

Jnana Prabodhini Competitive Examinations Centre, Pune.

Celebrating journey of its alumnus on account of Tridashakpurti Varsha 2025-26 (30 years of establishment)

Shri. Paris Deshmukh

- Presently working as Deputy Inspector General - Special Operations, Govt of Rajasthan.
- IPS, 2010 Batch - Rajasthan Cadre
- JPCEC - 2007 Batch
- B.E (Comp) - Batch of 2007
- Previously worked at Baran, Barmer, Nagaur and various different districts under various responsibilities.



Paris Deshmukh is an Indian Police Service (IPS) officer of the 2010 batch of Rajasthan Cadre. He is currently posted as Deputy Inspector General (DIG) Special Operations.

Early Life, Education, and the Call to Civil Services

Born in Goregaon, Gondia district, Paris's early education from 1st to 12th grade took place in Gadchiroli district. His father was a social welfare officer, and his mother was a beautician who owned her own beauty parlor. He has an elder sister who pursued MBBS and then MPH from Tata Institute of Social Sciences, now working in Delhi. He married in 2014, and his wife works as a banker in the Central Bank of India. They have two daughters, Devanshi and Miihira. Due to his father's transferable job, he lived in Gondia, Akola, Gadchiroli and Bhandara districts, but spent most of his time in Gadchiroli.

After completing his 12th grade from Gadchiroli, he moved to Pune to pursue Computer Engineering at MIT College of Engineering from 2003 to 2007. Interestingly, the decision to

join civil services was not made during his engineering studies. It was during his final year project at TCS, specifically at TCS Research, Design and Development Center (TRDDC) in Hadapsar in 2006-2007, that he realized he enjoyed computer engineering but was not particularly fond of the job environment. This realization prompted him to consider alternative career paths. He explored two main options: preparing for the UPSC Civil Services or becoming a professor.

His preparation for civil services began in July 2007, shortly after his project concluded. He initially sought information about coaching centers in Pune and found Chanakya Mandal and Jnana Prabodhini. He decided to join Jnana Prabodhini after clearing its interview test. He spent three to three and a half years at Prabodhini until his selection in 2010. His optional subjects were Public Administration and Geography, with Geography being his first choice. He initially struggled with selecting a second optional subject, as his science background (Computer Engineering) didn't offer suitable options, and he felt his Physics, Chemistry, and Math were not strong enough after 12th grade. He shortlisted available resources, and despite Public Administration not being his favourite subject, he chose it.

His preparation involved initial coaching for Mains, followed by Prelims. After attempting Prelims in 2008, he moved to Delhi for three months, attending classes and test series for Public Administration and Geography at ALS Coaching in Mukherjee Nagar. He gave his Mains attempt from Delhi but was not selected. Upon returning to Pune, he continued his preparation at Jnana Prabodhini but also began to consider alternative options, starting preparation for the GATE exam. During this time, he also joined MIT College as a Lab Assistant in 2009. He enjoyed interaction with new batches at Jnana Prabodhini. He distinctly remembers learning Geography through a different orientation and discussion with faculty at Jnana Prabodhini. Similarly he continued his yoga practice on a daily basis, it gave him inner strength to cope up with the situation. The weekly upasana sessions with periodical sessions of senior successful students helped maintain the pace.

As his Mains exam concluded, he actively sought jobs that would allow him time for preparation. He was selected as a part-time lecturer for NIIT, a company to whom National Defence Academy (NDA) has outsourced computer education. This arrangement allowed him to teach two lectures at NDA, one or two lab sessions at MIT College, and two or three

sessions at Prabodhini weekly. This provided him with sufficient income to manage household expenses. He continued these roles until the Mains results for the 2009 exam, which came out in 2010 and confirmed his selection. This was his second attempt at the civil services exam.

The IPS Journey: From Preference to Passion

While preparing, his first preference was always the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) followed by Indian Police Service (IPS). He did not wish to join the Indian Foreign Service (IFS), hence, in his service preference in DAF, he listed IFS as his third option. Accordingly, as per his rank and service preference, he was selected for IPS. After selection, where he appeared again for service betterment, in a subsequent attempt, he received IPS again.

Initially, transitioning from preparing for IAS to being selected for IPS didn't cause him much distress; he didn't feel he had missed out on something significant. However, it was during his training that he began to truly enjoy and appreciate the IPS role. He noted that he had always been drawn to uniforms, from school MCC Scouts & Guides to NCC in engineering. Upon joining IPS, he felt that the uniform "settled" well on him, and he realized that the IPS profile truly matched his personality. He now believes it was beneficial that he joined IPS, as IAS might not have suited his personality or provided the same level of satisfaction, potentially leading to discomfort.

Elaborating on why IPS suited him better, he highlighted several key differences and aspects of police work:

- **Hands-on Work and Uniformed Service:** IPS involves direct, on-the-ground work and is a uniformed service.
- **Team Leadership in a Disciplinary Force:** While a District Collector is a team leader for the complete administrative set up of a district, an SP heads the police force, which is a disciplinary unit, emphasizing command and control.
- **Crime Detection and Curiosity:** The core of police service is crime: its prevention, detection, and prosecution. He particularly enjoyed the investigative aspect, likening it to a "black box". There's a natural curiosity to uncover what truly happened in a crime, who committed it, and how.

- **Problem-Solving and Continuous Learning:** Each case is unique, offering new challenges and insights. Investigating a banking fraud case teaches about the banking domain, while a cryptocurrency case provides understanding of that new area. This constant learning and the drive to understand "what went wrong" and how to uncover it defined his curiosity.
- **Action-Oriented and Teamwork:** He enjoys the "action-oriented" nature of the job, the thrill, and the spirit of working with a team.
- **Social Connection:** He also appreciates the social aspect of the service, enjoying interacting with people.

Rigorous Training and Early Postings

He thoroughly enjoyed police training experience. After three years of UPSC preparation, he felt a sense of release. The training was not just physical but also involved adventurous activities like scuba diving, river rafting, bungee jumping, rock climbing, mountaineering, paragliding, and all of which he found very enjoyable. The drill and parade parts of the training were his favourite, having participated in parades since fifth grade through MCC and Scouts & Guides. He even received five awards during his training, including the Best Overall All-Round Cadet award. He led the passing out parade. His parents, JP members and other officers were present at his Passing Out Parade (POP).



Paris with IPS as well as JPCEC Batchmate Shailesh Balkawade along with Dr. Vivek & Dr. Savita Kulkarni during the Passing out Parade.



Paris receiving Best Overall All-Round Cadet award.

Post-POP, his first actual posting was as a Station House Officer (SHO). However, before that, due to the medals he received in the academy, he was selected for training with the Rajasthan Police Commando Team as a Team Commander. This was an exceptional attachment where he underwent commando training every morning before going to his regular attachments (Collector attachment, Judicial attachment, SHO attachment) during the day. In the evenings, he would return to the ground for more training and briefings until late. This period, in 2012, included participating in 3rd All India Police Commando Competition 2012 in Diphu, Assam, which was a unique experience. His team secured first in firing exercise and overall second best team amongst all state police and CAPFs.



Paris leading Rajasthan police commando team at 3rd All India Police Commando Competition at Diphu, Assam in 2012.

Following this, his initial rural posting was at a small police station in Luni, near Jodhpur. In its jurisdiction there is a village named Kankaani, infamous for a case involving Salman Khan. This posting lasted from April 2012 to October 2012. He found it to be a good exposure to rural policing. He learned about the community culture, the "Purdah system," and the true nature of society in rural Rajasthan. He noted the directness regarding caste in Rajasthan, unlike Maharashtra where caste is usually not asked directly. Geographically, Western Rajasthan (Marwari area near Jodhpur) felt similar to Western Maharashtra, while Bhiwadi, where he later served, was more like Vidarbha in its culture and language.

During this initial posting, he was involved in significant cases such as organised theft and smuggling of petrol and diesel. They discovered a system where 400-500 liters of petrol were siphoned off from each tanker, and one entire petrol pump was running solely on stolen fuel without purchasing any from the market. He also handled NDPS (Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances) cases, including five major ones. These cases provided him with valuable first hand experience. Initial court appearances were a bit uncomfortable but with experience he learned the court room tactics. Major takeaways from these initial learning was that bureaucrats must remain neutral, transparent and self motivated and while criminals are organised and work as a syndicate, the bureaucratic system to detect and punish them has to also work in an organised manner. He learned that good work spreads and earns recognition, which may lead to preferred postings.

Second Posting: ASPship at Bhiwadi

After the first posting, Paris was posted as Assistant SP at Bhiwadi, Rajasthan. Over here, he noticed variation in culture from soft-spoken Marwad to direct and blunt language of Mewat. Mewat area is infamous for criminal gangs like "tatlu gang", highway dacoity/robbery, olx and cyber fraud, bovine animal smuggling, cattle theft, illegal mining and so on. A memorable incident that Paris mentions is the highway dacoity case that took place on a winter night on a highway where a couple was robbed by a gang. The suspects were traced through technical analysis and intelligence gathered from informants. The raid was organised in a neighbouring district, they were cornered by the raiding team however, one of the accused started running. Paris was chasing him through the wet fields in that cold, dark night, as Paris was just about to hold him, the accused suddenly fired upon him. With God's grace, the bullet just grazed past,

but the gunpowder caused facial injuries and burn wounds. Hearing the news, Paris's SP immediately arranged for treatment at a local hospital and immediately personally rushed to the hospital at 3.00 AM to check on Paris.

First Independent Command: SP Baran

Post Bhiwadi, Paris received his first independent posting as Superintendent of Police (SP) in Baran. He remembers the initial feeling of taking over a district, having only observed SP's office during his probation. For the first four days and nights, he spent countless hours in the office, reading files, understanding the system, and deciding which departments or branches to send letters to. He realized that as a SP, there is significant independence in running the district's police operations.

He also learned that one doesn't have to fight every battle. Initially, he fought for every small issue, but gradually he developed the discernment to choose which battles were worth fighting, such as a murder case versus a minor traffic violation influenced by political pressure.

One notable case in Baran involved a motorcycle theft investigation. They apprehended a thief who confessed to stealing 12-13 motorcycles and named a "Mr. X" as his accomplice. Mr. X was a politically connected individual residing in another police station's area. When the police went to arrest him, they were met with resistance from his political associates and family. Paris firmly stated that he would not transfer the incharge of the raiding party and even challenged senior politicians, indicating he was prepared for suspension rather than compromising the investigation. This highlights his early determination to uphold justice despite pressure.

Another significant case was a fridge blast in 2014 that resulted in two deaths. Upon reaching the spot, he found the fridge shattered, but the gas-carrying component was intact, suggesting it wasn't a gas explosion. The investigation revealed a shocking truth: it was a murder. A girl, whose marriage was arranged elsewhere, conspired with her boyfriend, who worked as a small miner, to connect an electronic device to explosives used in the mining area, causing an IED blast. The angry lover made an IED, planted a bomb in a tape recorder and tricked his girlfriend's father into playing it, causing a fatal explosion and disrupting the planned

marriage.. The investigation also uncovered that the boyfriend had committed a similar crime in another district. The case, from 2014, finally led to a conviction and sentencing in 2025. He served in Baran until 2014.

Challenges and Innovation in Barmer

After Baran, Paris served in Barmer. A prominent case during his tenure in Barmer, widely reported in the media, involved tensions between two communities (Dalit and Rajput) over an inter-caste affair in 2016. The case began with the discovery of a young boy's mutilated body. Initially, the community blamed the father of the girl involved in the inter-caste relationship, who was working in Dubai, claiming he had hired a killer. This led to intense communal tensions, with orders issued to shut down markets and protests breaking out.

Despite media narratives suggesting police suppression of the case or bias towards upper castes, the police, fortunately, obtained CCTV footage that was crucial. The investigation ultimately revealed that the boy was murdered by his own brother during a drunken brawl. The brother had crushed his head with a stone and then tried to dispose of the body. This case demonstrates the complexity of investigations, the pressure from public and media narratives, and the importance of solid evidence.

Barmer, being a bordering district with an international border, presented different challenges. It had the presence of multiple security agencies like BSF and intelligence agencies. Border smuggling was a major issue, requiring a different dimension of policing. He recounted instances of firing during naka bandi (checkpoints). To counter the tendency of drivers to flee or attempt to overturn their vehicles, he implemented a solution: tyre killers from China. After researching on the internet, he procured these devices that could deflate tires within a few kilometers, causing vehicles to stop safely without risking the lives of police personnel or the public. He was in Barmer until 2016.



Officials and police staff bidding a memorable farewell to one of their favourite SP - Paris Deshmukh for his significant work at Barmer.

Transformative Initiatives in Nagaur

His next posting was in Nagaur, where Paris served from 2016 to 2019. This was his third SP posting, giving him more experience. He found that with experience, the basic aspects of police administration, like morning reports, identifying offenders, and preventive policing, became routine. He could now focus on customizing orders and implementing new initiatives.

One of his significant initiatives in Nagaur was reforming the police mess culture. He noticed that police messes were often neglected, with poor food quality and unhygienic conditions. He believed that police personnel should have access to good food and living conditions. He encouraged each police station to contribute financially and manage their messes. They introduced air conditioning, TVs, and sound systems in messes. He implemented a "mess competition" where good messes were awarded, leading to widespread improvement. This transformed the police mess culture, ensuring better food and living conditions for personnel.



Paris himself leading from the front and inspection lunch at Police Stations Mess as a part of Sarvottam mess spardha (competition)

Another major initiative was the "Suvidha Desk" (Facility) program, also known as "Swagat Kaksh" (Welcome Room) or "Sunwai Kaksh" (Hearing Room). This involved building a new public interaction room in every police station with funding from local MLAs (7 lakh rupees per police station). These rooms were designed not just for public interaction but also for better monitoring of police-public engagement. They were equipped with CCTV cameras and audio recording devices, allowing remote monitoring from the police control room. Even the landline phones in these rooms had call recorders connected to the internet. This system aimed to ensure transparency and accountability. He emphasized breaking the barrier where people hesitated to enter police stations in rural areas. He instructed police personnel to greet visitors, offer water, and prioritize listening to their problems. This initiative improved public perception and accessibility of police services.

He also implemented a third initiative: an online information gathering system for constables, where information collected by beat constables was uploaded to a centralized database. This system also included a notification feature that would alert a constable if a criminal they had arrested was released from jail, ensuring continued monitoring.



Centralised display at Police control room being inaugurated By Honble MP and MLA Nagaur

Suvidha Desk, Swagat Kaksh and Centralised CCTV monitoring facility at Nagaur.

Nagaur was also the birthplace and native of Anandpal who was a notorious gangster, akin to Dawood in Maharashtra, who operated based on caste loyalty and was involved in serious crimes like extortion, kidnapping, and murder. He had escaped police custody in 2013 and continued his criminal activities while absconding, even building a "jail" in the basement of his farmhouse. The police put immense effort into tracing his properties and financial transactions. Anandpal was finally killed in an encounter in 2017 in Churu district. In Nagaur his death led to widespread protests, arson, and violence by his supporters, especially his caste members, who felt he was a "great soul". The law and order after his death continued for 22 days in Nagaur. It finally culminated into public, starting with rioting and police force containing them. It also involved firing followed by few deaths of protesters. Paris and his team faced CBI enquiry for murder charges but came out with a clean cheat from CBI after 2 years of investigation. This case highlights the complexities of dealing with caste-based criminal networks and the challenges of managing public perception and unrest following an encounter.

Specialized Units and Complex Cases

After Nagaur, Paris had a short stint as SP Vigilance (4 months) and as the SP Anti-Terrorism Squad (ATS) (5 months). His prior experience in commando training and Critical Response Training, received in the middle of his Bhiwadi tenure, prepared him for this role. His work in ATS involved understanding policy-level responses to terror attacks and training forces.

Following ATS, he became SP Alwar in 2019. One significant case during his tenure was a

Thanagazi gangrape case involving individuals from different communities. This case garnered significant media attention during election time. His focus was not only on ensuring conviction but also on providing post-care and support to the victim. They ensured that the police investigation was robust to strengthen the case in court. The case yielded conviction within a span of a year. He also served as SP Churu for six months .

Later, as DCP North, he handled a communally sensitive district with meaningful community interventions like “mohalla cricket”, “Suraksha Sakhi” and community outreach programmes. Taking advantage of the magisterial role inherent in the post of Deputy Commissioner in the Police Commissionerate system he expedited trial under Goonda act. In his tenure of two years he completed trial of 140 plus cases leading to externment of hundred plus “Goonda” elements from the district.



Group of women tying rakhi to Paris during his Suraksha Sakhi initiative.

Later he was posted as SSP Sriganganagar and SSP Sikar for roughly six months each. At Sriganganagar he was exposed to cross border smuggling, extortion gangs and drugs syndicates. At Sikar the issue of extortion gangs continued along with vidhansabha elections.

His current role is as Deputy Inspector General (DIG) Special Operations Group (SOG). SOG is a specialized unit that investigates organized crime, including NDPS cases, smuggling, economic crimes, and most significantly, unethical practices in government recruitment exams. His team focuses on detecting and preventing unfair means used in these exams, such as the use of dummy candidates, impersonation and fraudulent certificates (e.g., fake physically challenged certificates or fake sports certificates). They also work on paper leaks before exams.

He cited a recent case involving OPJS University, which issued 43,000 fake degrees. He emphasized that such large-scale operations indicate a "well-oiled machine". His previous experience as SP allowed him to dedicate focused time to investigating such a massive scam, understanding that the university was essentially a "printing press" for degrees. The investigation revealed that out of 27 employees, only a few were actually involved in teaching, with the majority handling printing degrees.

He also mentioned a case where a drug trafficker was apprehended after 14 years. He explained that while there isn't a specific structure to chase criminals for years, police teams continuously work on old cases. Often, criminals make mistakes or are identified during routine drives or through intelligence gathering. He credited the cooperation of Nepal Police in this particular case.



Paris and team of SIT being felicitated by Hon. CM Shri. Bhajan Lal Sharma after solving the paper leak case within SOG in April 2025

Reflections on Policing and Societal Evolution

Reflecting on the evolution of policing over the last 15 years (2010-2025), Paris thinks that there have been significant changes in the way policing is being done.

- **Increased Accountability:** There's a greater emphasis on accountability within the police force, particularly with the introduction of online general diaries in the Rajasthan Police since 2017.
- **Technology Integration:** Technology has played a huge role in transforming policing.
- **Ground Policing Challenges:** The issue of police shortage remains consistent across

India.

- **Public Perception and Glorification of Crime:** This is a concerning societal trend. Criminals are often seen dressing well and are glorified on social media, with people welcoming them upon release from jail. He observed a decline in society's ability to differentiate between right and wrong, especially in caste-ridden states like Haryana, where people prioritize community benefit over truth, fearing political repercussions. He believes it's crucial for the police to proactively shape public perception, which wasn't as necessary in the past.

In the meanwhile, Paris also reflected on his personal journey. He said that he has learned to "pick my battles wisely," no longer fighting every confrontation. He recalled a specific instance where he had a verbal fight with a very senior politician. He realized that constant confrontation was unproductive and that sometimes it's better to not react.

He shifted from a direct, confrontational approach to a more polite one, recalling training from his interview days where they were taught to differ from the board's opinion in a number of ways like "sorry sir, but i have a different perspective" or "Oh, I beg to differ" so on. He realized that while it's important to do what is right, politeness can often achieve better results.

Reflections on Family and their support:

After passing out from college and finishing internship at TRDDC, although Paris decided not to continue with the IT field, he was a bit hesitant in leaving placement offers from IBM and TCS. At that time family supported his decision and not only stood by his side but also motivated him to take a leap of faith in venturing into the UPSC arena. After marriage his wife handled everything. She is a banker at the Central Bank but along with her official duties she performed her duties as house manager single handedly. No policeman is a master of his own time, he cannot commit to timely meetings or even social dinners. Paris's family accepted his nature of job as it is and supported whole heartedly. He was almost absent from his duties as a son, as a husband and as a father to two daughters still his wife and parents filled up for his absence without tantrums. He distinctly remembers when he was injured in a law and order situation at Nagaur, he didn't have time to even brief his family as to what had

happened. With raised concern after watching tv news his wife visited him at the spot still he could not give her ample time. Every time a policeman rushes for information about some trouble, family members close their eyes for prayers and they keep praying and wait till his arrival.

However, after initial years of sacrifice of family life, lately Paris has started to seek a healthy, happy and satisfying balance between professional and personal life.

Vision for the Future and Advice for Aspirants

With 15 years of service behind him, he expressed a strong desire to focus on leveraging AI and database management systems in policing. He is actively working on projects related to data analytics and building smart systems.

JPCEC in Future

- **Beyond Professional Knowledge:** He recalled his director's statement during training that the focus should be on creating "good men" rather than just "officers". Only a good human being can be a good officer, vice-versa need not be true.
- **Good Human Beings:** He believes that while professional knowledge is crucial (and easily accessible through online courses for topics like IPC or BNS), the greater challenge is to instill "good human qualities" and morality ("Niyat"). He believes Prabodhini should focus on helping to mold good human beings.
- **Moral Decision-Making:** He emphasized that police officers often face situations with multiple legal options, and the critical decision comes down to the moral choice of whether to help someone or not. Teaching this "morality" is difficult but crucial, as intelligence alone without morality can be dangerous.

Photo Gallery



Paris with wife Chitrlekha, a Banker at Central Bank of India and daughters Devanshi, Miihira.



An old memory of Paris with parents and elder sister during the IPS passing out parade at NPA, Hyderabad.



Paris and family along with Dr. Vivek, Dr. Savita Kulkarni and other JPCEC Alumnus officers of Rajasthan Cadre.



Paris along with other 2010 JPCEC rankers during felicitation ceremony at JPCEC, Pune.



Paris leading the parade during IPS passing out parade at NPA, Hyderabad.



Paris with his IPS batchmates during the Mid Career Training Phase 3 at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad.



Paris during patrolling.



Paris with colleagues on-field while investigating one of the cases.



Paris at a “Moholla Cricket” tournament initiated by him to promote communal interaction & harmony as DCP.



Paris distributing sweets to the police force on the occasion of Independence Day.



Paris at the holy Muslim community Kawad Yaatra at Jaipur.



Paris and his team attending the wedding of a subordinate’s sister, whose brother received martyrdom during the Gangster Anandpal encounter—reflecting care, respect, and true police spirit.



Paris receiving commendation from DGP Rajasthan after securing All India First rank in shooting and Second rank in overall championship in All India Police Commando Competition in 2012.



Paris with his budding stars Devanshi and Mihira.



Paris during Election bandobast with DM at Sikar December 2023.



Suvidha Kaksh (facility room), an unique initiative started by Paris while his stint at Nagaur to facilitate people's issues and ensure quick redressal.