



Management of Dog Squads Standing Order No. 84

RAILWAY PROTECTION FORCE



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(RAILWAY BOARD)**

Sub:- Standing Order No. 84 regarding 'Management of Dog Squads'.

The present guidelines are based on the standard practices being adopted for management of dog squads by different organizations. However, the instructions may suitably be adapted to suit local conditions. Efforts have been made to make the guidelines comprehensive but certain aspects still need proper planning and thinking. Supplementary guidelines shall be issued in due course when changes become imperative due to development of new technology and material.

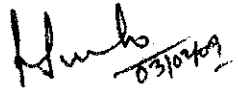
Use of IEDs as a low cost-high impact option to create terror and incapacitate the security forces has emerged as the general modus operandi of insurgents. Frequent casualties owing to such blasts have become a major cause of concern for all. The counter IED equipment profile offers technological solutions but they have their limitations. Dogs provide a viable and effective alternative to technology. Sniffer dogs, owing to their natural sniffing capabilities, have been successful in detecting explosives. Moreover, certain breeds of dogs can also track down the accused suspects in real time based on their power of sniffing. A single search and rescue dog can accomplish the work of 20-30 human searchers.

However, dog is to be used in a professional manner and nurtured well for optimum results. Hence all of us have to understand varied aspects of dog care and maintenance and at the same time provide interface to the force through good 'dog handlers'. Thus 'Dog squad' as a whole, consisting of the dog and his handler, has to be adequately taken care of. Dog handler should first know the art of 'Dog handler' and then understand the intricacies of 'operational environment' such that the use of dogs can be made in best possible way for desired end- results.

Hence, keeping the above issues in mind these guidelines and instructions have been framed and compiled for the information of everyone involved with the working of the dog squad to enable them to make the best use of the dog squad as an instrument of security and for preventing loss of life and property.

The instructions are issued in super-session of Standing Order 42 regarding 'Health of Dog Squads', save parts related to the ban on in-breeding.

New Delhi
Dated : 02.02.2009


(RANJIT SINHA I.P.S.)
Director General/RPF

1. Introduction:

Dogs due to certain inherent qualities have become an integral and extremely useful tool for the security forces in modern times. It is known for its extraordinary power of sniffing which is almost 100 times that of humans, ultrasonic hearing and natural night vision capability and readiness to work under all geo-climatic conditions. Its is aggressive, alert, loyal, relatively inexpensive and easy to train.

Utility of dogs in police work extend to there being used for explosive detection (sniffer), as a tracker and guard, for narcotic detection and for search and rescue operations at Disaster management sites. Keeping in view the threat perception to the Railways from the insurgents, left wing extremists and the criminals operating on the system, the importance of sniffer dogs as an aid to security is very high on the railways followed by tracker and other types of trained dogs. The High Level Committee on Security of Railways set up by the MHA and the Ministry of Railways also proposed that a dog squad must be part of all bomb detection teams. The following guidelines may be adopted for the setting up of dog squads; however local conditions may be kept in mind before implementing the same.

2. Breeds of Dogs:

MHA has recommended German Shepard (GSD) and Labrador retriever as they have been proven to be the most suitable for policing duties in Indian conditions being sturdy breeds.

The following guidelines shall be born in mind in selecting and procuring the pups for RPF Dog Squads.

- ▶ Pedigree: if possible have a look at the sire as well as the dame. Do not merely go by a certificate.
- ▶ Male dogs are better, as bitches cause trouble in season. They require looking after and isolation during the period.
- ▶ Buy pups only and not a grown up dog.
- ▶ Observe a pup from a distance without disturbing it preferably in whelping area, to observe its movement and reaction to your approach. An intelligent pup will give a definite reaction to your approach.
- ▶ A sound pup should have well developed and proportioned body, with well-developed bone, strong back, shiny coat, deep chest, and muscular feet with well-cushioned foot pad.
- ▶ All limbs should be sturdy, well formed and graceful.
- ▶ Look out for faults such as bent in feet, poor shoulder placement, lack of Co-ordination in limbs or a body configuration.
- ▶ Do not select pups with running nose and eyes. It may indicate distemper disease. Keep such pups under observation for a month before they are purchased.
- ▶ A Pup with enlarged tummy is generally suffering from malnutrition or from poorly managed kennels.
- ▶ Examine its mouth for overshot/undershot jaw.
- ▶ Coat should be shining and free from rashes. Harsh and dull skin indicates poor health as well as skin ailment.
- ▶ Eyes should be clear and bright. The nose and mouth should be according to breed specifications.
- ▶ Ears should be clean and odourless.
- ▶ The pup should give an impression of being vigorous, sensitive, intelligent, energetic and aggressive and not timid, or excitable

3. Selection of Dog Handlers:

'It is not the machine but the man behind the machine which matters'. The job of dog handler is a specialized in nature which requires trained and experienced hands to nurture and maintain a pup and to train it into an effective police dog. Hence, selection of handlers is the key to dog training. While selecting a dog handler the following points must be kept in mind.

- (a) **Willingness:** An unwilling person cannot be a good dog handler as such only willing persons should be selected.
- (b) **Friendly attitude towards dogs:** An individual selected to train and handle dogs must have a genuine love and interest in dogs. The dog and handler should feel generally attached to each other.
- (c) **Intelligence:** It has been demonstrated that individuals with less than average intelligence cannot be taught to care and train dogs successfully.
- (d) **Patience and perseverance:** The trainer / dog handler must be patient and perseverant. Each exercise is needed to be brought to a successful conclusion. The trainer can neither force the desired behavior upon dogs nor can he expect a dog to learn as rapidly as a human being can.
- (e) **Mental and physical coordination:** A good trainer must be able to convey his wishes to the dog by body movements and gestures as well as by voice. This requires a definite amount of mental and physical coordination.
- (f) **Physical Endurance:** The trainer must have the stamina too for his dog during each training session. The trainer should be able to show good coordination as well as the ability to pursue his efforts as long as necessary.
- (g) **Resourcefulness:** Although the training procedure is carefully set forth, it is inevitable that situation will arise calling for action not covered by the rule. A trainer must resolve such situations at his own initiative.
- (h) **Dependability:** The welfare and physical well being of the dog is entirely in the hands of the trainer and therefore the trainer should be willing to do all manual labour connected with kennel management, feeding and keeping the dog healthy and clean. Failure in the discharge of those responsibilities will mean a failure of the training programme.
- (i) **Security Consciousness:** Since police dogs are often employed for duties which may put at risk of the handler as well as the dog. Hence, it is imperative that the trainer should be security minded and fully aware of his responsibilities in this respect.
- (j) **Age:** New entrants who are introduced to dog training have to stress themselves more with dog. Therefore, their age at the time of joining the dog squad should not be more than 35 years.

4. Composition of dog squad:

Each dog squad shall consist of SI (as in charge of dog squad) -1, ASI-2 and HC-2 as handlers, Cons-4 as Assistant handlers and Dog Boy (cook cum safaiwala)-1 and 04 dogs. The Dog Squads in each zone shall be headed by an Inspector.

Each division shall have at least one dog squad consisting 3 sniffer and 01 tracker dogs. Zonal hqrs shall have one additional dog squad which may have 2 sniffer dogs, 01 tracker and 01 dog trained in rescue and search. However the number of dog squads may be decided by the zonal CSC's depending on local requirements.

5. Daily Schedule for Field Units:

Time (Weekdays)	Activity
06.00 to 06.30	Kennel out , Stool area
06.30 to 07.30	P.T./Exercise
07.30 to 0900	Rest
09.00 to 1000	Exercise/Training
10.00 to 1030	Grooming
10.30 to 1100	Feeding
11.00 to 1115	Stool area
11.15 to 1130	Kenneling
11.30 to 1500	Break
15.00 to 1530	Kennel out, Stool area
15.30 to 1700	Play way exercise of dogs
17.00 to 1730	Body Inspection/Grooming
18.00 to 1830	Feeding
18.30 to 1900	Stool Area, Kenneling
19.00 to 0600	Rest
Time (rest day)	Activity
6.00 to 07.30	Kennel out, Stool Area, Body Inspection/Grooming, P.T./Exercise
07.30 to 1030	Rest
10.30 to 1100	Feeding, Stool Area, Kenneling
11.00 to 1700	Break
17.00 to 1800	Feeding, Stool Area, Kenneling
18.30 to 0600	Rest

- Adjustment in timing of daily schedule can be made depending on sun set / sun rise of the field units and the duty deployment on the day.

- Grooming (30 mins) shall include:

De-ticking /Body checking	5 mins
Massage with fingertips(direction of hairs)	5mins
Massage with fingertips(against direction of hairs)	5 mins
Brushing (Right side)	5 mins
Brushing (left side)	5 mins
Combing	2 mins
Toweling	2 mins
Final checking	1 min

Note: For proper hygiene the following points must be ensured:

- Comb dog's coat with soft brush. Be sensitive towards head and tail.
- Check for skin parasites, thorns or burrs which could have clung to the dog's coat.
- Ensure daily brushing of dog's teeth.
- Clean anal region properly
- Clean eyes, ears and paws with dampened cotton wool for each portion separately.
- Cut angled nails using nail clipper.

▶ Daily Operation Drills shall include:

- Refresh his sniffing power through explosive samples. Standard list of explosive for training is annexed at Appendix-1 which should be procured and kept by each squad.
- Undertake simulated exercise to detect different explosives being used by target groups in the area. Also give him a feel of the sounds of 'weapon firing'.
- Make him undergo warm up exercise to enhance his stamina in the form of jumping, running, sniffing etc.
- Subject him to special movements like crawling, rolling, side movements etc.
- Pat the dog after it has successfully performed a task/exercise.
- Similarly training of other trades may be done to refresh dog.

6. **Schedule of Dog when being taken out for duty:**

(i) **Before taking the dog out:**

- ▶ Ensure daily checkup, exercise, operational drills and general response.
- ▶ Ensure carrying diet supplements, clothes, portable bedding, first aid kit and required accessories as per the length of the deployment.
- ▶ Warm up before proceeding on duty.
- ▶ Stay with the dog and encourage him throughout.

(ii) **During Work:**

- ▶ Earmark his position with the troops.
- ▶ 15 minutes rest to be ensured after every 30 minutes of duty.
- ▶ Take maximum 6-8 hours duty in a day.
- ▶ Provide water and light feed in between as per need.
- ▶ Observe body language and behavior closely.
- ▶ Keep him secure during operations.

(iii) **On Return:**

- ▶ Check his general health and ensure cleaning, medical care etc.
- ▶ Provide appropriate rest.
- ▶ Give incentive by way of items liked by him in case he succeeds in operation but very selectively.
- ▶ Record his performance and behaviors.

7. **Administration:**

- ▶ Individual history sheet of each dog in respect of its pedigree, health / vaccination record and its performance in the field will be maintained at the Kennel by Dog Handler which will be endorsed by concerned Dog Squad I/C every month and quarterly by ASC of the division.
- ▶ The dog may be deployed for operational works as per requirement in the field along with their handlers on the directions of Sr. DSC/DSC.
- ▶ When deployed for operational work in the field, the handlers will carry all the requisite dog equipment/ Kennel equipment/dog ration etc. or sufficient advance for feeding/medicines.

- ▶ After completion of duty, I/C Dog squad will submit his work report along with difficulties faced if any to Dog squad I/C.
- ▶ Sr. DSC/DSC will ensure that proper care of dogs is taken and optimum operational output is obtained from the dogs. In case of dog sickness, the handlers must report the same immediately or Dog Squad I/C who will in turn arrange for necessary treatment.
- ▶ When dogs are deployed for operational duty outside their hqrs adequate arrangements may be made for there travel and night halt out side head quarter whenever required.
- ▶ Superior officers of the zone/division will pay regular visits to the dog squads in their area of operation to supervise/monitor health care, feeding, maintenance, management, exercise and training of dog squads and to ensure proper hygiene and sanitation of the kennels and cookhouse.
- ▶ Sr. DSC/DSC will submit monthly report of operational works undertaken by the dog squad and the report should also indicate the health status of the dogs. This report may be submitted to CSC every month who in turn will submit a monthly report to DG.
- ▶ CSC will arrange training kit including explosives for daily practice of dogs for sustaining the sniffing capability /scent conditioning of the dogs.
- ▶ Normally after attaining the age of 10 years, the dog may be recommended for condemnation by I/C dog squad depending on the fitness of the dog. He will give timely advice to Sr DSC/DSC to avoid unnecessary expenditure on unfit animals. The dog may be disposed as per instructions issued by the Ministry vide its letter no 84-sec (ABE)/DS/2/1 dt 8/9/86 which provides as under:
 - ▶ the rejected dog should be auctioned off, failing which
 - ▶ the rejected dogs could be given free of cost to dog loving persons, failing which
 - ▶ the rejected dog could be put to sleep by asking the veterinary surgeon to administer some painless injection for the purpose.
- ▶ Handlers may be provided sufficient advance for purchase of ration etc or may be provided sufficient commercial ready made dog food, as the case may be, when detailed for temporary duty.
- ▶ Dogs may not be put to operational use for more then two hours at a stretch. After each search, they will be given rest for 2-3 hours with some snacks and consolation from the handlers.
- ▶ Handlers must take extra care of their dogs during oestrus (heat Period) to prevent accidental mating.
- ▶ A handler should not handle the materials recovered during search operations. Recovered material should be handled as per laid down procedure by the RPF post.
- ▶ In case of need, dogs may be taken to the nearest state Govt./Army/CPMF veterinary Hospital/ Dispensary for health Checkup/treatment.
- ▶ Location of Kennels should be preferably at a quiet place and should be out of bound for visitors.

8. Health and Hygiene:

(i) Diet: Proper diet is essential for maintaining dog's health and for the management of many diseases. The scale of ration prescribed as per Railway Boards (based on the advice of MHA) letter no 2007/Sec/DS/FC/5 dt 8/11/07 may be followed for dogs. However, veterinary doctor can be consulted to decide the composition of food as per local conditions and the health of the dog. General instructions regarding providing food to the dog is as under:

- ▶ Feeding and water bowl should be cleaned daily and kept at a permanent place.
- ▶ Ensure that fresh water is made available to the dog to drink.
- ▶ Meal should be fed fresh at room temperature.
- ▶ Unconsumed food be removed in 10-15 minutes after the dog finishes eating.
- ▶ Sweet and salt be avoided as they decrease the life span and causes skin problems.
- ▶ Feeds may be given at the same time and place as far as possible.
- ▶ Do not disturb the dog while eating.
- ▶ Water bowl be kept near food bowl.
- ▶ Dogs require two meals/ day at the age of 1 year and above.
- ▶ Generally, dogs get their required nutrition from regular meals. However, if required, he may be given special diet occasionally between 04 to 05 P.M. i.e. at least 03 hours prior to his regular meal as per the advice of veterinarian.
- ▶ As per direction of veterinarian, on prolonged working by dogs, special diet supplement can be given intermittently in the form of Glucose mixed in water besides milk, egg etc. but not on regular basis.

(ii) **Vaccination and De worming Schedule:**

Vaccine	Age	Vaccination schedule
Anti Rabies Vaccination	12 Weeks	First Dose (booster)
	16 Weeks	Second Dose
	One year	Repeat annually through out life
DHPPI + Lepto + Corona and Parvo	6 Weeks	First Dose
	10 Weeks	Second Dose
	One year	Repeat annually through out life

Deworming:

Step 1 : Visit your vet to get a prescription de-worming medication. There are over-the-counter brands you can try, but if you want to be on the safe side, you will get prescription-strength medicine that is sure to kill any parasite.

Step 2 : Administer the first dose of medication when the puppy is 2 weeks old. Give him the same medication again at 4, 6 and 8 weeks of age. This aggressive program will kill anything still living inside your puppy.

Step 3 : Thereafter, administer the medication once per month. If your puppy was 8 weeks old at the last treatment, than you want to wait until he turns three months old for the next dose. Do this again at months 4, 5 and 6. That will mark the end of your de-worming schedule.

Step 4 : Head back to your vet to get a heartworm-preventive medication that is also effective against roundworms and hookworms. This medication is for maintenance purposes, and will further protect the life of your puppy.

For adult dogs i.e.9 months and above, repeat after every 9 months throughout life or as advised by your vet.

Note: Stool examination may be done after every three months and de worming to be ensured before vaccination. Medicines and dose should as per the prescription of the Vet doctor as prescribed on product literature.

(iii) **Checks for Symptoms/Diseases:** A healthy dog is robust, keen eyed and having a bunchy tail.

1. Check for unhealthy signs and symptoms as per Appendix -2.
2. Check diseases periodically as per Appendix-3.
3. Common diseases affecting dogs: Distemper, Infectious canine Hepatitis, Leptospirosis, Para influenza, Parvo viral disease, Rabies, Worms and skin problems.
4. Miscellaneous:
 - ▶ Medicines, vitamins, tonic and first aid material may be kept in stock for regular use as per veterinarian's advice.
 - ▶ Handler must have basic first aid knowledge of dog.
 - ▶ Vaccine may be purchased fresh from local market at the time of vaccination.
 - ▶ Generally not more than 6-8 hours duty be taken for maintaining good health.
 - ▶ After every heavy work/exercise, dogs should be given adequate rest.

(iv) **Clinical information on dogs:**

1. Temperature	38 -39* C / 100 to 101 .5 * F
2. Pulse rate	80 – 100 per minute
3. Respiration	20- 30 per minute
4. Oestrus	21 days twice ever year
5. Best day for service	9 – 13 days of oestrus
6. Duration of pregnancy	57-63 days
7. Age of maturity	Male 7 – 10 month, Females 6 – 12 months
8. ESR	5 to 20 mm. hour
9. PCV	30 to 40 mm%
10. Hb	12 to 16 gms
11. BUN (renal Function Test)	17 to 38 Mg. /dl
12. Creatinine	1.0 to 1.7 mg. / dl

9. Training:

1. Developing Dog - Handler relations is an important aspect of training. It shall aim at developing emotional bonding and nurturing affectionate and cordial relation between the dog and the handler. It has to be a caring and nurturing relationship, transactional in nature, akin to a parent-child bonding. The handler shall:
 - ▶ Reward for a good response
 - ▶ Gently correct deficiencies.
 - ▶ Selectively use food as an incentive to motivate the dog.
 - ▶ Avoid physical and verbal punishment.
2. Revalidation of training, including practical exercise along-with the annual training of handler to the extent necessary and feasible.
3. Tasking along with handler during 'on the job/rotational training'.
4. Training should invariable include
 - ▶ Physical fitness (with the help of daily exercise)
 - ▶ Reviving sniffing power (with the help of sniffing exercise)
 - ▶ Basic obedience exercise (for better command and control)
 - ▶ Improvement of reflexes (through balls, toys and other artificial aids)
 - ▶ Operational efficiency (through simulated exercise)
5. Syllabus for initial training is placed at Annexure – 4.

10. Mobility and Transport:

While moving the dog from one place to another, the following points may be kept in mind:

1. For short distance movement on foot, dog should be properly chained and accompany the force personnel along with the handler.
2. For short distance on vehicle during moving, dog could be taken along with the force personnel in the same vehicle keeping him at a safe place.
3. Do not feed a dog immediately before traveling.
4. Ensure exercise of the dog at the beginning of a long journey.
5. Every two hour, allow the dog to have a run, relieve him and have drink.
6. In hot weather, vehicle should be well ventilated (preferable air cooled)
7. On long journey, proper food and water arrangement be made.
8. Other precautions may be added in consultations with veterinary expert.

11. Duties and Responsibilities Dog Handlers in RPF:

A dog handler, irrespective of his rank, should be well disciplined and bear a good moral character. He will perform the following duties:

1. Imparting training to dog allotted to him and should bear in mind that dog is Govt. property.
2. Deliver his duties as and when assigned, to the best for him and his dog.
3. Keep his dog operationally and technically fit for deployment and will keep his dog in routine practice for which he should use samples as per category of dog, required for practice.
4. Be responsible for overall welfare of his dog, i.e. housing, feeding, treatment and clothing.
5. Be responsible for intimating to his superiors in advance about timely condemnation and procurement of clothing and equipment of his dog.
6. Ensure that all movement of his dog whether indoor or out door, on foot or by road /rail is secure with dog in leash. Neck collar and hooks be checked for breakage.
7. He when asked to be deployed should be in possession of complete dog equipment and other articles as may be required further.
8. While proceeding on temporary duty, course, leave etc without his dog, he should properly handover the charge of his dog, equipment and should brief the incumbent about his dog's habits. In case of sickness, such movement be restricted and if unavoidable, proper briefing about the sickness, should also be done.
9. While proceeding with out his dog for longer duration he should always brief the ADH with the due dates of vaccination, heat (in case of female) de worming and other important dates and for such veterinary needs. Vet should be informed in advance.
10. Ensure proper hygiene in kennel, feeding and cleaning of utensils of his dog.
11. Prevent and protect his female dogs during heat period from incidental crossing over and should inform the vet at onset of heat.
12. Protect his dog from other stray dogs, infected dogs suffering from contagious diseases and should ensure proper segregation.
13. In case of stray dog bite, amongst dogs or self, he should immediately report Dog Squad I/C or Vet and ensure post bite vaccination as per schedule.
14. He should intimate his ASC in advance about his own prophylactic anti rabies vaccination schedule.
15. He must protect himself from diseases of zoonitic importance.
16. He should not handle the materials recovered during the search.
17. He will perform any other duties assigned to him and should abide by the instructions issued to him by his superior officers where deployed form time to time.

12. Dog Equipments :

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Muzzle leather large medium and small | 2. Neck collar large plain |
| 3. Neck collar medium plain | 4. Neck collar with metal studs |
| 5. Neck collar pups plain | 6. Neck collar pups and adults round |
| 7. Choke chain | 8. Chain tether heavy S/O |
| 9. Chain tether fancy pups | 10. Chain tether heavy ordinary large |
| 11. Chain tether medium ordinary | 12. Chain tether pups ordinary |
| 13. Harness web | 14. Harness nylon |
| 15. Leash web cotton | 16. Leash nylon |
| 17. Leash rope manila | 18. Leash leather for pups |
| 19. Leash nylon rope tape in assorted colors | 20. Leash brass chain and nylon handle |
| 21. Dog coat water proof large | 22. Dog coat water proof small |
| 23. Tracking nylon rope | 24. Silence whistle |
| 25. Stuffed dummy figure | 26. Face mask |
| 27. Leather gloves elbow length | 28. Comb hair |
| 29. Body brush pups | 30. Body brush for dogs |
| 31. Rubber ball large | 32. Rubber ball medium |
| 33. Rubber ball small | 34. Rubber bone |
| 35. Plastic bone | 36. Tweezers |
| 37. Wooden dumbbell | 38. Nail cutter |
| 39. Feeding basin /bowl (stainless steel) | 40. Sleeping boards kit ply 4'X3' |
| 41. Dog neck color with double metal studs | 42. Calcium bone |
| 43. Grooming gloves | 44. Portable kennel – 40 x 27 x 30 inches |
| 45. Steel Trunk | |

13. Registration of Pups / Sources for Buying Pups:

1. Secretary, Kennel club of India (KCI) PB No. 481 ,Chennai - 07
2. Secretary, National Kennel club (NKC), Karve Road ,Mumbai -20
3. Secretary, Federation of Kennel club of India, Pritampura, New Delhi -34

14. Kennel design

As recommended in the 'Report of MHA appointed committee on augmentation of police dogs and related issues' of 2008, placed at Annexure 5 may be adopted as a standard.

List of Commonly used explosives (Low /High)**Procured from ordinance factories**

- 1 Gun Powder
- 2 Smokeless powder
- 3 Amatol
- 4 PEK
- 5 TNT
- 6 Cordex
- 7 RDX
- 8 PETN
- 9 T.A.T.P.

Commercially available

- 1 Potassium chlorates/Nitrates
- 2 Sulphur/ Sulphuric Acid
- 3 Ammonium Nitrate
- 4 Gelatin sticks
- 5 Alum powder
- 6 Metallic sodium
- 7 Glycerin
- 8 Phosphorous
- 9 Magnesium
- 10 Calcium hypo chlorate
- 11 Acetone
- 12 Dynamite
- 13 Charcoal in combination with others

• Checkup List for Unhealthy Signs and Symptoms in Dogs

A. Overall General Check:

Mouth	Check teeth and gums for inflammation
Nose	Normally nose is cold and damp, dry and warm inside with no discharge.
Eyes	discharge of water ,accumulation dirt etc
Ears	dirty ,appearance of dark wax redness, inflammation, change in angle, lack of alertness.
Coat	lack o cleanliness and gloss, lose of hair, presence of dirt of parasites
Claws	appearance of any splits ,lack of trimming
Abdomen	Tapering away from back legs, sensitive to touch, tenderness
Breathing	Normally it is quiet and even when at rest, panting when cooling down, no coughing
Appetite	slow eating , disinterest in food
Manners	lack of alertness and quick response to sounds and instructions
Movement	uneven gait, uneven weight distributing over all four legs
Faces	irregular bowel motions, loose discharge (however it varies as per diet).
Anus	accumulation of mucus, clinging of any of he material

B. Daily Minimum Checks:

- ▶ Are its eyes bright and clean? Sores discharge or ulcers should not be present.
- ▶ Is the nose clean? Slightly moist and free from crusty discharge?
- ▶ Check your dog's mouth? Gums should look pink; The teeth should not be discolored and there should be no foreign bodies or traces of food in the mouth.
- ▶ Are its ears clean and free of waxy discharge and odour?
- ▶ Check paws for cuts, abrasions and foreign bodies trapped between the toes?
- ▶ It the dog scratching parts of its body?
- ▶ Does your dog appear lame? Check for changes in posture or a subtle alteration in its gait.
- ▶ Does it have high temperature?

C. When to call the Veterinarian:

- ▶ A swollen stomach that is obviously tender, accompanied by panting and salivation. This may be bloat or gastric torsion and is an emergency situation.
- ▶ Vomiting persisting for more the twelve hours.
- ▶ Diarrhoea lasting for more than 24 hour or blood-stained faces collapse or unconsciousness.

Main Diseases - Symptoms and Causes

(I) Distemper (Infectious Disease of Dogs):

SYMPTOMS

- ▶ Symptoms start within 02 weeks of infection.
- ▶ Dog is dull, listless and lack of appetite seen
- ▶ High fever around 40* C
- ▶ Further develops watery eyes, nasal discharge with pus and cough, black foul smelling motions.

CAUSES

- ▶ Caused by air born virus
- ▶ Virus contaminates the atmosphere.
- ▶ Body contact not required for transmission of disease.

(II) Infectious Canine Hepatitis: More common in early life, disease affects liver of the dogs.

SYMPTOMS

- ▶ Sudden rise in temperature.
- ▶ Drowsiness, vomiting, feeling of thirst, loss of appetite, watery discharge from eyes and nose which thickens gradually and bloody diarrhea.
- ▶ Sometimes swelling of the head, neck and abdomen.

CAUSES

- ▶ Caused by virus
- ▶ Spread by contact with excretions like saliva, urine and faecal material.

(III) Leptospirosis

- ▶ High fever, listlessness, refusal to eat, vomiting and dark colored urine.
- ▶ Reluctance to walk and if he does, he exhibits pain involving the posterior part of his body.
- ▶ Palpitation of the abdomen, kidneys, some times jaundice is also noticed.

CAUSES

- ▶ Caused by organisms of genus leptospira.
- ▶ Transmitted through contact with the excretions of infected animals like urine (most important carrier)
- ▶ Also spread thorough mouth or nasal mucous membrane.

(IV) **Para influenza :** Disease mainly affects the upper respiratory tract.

SYMPTOMS

- ▶ Mild fever and nasal discharge
- ▶ Irritation of lungs may cause persistent, dry cough.
- ▶ Disease is often complicated by secondary bacterial and other viral infections which may cause pneumonia.
- ▶ In complex form disease is called kennel cough.

CAUSES

- ▶ Caused by viral and spreads through the Air.

(V) **Parvo Virus Disease**

- ▶ The most common disease of dogs.
- ▶ It affects dogs of any age, breed and sex.
- ▶ Especially affects young puppies less than 05 or 06 months.
- ▶ Parvo virus is very tough and survives under very high and low temperatures.

SYMPTOMS

- ▶ Depression, difficulty in breathing and weakness.
- ▶ Temperature is below normal, in some cases a slight fever.
- ▶ Dullness, vomiting and Diarrhoea with or without blood.
- ▶ Sometimes dehydration.

CAUSES

- ▶ Caused by a virus
- ▶ Spreads on contact through the hair and feet of affected dogs. (even dog handler can carry a virus).
- ▶ All excretions of dog may carry the virus.
- ▶ Also spreads through flies.

(VI) **Corona Virus Disease:** It is an acute contagious inflammation of the intestines of dogs.

SYMPTOMS

- ▶ Lethargy, loss of appetite, vomiting and Diarrhoea.
- ▶ Motion may be loose of yellowish orange colour and may contain variable amount of mucus or blood.
- ▶ Secondary bacterial infections increase the severity to an acute condition.

CAUSES

- ▶ Disease caused by a virus which destroys the wall of the intestine leading to mal-absorption and diarrhea.

(VII) **Rabies:** Disease is fatal and communicable to man if bitten by an affected animal.

SYMPTOMS

- ▶ In dogs it is either furious or dumb form.
- ▶ In furious form the period of excitement is more.
- ▶ Animals get paralyzed and die within 05 days.
- ▶ Excitement manifested by wandering over long distances hiding in dark places and excessive friendliness towards their owner (incase of pet dogs)
- ▶ Attacks living or imaginary things without provocation.
- ▶ Biting the chain and such other objects.

CAUSES

- ▶ Causing agent is virus present in saliva introduce into the tissues through wound usually inflicted by teeth of affected animals.
- ▶ The infection travels up to the brain through nerves.

(VIII) **Others**

- ▶ Different types of worms also affect dogs.
- ▶ Skin problems are another common disease among dogs.

Annexure-4

SYLABUS OF INITIAL TRAINING OF SNIFFER DOGS AND FRESH HANDLERS- 32 weeks.

SL. No	Syllabus	No of weeks
1.	Heeling on leash, sit-down, get-up, Recall on Leash stay command, long sit on leash, long down on Leash.	3 weeks
2.	Practice above, finish on Leash, heeling on Leash and figure 8, Finish on leash, heeling on leash. (short distance) Finish off leash. Heeling off leash short distance, Long sit off leash, Long down off leash.	3 Weeks
3.	Long recalls off leash, longer period of heeling off leash, figure 8 off leash, Finish of leash, long sit and down at longer distance, flat.	3 Weeks
4.	Perfecting the above work, start with Scent, search, Jumping on and off leash, Retrieve over hurdle.	3 Weeks
5.	Explosive – Ground Search	4 Weeks
6.	Explosive – Vehicle Search	4 Weeks
7.	Explosive – Bags, Suitcase and articles Search	4 Weeks
8.	Explosive – Human body search	4 Weeks
9.	Explosive – Building search	3 Weeks
10.	Refusing food Strangers	1 Weeks
		32 Weeks

SYLABUS OF INITIAL TRAINING OF SNIFFER DOGS AND TRAINED HANDLERS (28 weeks)

SL. No	Syllabus	No of weeks
1.	Heeling on leash, sit-down, get-up, Recall on Leash stay command, long sit on leash, long down on Leash.	3 weeks
2.	Practice above, finish on Leash, heeling on Leash and figure 8, Finish on leash, heeling on leash. (short distance) Finish off leash. Heeling off leash short distance, Long sit off leash, Long down off leash.	3 Weeks
3.	Long recalls off leash, longer period of heeling off leash, figure 8 off leash, Finish of leash, long sit and down at longer distance, flat.	3 Weeks
4.	Perfecting the above work, start with Scent, search, Jumping on and off leash, Retrieve over hurdle.	3 Weeks
5.	Explosive – Ground Search	3 Weeks
6.	Explosive – Vehicle Search	3 Weeks
7.	Explosive – Bags, Suitcase and articles Search	3 Weeks
8.	Explosive – Human body search	3 Weeks
9.	Explosive – Building search	3 Weeks
10.	Refusing food Strangers	1 Weeks
		28 Weeks

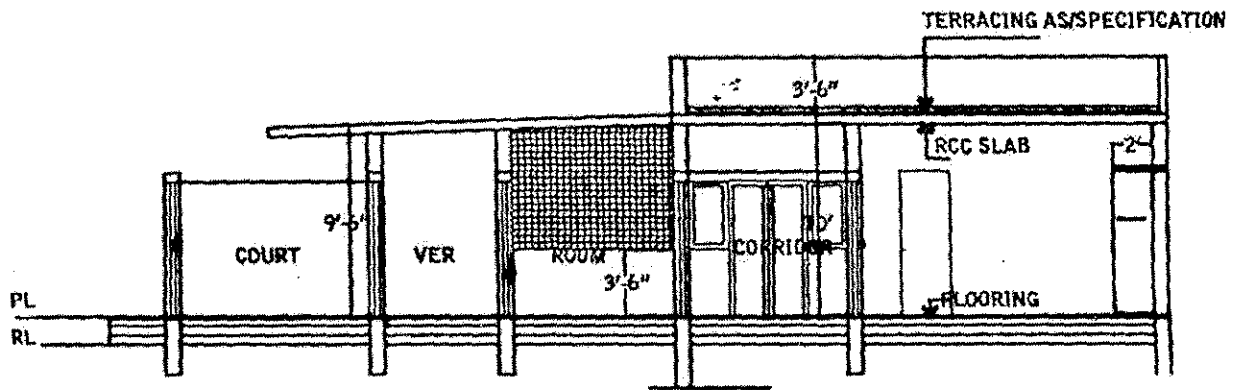
SYLLABUS OF INITIAL TRAINING OF RPF TRACKER DOGS AND FRESH HANDLERS

SL. No	Syllabus	No of weeks
1.	Heeling on leash, sit-dawn, get-up, Recall on Leash stay command, long sit on leash, long down on leash.	2 weeks
2.	Practice above, finish on leash, heeling on leash and figure 8, Finish, on leash, heeling on leash. (short distance) Finish off leash. Heeling off leash short distance, Long sit off leash, Long down off leash.	3 Weeks
3.	Long recalls off leash, longer period of heeling off leash, figure 8 off leash, Finish of leash, long sit and down at longer distance, flat	2 Weeks
4.	Practice above start Dumb-bell retrieving on leash, getting holding and reaching for it. Retrieve Dumb-bell from short distance, long retrieves.	2 Weeks
5.	Perfecting the above work, start with Scent, discrimination, Search, Catch and leave Jumping on and off leash, Retrieve over hurdle.	5 Weeks
6.	Signal Exercises, long sit and down (out of sight) send a way and drop and recall. Tracking searching scent discrimination, Identification.	5 Weeks
7.	Long tracks practice, different types of tracks (Straight with one Turn, with more than one turn, Cross tracks), watching a person, Guarding Property, refusing food from stranger.	5 Weeks
8.	Arresting of criminal, Escorting the criminal, to defend his master	4 Weeks
9.	Escorting of Goods Trains in Brake Vans, Getting up and down from break Van from slow moving trains.	2 Weeks
10.	Practical training of yard patrolling, long tracks at different hours of the day and on different types of grounds	2 Weeks
		32 Weeks

SYLLABUS OF INITIAL TRAINING OF TRACKER DOGS AND TRAINED HANDLERS

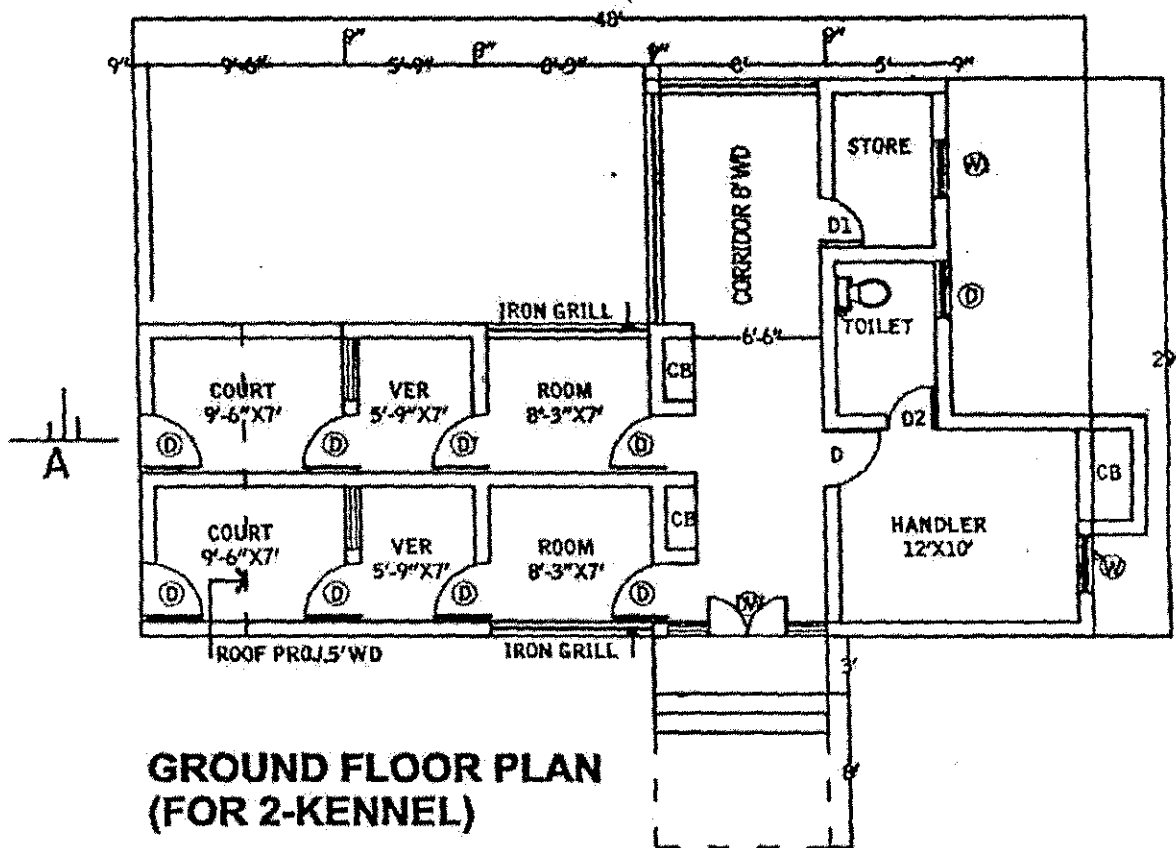
SL. No	Syllabus	No of weeks
1.	Heeling on leash, sit-dawn, get-up, Recall on Leash stay command, long sit on leash, long down on leash.	2 weeks
2.	Practice above, finish on leash, heeling on leash and figure 8, Finish, on leash, heeling on leash. (short distance) Finish off leash. Heeling off leash short distance, Long sit off leash, Long down off leash.	3 Weeks
3.	Long recalls off leash, longer period of heeling off leash, figure 8 off leash, Finish of leash, long sit and down at longer distance, flat	2 Weeks
4	Practice above start Dumb –bell retrieving on leash, getting holding and reaching for it. Retrieve Dumb-bell from short distance, long retrieves.	2 Weeks
5	Perfecting the above work, start with Scent, discrimination, Search, Catch and leave Jumping on and off leash, Retrieve over hurdle.	4 Weeks
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10	Practical training of yard patrolling, long tracks at different hours of the day and on different types of grounds	2 Weeks
		28 Weeks

Ground Floor Plan for Two Kennels



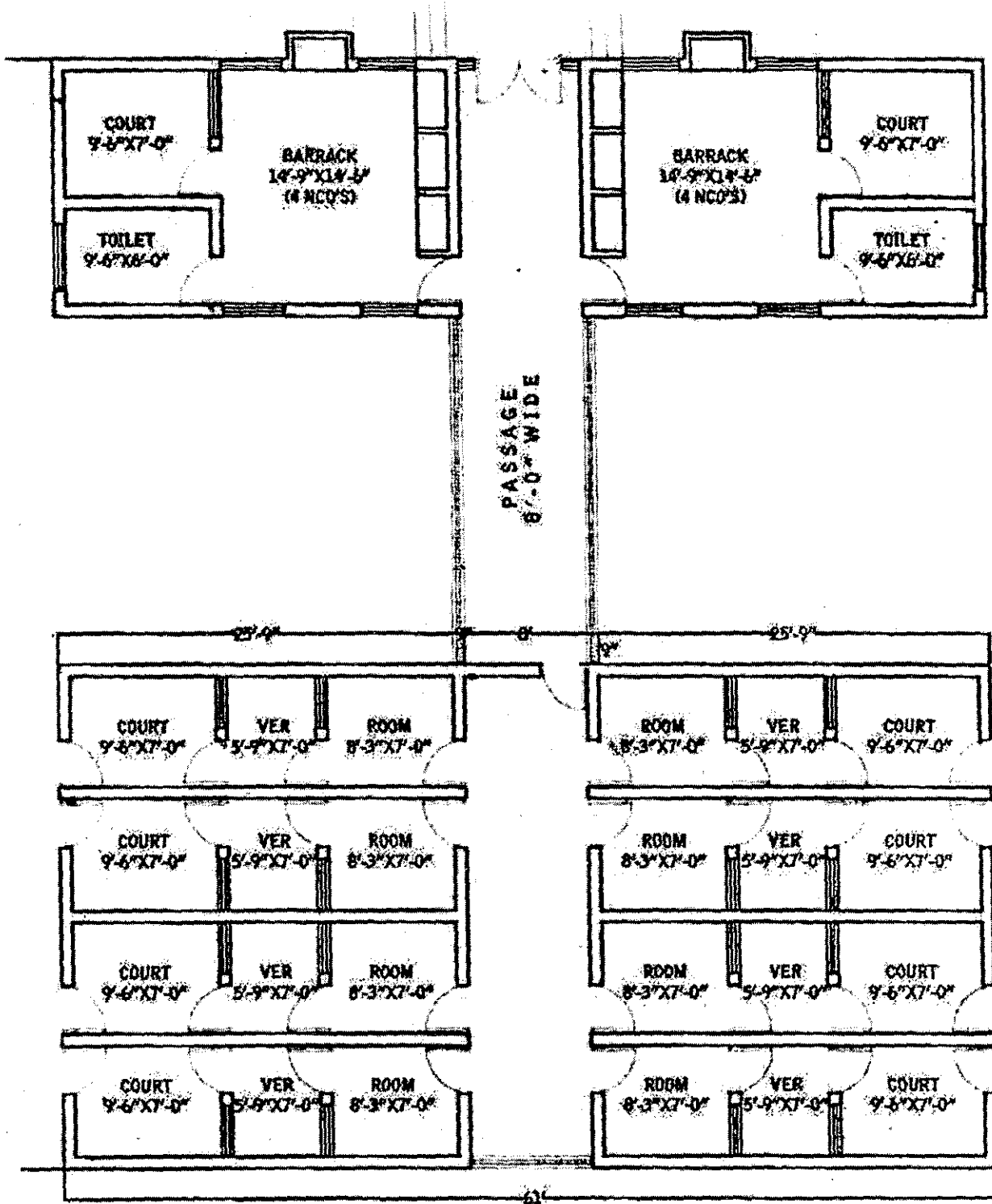
SECTION AT-A-A

NOTE
THIS DRG IS BASED ON THE SKETCH
SUPPLIED BY OFFICIATING COMDT. (VET)
VIDE UO No. 78/47/2005-MED/BSF/7463.
DATED 12.07.06



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
(FOR 2-KENNEL)

Ground Floor Plan for Eight Kennels



GROUND FLOOR PLAN (8 KENNELS & 8 ATTENDANTS)