

## Jnana Prabodhini Competitive Examinations Centre, Pune.

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

#### Shri. Shailesh Balkawade

- Presently working as Addl. Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, Mumbai (2026)
- IPS, 2010 Batch - Maharashtra Cadre
- IRS - IT, 2009 Batch
- JPCEC Batch - 2007
- B.E (Mech) - SPPU Batch of 2005
- Previously worked across Amravati, Ch. Sambhaji Nagar, Ahilyanagar, Nagpur, Gadchiroli, Kolhapur, Pune under various responsibilities.



Born and raised in Pune, Shailesh Balkawade's early education took place at Maharashtra Mandal School on Tilak Road. Later, he moved to Jog High School in Kothrud. For his 11th & 12th standard, he attended Fergusson College. Pursuing higher education, he earned a degree in Mechanical Engineering from Sinhgad College of Engineering in Wadgaon. After completing his engineering studies, he worked in the private sector for two years before dedicating a year to intensive preparation for the civil services examination.

#### **The Crucible of Preparation: Jnana Prabodhini**

Information about competitive examination centers became known during his engineering years. In 2007, when he began his preparation in Pune, Jnana Prabodhini's competitive examination center was one of the two major centers known for UPSC preparation. For MPSC, there were many other classes. Prabodhini was known for its entrance exam and for selecting only about 50 students. While he applied for the entrance, he was eventually shortlisted by Vivek Sir.

The classes at Prabodhini primarily covered General Studies, and specific subjects like Geography and Public Administration. He mentioned that during his time, the 'Sankalp' batch was a full-year preparation program. For Public Administration, he was taught by Nandedkar Sir, who was the chief mentor, and Bhushan Patil. Geography was taught by I.P. Singh Sir.

Shailesh Balkawade has many memories of his time at the center. His old house was located right next to Prabodhini, between Hatti Ganapati and Jnana Prabodhini, so he had seen Prabodhini since childhood. He describes the culture there, particularly the 'Upasana' (assembly/gathering) that happened every Saturday. During these sessions, Vivek Sir and Tai would discuss important issues of the week. Sometimes, selected students or guests from other fields would be invited to speak. Vivek Sir and Tai would consistently connect current events and studies with administration.

One of the most significant takeaways from JPCEC, in his opinion, was the formation of good study groups among students. Since everyone preparing had a similar level and mindset for the exam, having a good group was essential. Vivek Sir and Savita Tai constantly emphasized the importance of forming good groups to help students improve their preparation. In these groups, healthy competition thrived. Unlike the bitterness, pressure, and lack of sharing sometimes heard from friends preparing in places like Delhi, JPCEC fostered good sharing and the development of good groups, which significantly reduced pressure. The exchange of information, mutual trust, and the desire to help each other succeed were key. He recounted that out of the five or six members in his own study group who went for a district visit to Akola, five were selected for the civil services. He specifically mentioned that five from their group became IPS officers, highlighting this mutual support as a key strength of JPCEC. The desire to support each other, even if someone fell behind, was always present. Building strong friendships was a significant success of the center over its 30 years. Even those friends who were not selected remain close and are doing excellent work in their respective fields.

Another important takeaway was the 'Upasana'. A third crucial aspect was the intellectual discussions with Vivek Sir, when clarity or a theoretical foundation was needed. He felt that Vivek Sir provided excellent guidance and helped achieve crystal clarity on subjects and thoughts through discussions. He noted that Tai and Sir were excellent not just in academics but also provided personal support and guidance when needed. He remembers visiting Sir in

his small chamber next to his office on the second floor, where Sir would dedicate ample time for guidance.

Beyond the personal guidance and group dynamics, the core of the JPCEC's work is the high-quality content provided for preparation. The center is very particular about the quality of content and meticulously selects speakers, a decision carefully made by Tai and Sir after much thought. This vetting of content ensured students receive crystallized, high-quality material. The physical space and environment provided for good groups to function, especially the library/study room, was another major takeaway. Students would spend 12-14 hours/day there during their two years of preparation. The environment of the study room was a major factor. The library was excellent, and access to notes from previously selected students was inspiring.

Beyond just prelims, mains preparation and content, Prabodhini helps connect the preparation with the administrative system. This was particularly evident in the interview preparation module designed by Tai and Sir. This module included field visits and meetings with previously selected officers, providing experiential and observational learning. This exposure outside of studies also offered a break and freshness. Tai and Sir organized visits to places like Ralegan Siddhi and Pabal's ashram, which teaches various aspects and learnings to aspirants. During his interview preparation days in 2009, Shailesh had gone for a district study tour to Amravati and Akola districts of Maharashtra. These visits, and interactions with experienced officers and their experiences, helped build a good personality for the interview and also gave an understanding of what makes a good officer. Since Prabodhini's aim is not just selection but creating good officers and 'Karyakarta Adhikaris' (officer-activists) with a strong foundation, this was crucial. He felt the two years of preparation at Prabodhini are more beneficial for his work as an officer than just the exam preparation itself.

He also had the opportunity to teach at Prabodhini for five or six months before starting his training, a practice where selected students teach junior batches. This system, he felt, was very beneficial as recently selected students have fresh knowledge, understand why they scored well, and build a chain of knowledge transfer.

## **Early Career: IRS and IPS**

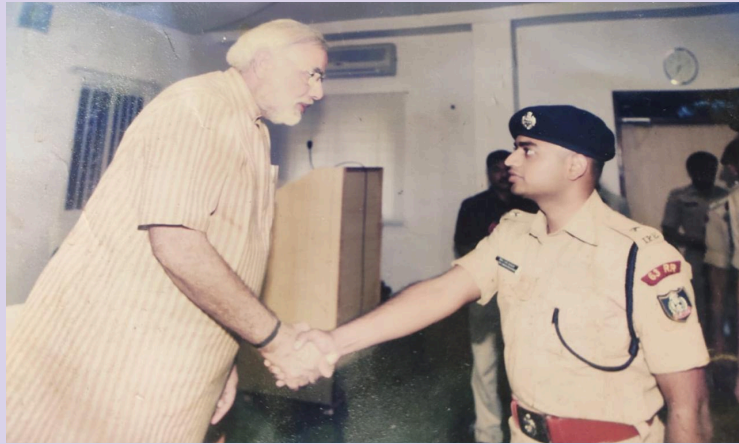
In his first attempt, Shailesh Balkawade was selected for the IRS (Income Tax). He joined the training at NADT (National Academy of Direct Taxes). His selection was through the 2008 exam, and he went for training in 2009. While in IRS training, he appeared for the 2009 exam again.

He received a Chairman CBDT (Central Board of Direct Taxes) commendation while in the IRS training period. He and his colleague Nitin Yeola (who was also in IRS-IT and later joined the Indian Foreign Service) worked on projects related to taxpayer education systems. They developed projects aimed at using technology to provide services to citizens and increase transparency. They presented these projects at the CBDT in Delhi. Their additional DG at the academy, Shri. Ramaswamy, significantly helped and guided them, accompanying them to the presentation. The presentation was well-received, the system was approved, and changes were made to the Income Tax India website. Pranab Mukherjee, the then Union Finance Minister, felicitated Shailesh Balkawade and Nitin Yeola for this work.

Following his second attempt in the 2009 exam, he was selected for the IPS. He joined the IPS training after his IRS training.

## **IPS Training: A Unique Experience**

Comparing the training of different services, he noted that IPS training stands apart, primarily due to its significant outdoor component. While other services might not involve certain activities after selection, police services require them. These include firing practice, route marches, night runs, combing operations, jungle survival, and horse riding – modules not typically part of routine life. He described the National Police Academy setup in Hyderabad as excellent. The 'Ustad' (constables who train officers) work very hard to prepare the new officers over two years. As probationers they do rigorous training, such as running up to 30 km on weekends. He covered 180 km in six days during jungle survival training. The officers and personnel at the academy put in great effort. As a national academy, it focuses on inviting experts from relevant fields for training and handling policing issues effectively.



Shailesh with Hon. PM Shri. Narendra Modi, during his IPS training days.

### **Field Postings: Learning and Leading**

His first posting was in Amravati Rural district during his sandwich training period. This phase involves academy training, followed by six months of field training, and then two more months back at the academy. He was attached to Amravati Rural for six months. During this time, an officer takes charge of a police station for three months. He served as the officer-in-charge of Anjangaon Surji police station for three months. This was a valuable experience in understanding police station level work and the duties of officers there.

He gained significant field experience during the police station attachment. He recalls his action of clamping down on illegal liquor in his jurisdiction which led to all the local liquor vendors marching to the Superintendent of Police (SP) to complain against him. His SP called him and told him that the complaint was his first certificate of good work in service. He shared a touching memory where an elderly man, around 70-75 years old, traveled 40-45 km to meet him at his office simply to see the officer whose actions resulted in his son returning home by 7:30 PM every evening due to clamping down on illegal liquor. This incident was an eye-opener for him, demonstrating the profound social impact of police work beyond just enforcing laws. Stopping illegal liquor sales reduced domestic violence and crime, showing the broad scope of the service.

His next posting was in Aurangabad Rural district, now Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar district. This was his first independent posting after completing his training. He was in charge of two

sub-divisions, Kannad (main charge) and Sillod (additional charge), for 13 months. This independent charge provided valuable experience. He had a very good and honest SP who guided him well. It was during this posting that he first encountered issues involving the political system and ministers. He faced pressure sometimes to do illegal things. Learning to stand his ground and navigate the internal conflict ("मनातील द्वंद्व" or internal dilemma) was a crucial learning experience. He believes the first posting is vital as it lays the foundation for one's career. Once he took a stand and overcame the fear, he realized that being on the right side meant little could harm him, even if senior officers were involved in wrongdoing. This experience taught him to handle pressure and eliminated the fear of repercussions for doing the right thing.

He emphasized that only two things are important in the services: integrity and honesty. With these, apart from transfers, no other action can be taken against an officer. He learned to be mentally prepared for transfers, which allowed him to work better.

Following this, he was posted as Additional SP in Ahmednagar (now Ahilyanagar). He was there from 2014 to 2015. This posting involved handling various sensational cases, such as the Javkheda massacre, where three family members were murdered, their bodies dismembered, and parts thrown into a well. This was a blind case that took him about one and a half months to solve. The case attracted significant media attention and sparked protests across Maharashtra, taking on a मराठा versus दलित angle. Despite the social pressure, they solved the case scientifically. He also handled the Kharda murder case, which later inspired movies. This posting provided good professional exposure and grounding in handling major cases under media scrutiny.

His subsequent posting was as DCP in Nagpur. This was around the time the current Chief Minister first took office and selected good officers for Nagpur. His zone included the Chief Minister's constituency, which brought significant responsibility.

He described this period in Nagpur as the "toughest time" of his career due to issues with a superior officer. Issues with some officers in the system created a significant rift between his way of working and theirs. He would instruct his officers to close down illegal businesses, while contradictory orders came from superior officer. When an officer like him didn't comply with illegal instructions, efforts were made to humiliate or pressurise him, sometimes

publicly. He learned to respond respectfully but firmly when a senior was wrong. Although it was a difficult phase, he found that working correctly leads to support from unexpected quarters. Other senior officers in the DGP office, even those he hadn't worked under, stood up for him upon learning about his situation. This positive experience taught him the importance of a "nexus of good" in administration, where good officers support each other, contrasting with how wrongdoers often band together. He feels the network built at Prabodhini is beneficial in such situations, where discussions with senior officers from Prabodhini can be helpful.

He recounted a successful case during his Nagpur DCP tenure: the kidnapping of a young boy. For a day and a half, the kidnapers made no contact, and given the history of kidnapped children being found dead in Nagpur in previous years, there was widespread concern. However, his team worked tirelessly and rescued the boy around 12:30 -1.00 AM. He vividly remembers receiving a call from the Chief Minister at 1:30 AM, congratulating him and the team. A special felicitation ceremony was organized for the team by the public.



Hon. CM of Maharashtra Shri. Devendra Fadnavis congratulating DCP Shailesh and team for promptly acting and rescuing the kidnapped boy in Nagpur.

### **The Buck Stops At You - First SP Posting**

His first independent SP posting was in Nagpur Rural. Being the SP meant the buck stopped with him, and he was responsible for all decisions and outcomes. The media closely followed every incident, especially as Nagpur was often labeled a 'crime capital' those days with news of 'Gangs of Nagpur' and discussions about crime in Nagpur during assembly sessions. This posting provided good exposure to VIP visits, crime detection, law & order management,

administrative tasks, and serious cases. He shared another successful case: solving a major dacoity at a jeweler's shop within three days. There had been firing during the robbery. For the second time, the Chief Minister commended his team for their work. This reinforced his experience that good work is acknowledged at higher levels.

His next posting was as SP in Gadchiroli for over two and a quarter years, from 2018 to 2020. Gadchiroli presented a completely different challenge: naxalism. He oversaw two major elections, the Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha elections in 2019. His approach to countering naxalism was dual: operations against militants and working to address the root causes that fuel the movement. While operations are necessary, eradicating naxalism requires addressing it at its roots. Maharashtra had been trying to counter naxalism since the 1990s. He focused on studying the issue and strategically incorporating technology. He consistently believed that technology improves policing. He developed a 'Gadchiroli Model' for operations, using new technology to overcome challenges like lack of network coverage in the dense jungle, which previously made it difficult to pinpoint naxal locations. While he could not reveal the specifics of the technology, he stated it led to significant improvements in results over the past three to four years, including successful operations and neutralizations of key naxal leaders (some surrendered, some were arrested, some were killed in operations). Notably, during this time, a Dvc Level naxal commander with an AK47 surrendered, and the head of Gadchiroli naxal operations for 30 years Narmada Akka was arrested from Hyderabad. Further for spearheading these operations through intelligence gathering, he was awarded *Asadharan Aasuchana Kushalata Padak*, an exceptional intelligence medal awarded by the Government of India.



DVC level Naxal Commander Vilas Kolha surrendering to the Police during the Shailesh's SPship at Gadchiroli.

Crucially, while conducting operations, he focused on ensuring the citizens of Gadchiroli were on the police's side. They initiated various programs, such as "My Police Station, My Temple of Knowledge". Recognizing that many students had schools or colleges far away, they partnered with Yashwantrao Chavan Open University. Police stations were designated as exam centers, allowing students to take direct open university degrees. Coaching classes were also conducted at the police stations. This program enabled around 1200 students to complete their graduation in two years. They also assisted with job opportunities.



Inauguration of a शौर्य स्तम्भ to pay homage to the Police staff who received martyrdom while fighting against the Naxalist in Gadchiroli.

Identifying the talent of tribal youth in sports like running and archery, they organized events like volleyball and kabaddi tournaments. They even invited Pro Kabaddi League teams to provide exposure and opportunities for local players. They worked to complete stalled road and bridge projects (some pending for 30 years due to naxalism) to improve connectivity. A TV distribution program was started because people lacked entertainment & knowledge; since there was no electricity, they provided solar modules for villages to power one TV set. The aim was to improve public perception of the police and connect people to the outside world. A mobile tower scheme was implemented with state government support to increase network coverage, encouraging private companies to build towers, even within police station compounds if necessary due to past incidents of towers being burned down.

These comprehensive development efforts, addressing human development indicators usually handled by civil administration (Revenue, Collector office, Zilla Parishad), were spearheaded by Gadchiroli Police, working closely with civil administration. The positive results were visible, with a significant decrease in naxalism. This work earned him awards like *Internal*

*Service Medal, Special Service Medal, Director General Insignia alongwith Loksatta Tarun Tejankit Award and FICCI Smart Policing Awards for community policing initiatives.*



SP Shailesh Balkawade receiving Loksatta's Tarun Tejankit awards for his excellent work during Gadchirolu stint from the hands of Shri. Prakash Jawdekar, former Union Minister.

His next posting was in Kolhapur (2020-2023). Kolhapur is known for its very active civil society and citizens who closely scrutinize politics and administration. He mentioned a local saying that if people like an officer, they put them on their heads, but if not, they "topple their 'tanga'" (cart). He served there for nearly three years. His tenure coincided with both waves of the Covid-19 pandemic. The police had immense responsibility for implementing lockdown orders and movement restrictions. They encountered situations where elderly citizens, whose children lived abroad, couldn't access help like cooks or caretakers due to the curfew. Police stations compiled lists of such individuals and, with the help of social organizations, delivered 2500-3000 food packets daily during curfew periods. They also ensured food reached homeless people and beggars affected by the halt in traffic.

Kolhapur experienced a major flood in 2021. Having faced a major flood in 2019, they planned effectively. Since Kolhapur gets surrounded by water, highways get blocked, cutting off supplies and affecting pumping stations. They focused on planning for essential supplies like water and diesel. He felt fortunate to have met the expectations of the common Kolhapur citizens, finding satisfaction in serving people and receiving positive feedback and appreciation from them.



SP Shailesh Balkawade assessing flood situation during Covid times at Kolhapur.

Following Kolhapur, he was briefly posted at SRPF Group in Pune for two months. During the same time, the lathicharge incident took place in Jalna. The incident caused widespread anger across Maharashtra against the police administration. The then SP of Jalna was sent on leave, and Shailesh Balkawade was asked to immediately take charge overnight to handle the situation.

### **In the Hotseat– Jalna SP**

Shailesh took charge in Jalna at the backdrop of Maratha reservation protests that had gone violent. The trust between the public and the police department was sinking rapidly, and that's when Shailesh was sent there to bring the tensions under control.

Taking charge in Jalna was the most challenging period of his career. Arriving at 2:30 AM after leaving Pune at 10-10:30 PM, he faced a critical situation. The immediate concern was maintaining law and order amidst ongoing arson in some parts of the district. More profoundly, there was a huge rift between the administration and the protestors. When he took charge, even leaders visiting the agitation site were stopped about 1.5 km away, with only their vehicle allowed to proceed, and villagers refused to allow entry to their security or even Police. The public anger against the police was immense. Other administrative officials were also not allowed at the agitation site. The government's instruction was not just to maintain law and order but also to bridge the gap and reopen dialogue. The situation was fragile, with recent incidents of stone-pelting on police vehicles and officers being manhandled.

Taking charge, especially with his DIG promotion due in six months, brought additional responsibility as he mentions that a single incident can undo your years of hard work. He was aware that the state, public, media, superiors, and government were watching. The thought of failing to handle the situation and being replaced, potentially damaging his good career record in his last six months of his SPship, was surmounting. He attributes the government's decision to send him there was on the basis of his past track record and public trust that he had built over the last 12-13 years. When he met the protestors, he shared his background, his work style, and assured them he would try to ensure justice and prevent injustice. Their response was that they had already inquired about him from the places he had previously worked, confirming his reputation. He felt that his established image and the public trust derived from it was crucial in handling such a critical law and order situation. People were willing to listen to him and trust his word.

The agitation continued in phases. After the initial phase, a major wave of arson and violence occurred in Beed district before Diwali in 2023. Houses of MLAs and other properties like hospitals were burned. However, in Jalna, where he had been in charge for just two months, no arson or attacks on public servants, administrative systems, or political figures occurred. He considers this a significant success and a testament to his work. When he took charge, the police force was highly demoralized, with the previous SP sent on compulsory leave and the Additional SP, DySP, and police station in-charge suspended. A major responsibility was to re-motivate and strengthen the force. He felt he was able to gain their trust and make the system work effectively.

A large rally, attended by 8-10 lakh people, was held at Antarwali Sarati about a month after the lathi charge. Managing such a massive gathering required meticulous planning. As the senior-most officer present, everyone looked to him. Given the high public anger and the influx of people from other districts, preventing incidents, stone-pelting, rumors, or riots was a massive responsibility. He and his officers were on the field for almost 24-25 hours. He felt the fatigue disappear when the rally concluded peacefully without any untoward incident. Successfully managing such a large gathering without violence was a highly satisfying moment in his career. The police system was under immense stress, but they performed well.

## Pune Crime Branch

On promotion he was posted as Additional CP Crime in Pune. He finds Pune very challenging. With frequent incidents, people question what is happening in Pune. As a native of Pune, it was his first posting in the city, presenting a challenge to reduce crime in his own city. His approach was not random but systematic. He focused on understanding the root causes of issues, like vehicle vandalism, identifying perpetrators, and developing a clear action plan. Over the past year, they have created a good action plan. They have a list of around 38,000 criminals, with a focus on 4,000 main offenders who are closely watched. Technology is used to track check-ins of accused persons (e.g., those out on bail, externed, or involved in murders). He developed a new app and dashboard so senior officers can monitor how many criminals are checked, ensuring all are checked regularly (e.g., every 15 days). This scientific approach to patrolling and criminal mapping is underway in Pune. He is confident that this will lead to a significant reduction in street thuggery in the coming months.



Addl. CP Shailesh Balkawade receiving honor from Hon. CM Devendra Fadnavis for his remarkable work in seizing drugs worth 3600 cr in Pune district.

After his stint at Pune, he is currently posted as Additional CP, Crime Branch, Mumbai Police.

## Reflections on Policing: Challenges and the Future

Reflecting on his 15 years in service, he discussed the balance between the police force's limited manpower and the increasing expectations and responsibilities. The police are the only department that operates 24/7 and has high visibility. People call the police first for almost any emergency, even those outside their primary domain. This include calls for fires,

or handling issues related to agriculture or education, requiring coordination with other departments. He believes that despite some erosion of public trust, many good officers and men in the police system are doing good work daily, maintaining public confidence.

With limited manpower, prioritization is key. Some tasks are 100% mandatory, while others are optional. As the population grows, increasing policing manpower has limitations due to government expenditure on salaries. The alternative is using technology to reduce the need for manpower in certain tasks, freeing up personnel for other duties. Another solution is increasing public participation, acting as a force multiplier. Involving people from different departments, NGOs, students (like RSP in Pune for Ganpati bandobast), or organizations needing practical experience for their students helps increase the number of people available for duties. He has found that building trust with people leads to significant public cooperation and assistance.

Looking ahead after 15 years of service, new challenges have emerged that were not significant in 2010. The biggest challenge is social media. In 2010, smartphone penetration was minimal (1-2%), but now almost everyone, including ordinary vendors, has a smartphone with a camera. This necessitates working with awareness of constant police observation. Smartphone penetration has increased public awareness and access to information. Any incident can be filmed and go viral.

This has drastically increased accountability for the police. Transparency is crucial. Reducing the discretion in policing, which is currently very high in administration, will increase accountability, responsible work, and reduce corruption.

Besides social media, the shift in crime is a major challenge. Conventional crimes like murder and thefts were more prevalent before 2010. However, since around 2015-2017, cybercrime has significantly increased. Previously, police focused on pickpocketing, but now, with digital payments, money can be stolen directly from accounts, sometimes in large amounts (even crores). Economic offenses and cybercrime have a devastating impact, often wiping out people's life savings accumulated over 30-35 years of work. Shailesh lists social media, economic offenses, and cybercrime as the three major current challenges.

An emerging challenge, whose full impact is not yet felt but will be in the next 2-3 years, is Artificial Intelligence (AI). AI can lead to new types of crimes. Examples already seen

include morphing videos (deepfakes) where someone appears to say something they didn't, potentially causing law and order issues. If biometric systems, which are linked to many aspects of life (phones, potentially loans), are hacked, it poses a significant privacy challenge for the police department.

Regarding training for these new challenges, mandatory training modules exist (e.g., on the Karmayogi platform, Maharashtra Police online modules), and some physical training is conducted. However, he feels the intensity of this training is often insufficient. Government machinery tends to be reactive, addressing issues significantly only after they have escalated. Preparation for handling emerging challenges often falls short.

He mentioned that the idea of creating a technical cadre within the police force, where officers specialize in areas like cybercrime over their careers, is being considered, but a government decision hasn't been made yet.

### **Looking Ahead: Suggestions for Prabodhini and a Personal Vision**

He believes Jnana Prabodhini's Competitive Examination Centre is very much alive and maintains excellent follow-up with officers both professionally and personally. For the future, he suggests that the centre, already in touch with the central government through Mission Karmayogi, could explore result-oriented interventions at the lower/village level. He feels they could also collaborate with state government administrative academies (Police Academy Nashik, Yashada for Revenue, Forest Academy in Chandrapur). While it's impossible to change everyone, even influencing 4-5% of officers to remain honest and dedicated would greatly benefit the public. He suggests Prabodhini could package its knowledge base into modules for such collaborations.



IPS Shailesh Balkawade with senior JP Network officers - IAS Shrikar Pardeshi, IPS Vaibhav Nimbalkar and IAS Kadambari Balkawade guiding the young selected officers from JPCEC

His personal vision after 15 years of service is twofold. The first is maintaining the mindset and desire to bring about change that he had on day one, keeping it alive until retirement. The key is drawing positive energy from the small but impactful changes achieved, like the satisfaction from the elderly man's gratitude in Amravati. While 100% change is not always possible, the important thing is to keep trying.

His second focus is the common person. The work is better if the focus is on what the people need and expect from the administration and police, rather than what he wants to give. Minimizing their inconvenience and increasing their convenience should be the goal. He reiterated that reducing discretion in government/police systems is vital to curb corruption at lower levels. Implementing rule-based systems where people understand their rights is crucial. He cited the example of passport processing, which used to take months but now, thanks to technology, arrives within days. Empowering people through technology, ensuring they know why their work is pending, and providing access to senior officers if needed are essential. The Maharashtra government's Service Guarantee Act needs strict implementation with technological backing. Using technology increases efficiency, reduces discretion, and improves transparency. The police system often operates like a closed organization, and the uniform can cause public fear, which needs to be reduced. By being more open and providing information, the police can build greater trust with the public.

## Photo Gallery



Shailesh, wife IAS Kadambari Balkawade with Dr. Savita Kulkarni during JPCEC melava at Pune.



Shailesh with family members.



Shailesh and IPS batchmate Paris Deshmukh (also JPCEC alumnus) with Dr. Vivek & Dr. Savita Kulkarni at NPA during the passing day ceremony.



Shailesh with IPS Pramod Phalnikar (Retd) - Senior mentor JP Officers network, IPS Pankaj Deshmukh, Dr. Vivek & Dr. Savita Kulkarni and young IPS trainee officers of JP network.



Shailesh receiving Best District Police Unit award.



Shailesh leading the parade



Shailesh, SP Gadchiroli, along with other Police officials and families of martyred Police colleagues at Shaurya Sthal - constructed in memory of police staff who sacrificed their lives while fighting against Naxalism.



With Dy CM Shri. Eknath Shinde, while assessing the flood situation at Gadchiroli during Covid times.



Shailesh receiving award and recognition from Women and Child Development Dept and National Women's Commission for resolving a heinous child girl murder case in 4 months during Kolhapur stint.



Shailesh, staff and villagers at Shaheed Setu - built to connect two dozen villages of Gadchiroli which used to lose contact with Police HQ for 6 months for the past 30 years.