own safety as required by the circumstances/situation.
06. Utmost care should be taken while deploying the IP dogs with the ambush parties. The police personnel moving along with the dogs should maintain complete silence.



## (C) Tracker Dogs

The tracker dogs are crime detection dogs who track the trail of the culprits. These dogs work on ground scent.

01. The success of tracker dogs is inversely proportional to the time lapsed in deploying the dog (i.e., sooner the better).
02. The tracker dogs work on human scent. Therefore, they should only be used where there is some involvement of human beings. These dogs are also useful in detecting the movement of enemy from its hideout.
03. The practice of tracker dogs requires the involvement of 5-6 persons daily for about 10 minutes. Therefore, the Dog Squad supervisor should provide adequate staff for giving regular practice to these dogs.

## (D) Guard Dogs

01. The guard dogs are deployed to safeguard vital installations like Ammunition Depots, Magazines, Quarter Guard, Perimeter Fencing of Police camps.
02. These dogs are generally very furious in nature and are trained to attack the strangers. Therefore, all precautions must be taken while deploying them for duty.
03. A guard dog should always be kept secured with side leash and Chain Choke Collar.
04. These dogs have no role to play in Explosive/Narcotic detection. Therefore, the dog handler should not be pressurized for deploying his dog for Explosive/ Narcotic detection.
05. The guard dogs are always kept away from the human habitation. No person other than its handler should try to go near to the dog.
06. The District Police Chiefs having guard dogs should purchase Safety Suit for giving regular practice to the dog.

**The loyalty and unique abilities of the dog** (i.e., alertness, aggressiveness, extraordinary sniffing and hearing powers and night vision capabilities) **are unquestionable.**

**A proper combination of Man, Machine and Dog can give efficiency as high as 96%.**

**The dogs are excellent 'Force Multipliers' and can be very useful assets for police operations.**



**CHAPTER XII**

**POLICE K9S  
IN JANAMAITHRI  
SCHEMES**



## CHAPTER XII

# POLICE K9S IN JANAMAITHRI SCHEMES

Trained dogs attract people, especially children. Community loves the police dogs not only for their discipline, beauty, but also for their contribution. Kerala policing is based on community relations. The Janamaithri Scheme is for the people and the police. Police dogs are associated with this scheme. Therefore the DPCs are free to conduct dog shows to demonstrate the capabilities of police dogs in their respective districts on important occasions like Independence Day, Republic Day, Police Commemoration day etc. Such demonstrations will attract a large number of people including children, who will appreciate the efforts by the police.





**CHAPTER XIII**

**VISHRANTI,  
A HOME AWAY  
FROM HOME  
FOR K9S**



## CHAPTER XIII

# VISHRANTI, A HOME AWAY FROM HOME FOR K9S

In western countries, adopting a former police/military dogs is a huge fad. But unfortunately, 'Rescue', 'Re-unite', 'Re-home', 'Rehabilitate' and 'Repair' a decommissioned dog is yet to gain popularity in Kerala. However, State Police Chief Loknath Behera came up with a novel idea of a retirement home, 'Vishranti' during May 2019, for senior dogs after putting in meritorious service for the Police force.

The Police dogs are decommissioned if they have any incurable ailment or on the basis of a report from the veterinarian after putting in a decade of service. 'Vishranti' the rest home for senior dogs is based at Ramavarmapuram attached to the Kerala Police Academy, Thrissur. Loknath Behera is a proud DGP as this is the first of its kind in the country, where it has been his dream project. It is an eye opener to the public as recently there has been an increase in pet dogs being abandoned in public places after they develop an ailment. This is where Behera is conveying a message out to the public that like human beings, senior dogs also need a retirement home.

Loknath Behera identified an unused garage at the KPA which is spread over 348 acres which has been converted to Vishranti. Each kennel has 100 square metres which has been divided in to three compartments, which also include a toilet. There are 20 kennels at Vishranti. The retired dogs lead an opulent life, a much deserved one, with fans, television and swimming pool. They also have a rollicking time at the play area at the special recreation room. The flies which normally target the dogs have a hard time as they are caught by the electronic fly catcher. If the senior dogs are thirsty, they can quench their thirst from the automatic drinking water pipe.

Currently, there are seven dogs at Vishranti, belonging to Labrador and German Shepherd breeds, who are taken care of by five handlers. Every day, they ensure that the senior dogs are given adequate exercise too at the fag end of their lives. In other words, it is a home away from home where they are provided with a pampered geriatric care.

The senior dogs also share excellent camaraderie with each other though they all come from various parts of the State. The K9 squad who have since helped the force to unearth many deadly explosives, contraband substances and thwart terrorist activities deserve a bit of pampering at Vishranti.



CHAPTER XIV

# FUNERAL PARADE



## CHAPTER XIV

# FUNERAL PARADE

Funeral Parade will be performed with a Commander, 4 CPOs and a Bugler (without the volley of fire) in case of Police Dog which expire while service or decommissioned. A wreath will be placed on the body, on behalf of Unit Head / District Police Chief.

In case of those Police Dog which were decommissioned and handed over to any private animal club/charity organizations, these honours will not be given during its funeral ceremony. However on learning the death of such a police dog, the SHO of the concerned police station has to visit the place and place a wreath on behalf of Kerala Police.



CHAPTER XV

# RECENT DEVELOPMENTS



# RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Over the last few years, the K9 squad of the Kerala Police has brought laurels to the State. For the first time in the history of the Kerala Police, Indian breeds were introduced to the K9 squad. Two numbers of Kanni and Chippiparai and a Mudhol Hound, indigenous breeds have found a place in the 127 member K9 squad. Even though Indian breeds were launched on a trial basis, it has been found very successful. Rescue and Cadaver dogs are also going to be introduced in the near future as landslides are occurring frequently in various parts of the State. The objective of the Kerala Police is to increase the strength of the K9 to a whopping 150.

Until now the K9 squad comprised of Labrador, German Shepherd and Doberman. Kanni is also known as the Maiden's Beast master is a rare indigenous South Indian sight hound breed of dog found in Tamil Nadu. Chippiparai is a sight hound breed of dog also from Tamil Nadu which is a solid and single coloured version of indigenous. The Mudhol Hound, also known as Caravan Hound is an Indian breed of dog of the sight hound type. Once these indigenous breeds were introduced, the veterinarians and handlers were in for a pleasant surprise as they are disease resistant where their heat tolerance is high and above all, their endurance is matchless. The highlight of the Indian hound dogs is that they have got more stamina than the exotic breeds. These Indian breeds have been procured from Tamil Nadu and also from Bagalkot in Karnataka, 470 kilometres from Bengaluru. These Indian breeds are mainly used in the force to detect explosives, anti naxal/maoist operations and would act to as per the command of the handlers.

Labrador Retriever



German Shepherd



Doberman Pinscher



Chippiparai



Beagle



Mudhol Hound



Belgian Malinois



Kanni



Belgian Malinois and Beagle breeds have been introduced recently to the K9 squad where their services will be utilized in tracking and sniffing.

Ever since floods and landslides happened simultaneously two years in a row, the Government was keen to introduce rescue and cadaver dogs. Introduction of Belgian Malinois and Beagle herd/hounds would have helped the rescue missions in the recent landslides at Kavalappara and Muthumala in Malappuram and Wayanad districts respectively. This led the Police to decide to go for herd/hound type breeds by taking a leaf out of the Indian Army where their breeds have been yeomen

service to the mankind from locating missing people from avalanches in Jammu and Kashmir area.

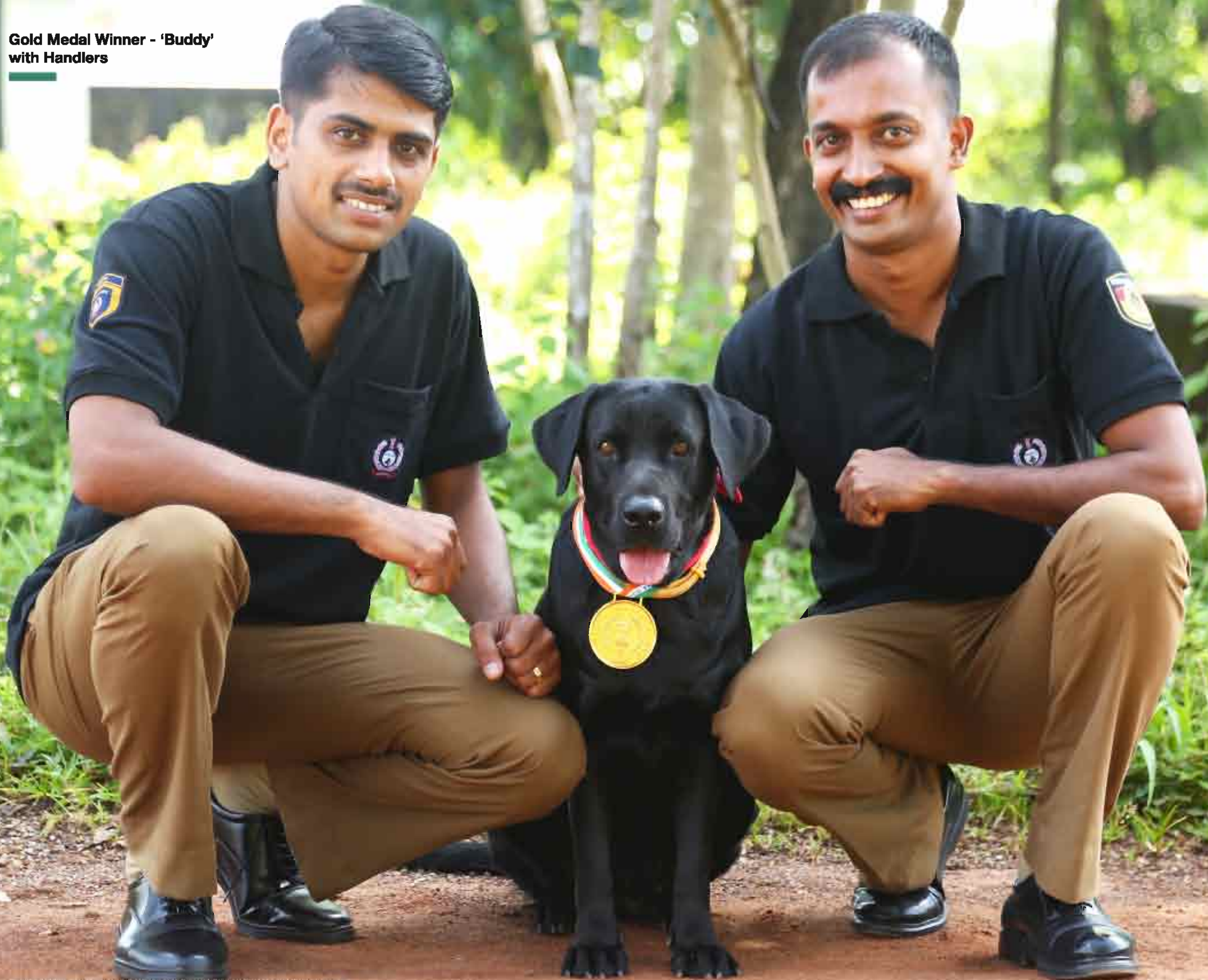
Two dogs made the Kerala Police proud where they went on to win two medals in the successive police meets. Milla, a Labrador won a silver medal in the track event at the 61st All India Police Duty Meet held at Chennai during 2018. Milla was trained by handlers, P. Mohan Kumar and Biju Nair.

A sniffer dog, Buddy, a black Labrador won a gold medal for detection of explosives at the 62nd All India Police Duty Meet at Lucknow this year. He made his handlers K. K. Ajesh and Manu P. Cherian proud by the accolades he brought to the Kerala Police.

Buddy recently proudly displayed his gold medal before Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan when he visited the Kerala Police Academy.



**Gold Medal Winner - 'Buddy'  
with Handlers**





**Silver Medal Winner - 'Milla' with  
State Police Chief,  
Higher Officials  
& Handlers**









# APPENDIX

APPENDIX I

G.Os Relating to Dog Squad Units

1. G.O ( Rt ) No. 1143/2009/Home dated 07/04/2009.
- Dry food for the dogs in dog squad with following diet plan.
- Indigenous brand of dry food at a rate of 600 grams per day per dog.

APPENDIX II

Register for Sub Units

1. Stock Register of Food stuffs for receipt and issue
2. Stock Register of Medicines - K.P.F. 177
3. Routine Inspection Register :

Sl. No	Name of the Dog and No.	Date of Inspection	By whom	Remarks	Action taken and initial of the officer in charge of the Dog Squad	Initial of the Commr. of Police / Supdt. of Police
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

4. Day Book of Medicines - K.P.F. 42
5. Day Book of Food stuffs - K.P.F. 42
6. History Sheets:

I	Page	Nominal roll of Parents
II	"	History of K.C.I. Certificate.
III	"	Descriptive Particulars
IV	"	Weight Sheet
V	"	Handler
VI	"	Diet Sheet
VII	Medical Sheet	By Veterinary Surgeon
VIII	"	Current Doings
IX	"	Good Work Done
X	"	Remark of Officers

7. Register of Dogs
8. Visiting Book (Superior Officer) - K.P.F. 189
9. Local Purchase Register - K.P.F. 146
10. Check Register of Invoice - K.P.F. 27

APPENDIX – III

Diet Sheet for Adult Dogs

Note : For pups below one year, no standards are fixed. May be given as prescribed by the Veterinary Surgeon.

Days (1)	Morning (2)	12.30 P.M. (3)	5.45 P.M. (4)
Sunday	Eggs 2 Shark Liver oil 15 ml.	Rice - 300 gms. Meat/Fish - 350 gms Fresh Vegetables - 200 gms Turmeric Powder - 1gm	½ litre milk 50 gms of Rava, Ragi or Oats
Monday	Eggs 2 Shark Liver oil 15 ml.	Rice - 300 gms. Meat/Fish - 350 gms Fresh Vegetables - 200 gms Turmeric Powder - 1gm	½ litre milk 50 gms of Rava, Ragi or Oats
Tuesday	Eggs 2 Shark Liver oil 15 ml.	Rice - 300 gms. Meat/Fish - 350 gms Fresh Vegetables - 200 gms Turmeric Powder - 1gm	½ litre milk 50 gms of Rava, Ragi or Oats
Wednesday	Eggs 2 Shark Liver oil 15 ml.	Do	½ litre milk 50 gms of Rava, Ragi or Oats
Thursday	Eggs 2 Shark Liver oil 15 ml.	Do	½ litre milk 50 gms of Rava, Ragi or Oats
Friday	Eggs 2 Shark Liver oil 15 ml.	Do	½ litre milk 50 gms of Rava, Ragi or Oats
Saturday	Eggs 2 Shark Liver oil 15 ml.	Do	½ litre milk 50 gms of Rava, Ragi or Oats

This is the normal diet of the dogs.

Note : Any change in the diet on any day may be made only on the written direction of the Veterinary Surgeon.



APPENDIX – IV

List of Reference Books

1. The Complete Novice Obedience Course by Blanche Saunders.

2. The Complete Open Obedience Course

3. The Complete Utility Obedience Course

4. The Complete Book of Dog Obedience

5. Laws on Dogs, Dog World  
469 East Ohio Chicago Ill.

6. Guard Dog Training by William Kochler.

7. Kennel Building and Plans by Will Judy.

8. The New Knowledge of Dog Behaviour.

9. Alsatian (G.S.D.)  
By Jos Schwabacher and Thelma Grey.

10. Labrador Retriever Complete by Warwick

11. Dog in Action By Lyon.

12. Training the Dog By Will Judy.

13. German Shepherd Dogs by Nem Elliot.

14. Labradors By Lornas

15. Training Guard Dogs by Watson Macennas.

16. Dog Psychology By Leon Whitney

17. Dogs for Police By Watson

18. Doberman Pinschers By Harry Miller

19. Doberman Pinschers by Fred Curnow

20. Training of Blood hounds by any standard author.

21. Comprehensive Cyclopedia of dogs

22. Secret Instructions for the training of dogs  
(Lieut Col. Baldwin)

23. British Encyclopedia of Dogs

24. Show Dogs By Theo Marples

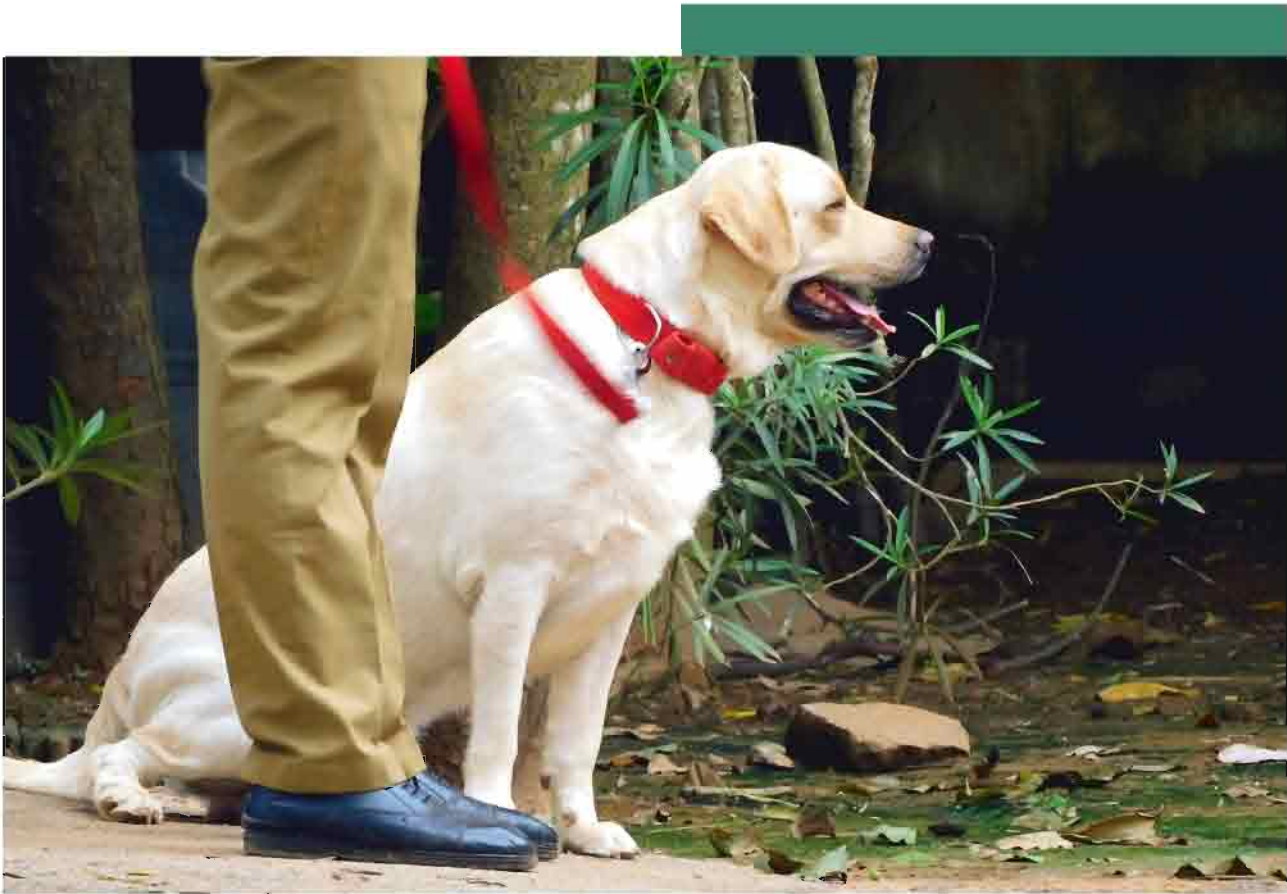
25. Train your own Dog By Raja Badhri

26. The popular Alsatians By Dr. L.C. Smith

27. Police Dogs Training and Care  
By Her Majesty's Stationary Office.

28. Police Dogs and Their Training By R. Arundel

29. Care and Training of Dogs By S.K. Roy



APPENDIX - V

Syllabi for the Training of Police Dogs

6 Months Training			
1. Heel on leash	Two weeks		
2. Heel without leash	One week	Scent work	05 days
3. Speak on command	10 days	Search work	10 days
4. Sit	30 days	5. Tracking work	20 days
Down		6. Watching of property and person	10 days
Get up		7. Arrest work	10 days
Come		Protecting master from strangers	08 days
Heel		Clearing obstacles	08 days
Go back		8. Identification by scent	14 days
Stay		9. Intensive training	24 days
Fetch & drop			
Stay without handler			
Flatly down			
Over			
Refusing food from strangers	10 days		





APPENDIX - VI  
Equipment

A. Kennel equipment for a dog

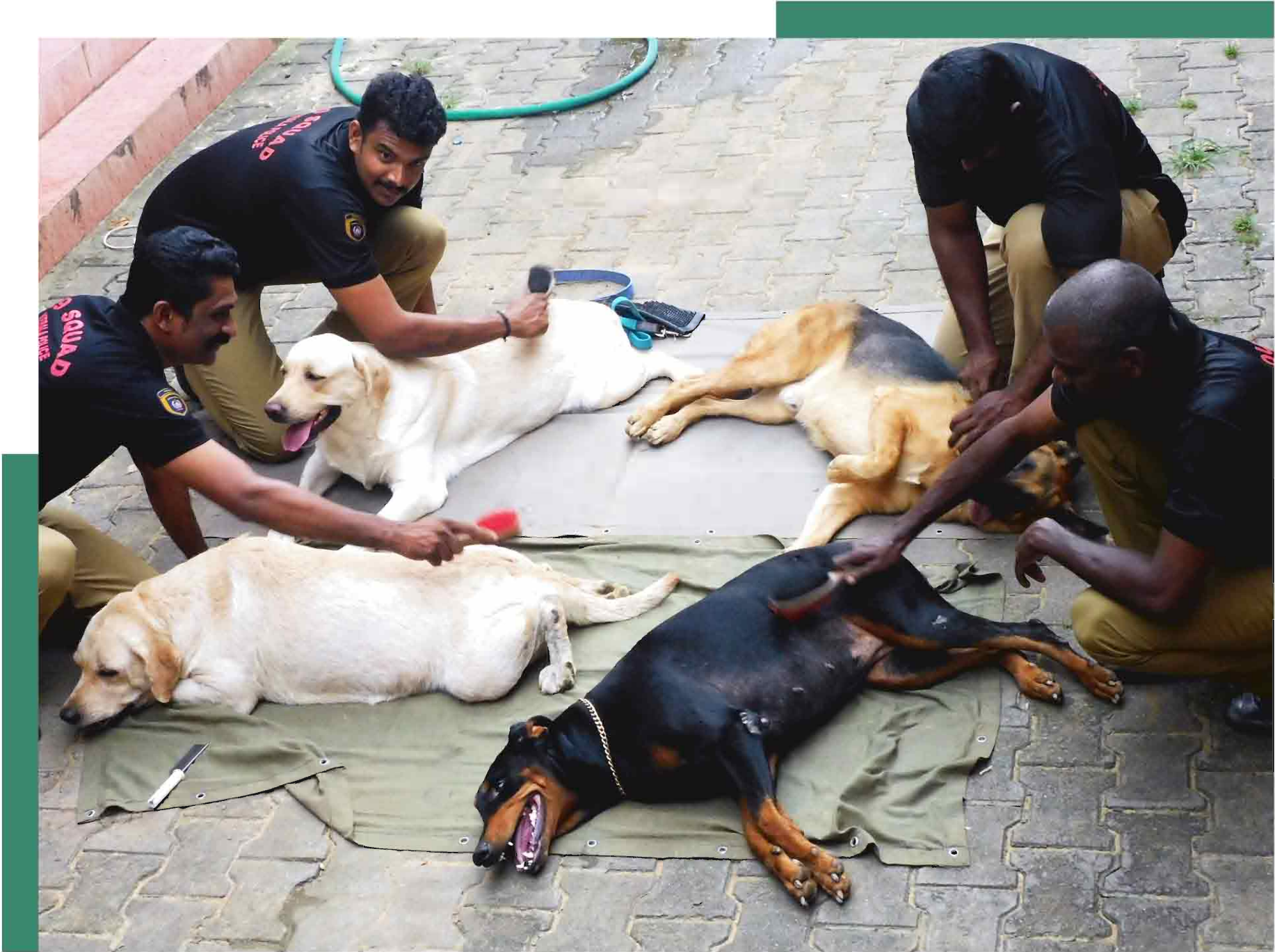
Comb	1
Towel	1
Brush	2 (1 hard and 1 soft)
Rubber Sheet	1
Thermometer	1
Milk Can	1
Feeding Bowl	1
Aluminium / Brass Vessel with Lid	2
Spoon	1
Soap Dish	1
Broom	1
Forceps	1
Cooking Spoon	2
Muzzle	1
Travelling Air Bag	1
Lock and Key	2
Broad Bench	1
Bed Coir Mattress	1
First Aid Box	1
Woollen Blanket	1
Box for keeping equipment	1

B. Training equipment for each dog:

Collar	1
Leash	1
Choke Collar	1
Choke Chain (Steel)	1
Tracking Harness	1
Tracking Rope	1
Spike Collar	1
Hurdles – Long and Short	6
High Jump Hurdles	1
Toy Pistol	1
Cane Ring for Jump	8
Arm Protector for teaching arrest work	1
Dumbbell	1
Stove	1
Dog Ball	1

C. Equipment required for handlers for training of dogs :

1. Pair of Hunting Boots
2. Pair of Woollen Socks
3. Shorts
4. Collar Banyan
5. Badge
6. Cap
7. Knife (Hunting)
8. Torch Light (Head light)
9. Overall
10. Gloves with Arm Protector
11. A Leather Jerkin (Optional)





APPENDIX - VII

Daily Routine

(To be followed in all Dog Squads / Kennel)

(Temporary changes to suit exceptional circumstances may be made with recommendation from veterinary doctor)

6.45 am to 8 am	Examination and taking out the Dog – Stooling – Walking in open area like road side for exercise and regular exposure to local environment and back.
8 am to 8.15 am	Rest
8.15 am to 8.45 am	Inspection of skin and coat and thorough grooming.
8.45 am	Inspection of feeding as per guidelines in the feeding schedule
9 am	Kenneling-Reporting to Officer in charge regarding condition of the dog.
Attending various duties as scheduled. However timing shall be adjusted as per directions.	
11.30 am to 12.30 pm	Examination and taking out the Dog – Stooling – Walking in open area in the kennel premises for exposure to ambient climate for maintaining familiarization.
4.00 pm – 5.00 pm	Trade practice outside the kennel premises.
5.00 pm – 5.30 pm	Grooming, Feeding and Kenneling.

The handlers shall maintain at all times a close relationship with the dogs to ensure a bond of love and affection and thereby perfect obedience and shall attend all the needs of the dogs in time.

They shall ensure that the dog gets drinking water all through the day.

The cleaning staff and all other staff of the dog squad irrespective of their cadre at all times shall ensure that all utensils, kennels, equipments, toys etc. are kept scrupulously clean and the kennel premises is devoid of shrubs and weeds and artifacts of all kind that will harbor ticks and other ectoparasites.





## MANDATORY THINGS TO DO

Given below are some of the important instructions, mostly meant for Dog Handlers and Managers of the Kennel, apart from reading each and every chapter in the SOP. The officials directly and indirectly communicated with the Manager of the Kennel and K9 Squad must go through the following instructions. It is expected that all the instructions given below are complied with in letter and spirit.



1. Any police dog should have a microchip bearing the identification number.
2. Give the police dog the correct amount of exercise and play it needs.
3. Don't leave a police dog alone for long periods of time.
4. Don't leave a police dog unattended in a vehicle.
5. A dog handler should not lose temper while training or practicing.
6. A dog handler should not punish a dog while he/she is angry.
7. Don't allow anybody to command a police dog other than the handler/Assistant handler.
8. The practice of using "choke chain" for dogs should be totally prohibited. Choke chain can only be used when veterinary doctor permits. (During Treatments etc.)
9. A separate seat for the Dog Handler should be put on the back side of the vehicle so that the Dogs are not left alone during the journeys. (Dog should be Infront of the handler not behind the handler.)
10. Responsibility also should be fixed on the Drivers of the vehicle carrying Police Dogs so that they too feel the need to drive the vehicle safely and to stop at regular intervals of 25 kilometres (or 45 minutes drive) while carrying a Police Dog.
11. Obese dogs are more prone to high temperature and relative humidity. Towels dipped in clean cold water may be applied on the body of such dogs to prevent heatstroke. Dirty water will invite skin diseases.
12. While taking the police dogs outside for duties they should not be given food or water offered by strangers or any outside person. Adequate quantity of food and water should be kept with the handlers. If any change in behaviour or even tiredness is found, veterinary consultation and aid has to be sought.
13. While going for a duty the handlers should be aware about the nearest veterinary centres on the way with the phone number of veterinarian.
14. While starting from the unit, on the way to the duty place and while returning from the duty place the handlers should contact the charge officer.
15. Any faulty supervision / carelessness or unprofessional attitude by the officials involved in K9 Squad should be completely avoided.
16. The officials involved in dog squad should have undergone a "sensitization training".
17. The dog carrying vehicle should be cleaned everyday using vacuum cleaner.
18. After transporting a dog the interior of the vehicle must be cleaned and sanitized to avoid infectious skin diseases to spread.



19. All the Kennels must be kept mosquito proof, clean & dry.
20. Any police dog should undergo monthly health check up and blood examinations. (Card to be maintained)
21. Non-irritant disinfectants should be used for disinfecting the Kennel. Irritant disinfectants like, phenol, Dettol etc shall be avoided. Non-irritant Germ killing liquids are available.
22. Periodic maintenance work of the Kennel is also important. Painting and repair works are to be carried out at 3 years interval.
23. Swimming is a good exercise for dogs. It also relieves the heat stress. Dog swimming pool may be constructed attached to each Kennel.
24. All Kennels should have fan/cooler/AC since Kerala climate is hot and humid.
25. Sufficient quantity of clean drinking water should be kept in the Kennel.
26. Immediately after exercise, water should not be offered to a police dog.
27. The dog should be given rest at regular intervals during training and practice.
28. During rainy season while taking the dog outside; it should not be allowed to drink rain water or water from any other stagnant water source.
29. Towels dipped in cold water may be applied both in the morning at 8 am and after noon at 2 pm on the body of the police dogs during hot summer. After cold water application, body should be mopped dry.
30. Police dogs should not be given for any other purpose other than police work without proper orders from competent authority.
31. After a day's duty; handler should ensure that there are no ticks on the body of the police dog. Handler is solely responsible for keeping the dog tick free.
32. If ticks are found on the body of the police dogs, it has to be considered negligence from the part of the handler.
33. Anti tick medicines should be applied in the kennel and premises periodically (At least twice a month) to keep the kennel and premises tick free after consultation with vet.
34. Kennel should be rat proof. Dog food should be kept in a rat proof room. Contamination of dog food with rat urine/faeces may lead to rat fever.
35. Whenever a police dog falls sick the matter should be immediately informed to the District Police Chief.
36. In no circumstances a police dog shall be kept without the handler or Asst. handler except in nights when duty handlers are posted.
37. Senior officers must visit kennels frequently and ensure various directions are complied with by all concerned.
38. Disposal of dog faecal matter is crucial. The DPCs must procure incinerators meant for such disposals which are not costly.
39. DPCs shall keep dry food, combs, shampoos, medicines, toys, towels etc. ready for one month in advance.
40. All dog I/C officer must be given training at KEPA about K9 Management.



