The Ganpati 2025 Bandobast Plan for Nashik City is a comprehensive, top-down framework designed to ensure the safe and peaceful observance of the Ganpati Utsav. Drawing upon established protocols and historical data from previous years (2019-2024), this plan details real-time monitoring, incident management, resource deployment, and inter-agency coordination strategies for the Nashik Police and relevant associated agencies. The festival is typically observed over 10 days, with **Anant Chaturdashi (the main immersion day) projected for September 17, 2025**. The plan also accounts for the **simultaneous celebration of Eid-e-Milad on September 5, 2025**, which necessitates careful coordination to prevent communal tensions.

Commissioner of Police Level

The Commissioner of Police (CP) oversees the entire Bandobast planning and execution, making strategic decisions, allocating resources, and ensuring overall monitoring and inter-agency coordination.

- **Historical Overall Trends and Risks City-Wide:**

  - Nashik City has approximately **790 public Ganpati mandals** (201 large, 562 small, and 35 valuable mandals) and an estimated **125,389 household Ganpatis**.
  - **Recurring challenges** include the consistent absence of fire extinguishing equipment, CCTV cameras, comprehensive security plans, and formal volunteer registration and training at most Ganesh mandals.
  - **Drowning incidents** are a recurring tragic risk at immersion sites, with fatalities reported in the Godavari, Darana, and Valdevi rivers in previous years (2017, 2019, 2020, 2023).
  - **Noise pollution** due to loudspeakers and DJs exceeding permissible limits is a consistent challenge.
  - **Communal tensions** are a concern, particularly with the coinciding dates of Ganpati Utsav and Eid-E-Milad, requiring monitoring of offensive social media posts and hate speech.
  - **Manpower shortfalls** have been documented in previous years, where actual deployment was lower than requested.
  - **Unauthorized structures and obstructions** on roads hinder traffic flow

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- **Predicted Expected Crowd Sizes, Security Challenges, and Resource Requirements for 2025:**

  - **Mandal-level crowds** are anticipated to be 100 to 200 people annually for most mandals, with larger ones expecting 300 to 400 people.
  - **Immersion Day Peaks** (Anant Chaturdashi) will see "large crowds". The Bhadrakali Police Station area (Perimeter 01) typically experiences peak crowds of **8,000 to 10,000 people** (3:00 PM to 9:00 PM), while Nashik Road routes (Perimeter 02) see **5,000 to 6,000 people** (11:30 AM to 2:00 PM).
  - **Security Challenges** will persist regarding mandal-level self-safety, drowning prevention, and maintaining communal harmony, especially with the coinciding Eid-e-Milad.

  - **Overall Manpower Requirement** (typical for Visarjan) includes:
  - 4 Deputy Commissioners of Police (DCP).
  - 7-8 Assistant Commissioners of Police (ACP).
  - 45-53 Police Inspectors (PI).
  - 75-134 Sub-Inspectors/Assistant Police Inspectors/Assistant Sub-Inspectors (PSI/API/ASI).
  - 1075-1100 Male Police Personnel and 240-261 Female Police Personnel.

- 800-840 Male Home Guards and 250-255 Female Home Guards.
- 1-2 companies (platoons) of State Reserve Police Force (SRPF).
- 5-6 platoons of Striking Force.
- 65-67 vehicles (including Police Jeeps, Mobile vehicles).

- **Strategic Resource Allocation and Inter-Agency Coordination Plans:**
  - **Overall command for law and order, crime control, intelligence, and safety** will be centralized under the Commissioner.
  - **External force contributions** (e.g., Mumbai Highway Security, MPA Nashik, RPS Dhule/Nagpur) will augment local manpower.
  - **Inter-agency coordination meetings** will be regularly held with the Municipal Corporation (NMC), Regional Transport Office (RTO), Home Guard, Civil Defense, Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB), Fire Department, Health Department, Ganesh Mandal officials, and Peace Committees.
  - A **"one-window" permission system** is operational for Ganesh Mandals to streamline permits from various departments.
  - Special attention to **coordination with Muslim religious leaders** for Eid-e-Milad is crucial to maintain communal harmony.

DCP Zones (Zone 1 and Zone 2)

Each Zone is headed by a Deputy Commissioner of Police (DCP) and is responsible for operational control and coordination of divisions and stations within their zones.

- **Zone-Specific Crowd Densities, Risk Zones, and Incident Hotspots:**

  - **DCP Zone 1** oversees Panchavati, Sarkarwada, and Mumbai Naka Police Stations.
    - **Panchavati Division** includes areas like Ramghat, Godaghat, Kapila Sangam Tapovan, and Someshwar temple, which are prone to flooding and high crowd density, especially during immersion. Godaghat has been a site of significant drowning incidents.
    - **Bhadrakali Police Station** (under Sarkarwada Division) covers Wakadi Barav, Chowk Mandai, Kadri Market, Phule Mandai, Abdul Hamid Chowk, and other points along Perimeter 01, expecting 8,000-10,000 people during peak immersion hours.
    - **Sensitive/High-Risk Areas** in Zone 1 include Dudhbazar, Kathwada, Old Nashik, Shalimar, Ga.Ma. Putala, Trivandha, Badi Darga, B.D. Bhalekar Maidan (Bhadrakali PS), and areas around Malegaon Stand, Sardar Chowk, Bharat Nagar (Panchavati PS).

  - **DCP Zone 2** oversees Ambad and Nashik Road Divisions.
    - **Nashik Road Division** includes Bitco Chowk, Valdevi River, M.G. Road, and Muktidham, with peak crowds of 5,000-6,000 people during immersion. Valdevi River is also an immersion site with past drowning incidents.
    - **Ambad Division** covers Pavan Nagar, Uttam Nagar, Trimurti Chowk, State Bank Chowk.
    - **Satpur Police Station** (under Ambad Division) includes Town Chowky, Mahindra & Mahindra Slum, Swarababa Nagar, Ashoknagar, and Nasardi River immersion site.
    - **Adgaon Police Station** (under Panchavati Division) covers Bidi Kamgar Nagar and Nilgiri Bagh.
  - **Assignment of Police Personnel, Special Units, and Equipment:**

    - **DCPs manage the deployment of striking forces** within their assigned zones.
    - **State Reserve Police Force (SRPF)** (1-2 companies) and **Quick Response Teams (QRT)** / **Riot Control Police (RCP)** platoons are assigned to higher-risk areas and critical points within the zones, such as Wakadi Barav Bhadrakali, and kept ready for rapid response.
    - **Equipment** like Vajra (riot control vans) and Varun (water cannon vehicles) will be centrally managed and deployed to zones as needed for emergencies.
    -
  - **Zone-Level Communication and Escalation Protocols:**
    - DCPs report to the Commissioner of Police.
    - Dedicated communication channels are established: **Channel 03 for critical main communication** and **Channel 05 for City Traffic Branch communication**.
    - **Wireless sets and walkie-talkies** are provided to officers for real-time coordination and situation assessment within their zones.

Division Level

Each Division Head coordinates crowd control, local deployments, quick response teams, and volunteer liaison in their respective jurisdiction. ACPs oversee specific divisions and supervise police stations within them.

- **Review Past Division-Level Crowd Management Successes and Challenges:**
  - Challenges include **drowning incidents** at immersion sites along the Godavari, Darana, and Valdevi rivers, which span across multiple divisions.
  - **Procession-related accidents and disputes** (e.g., at Kapila Sangam Tapovan in Panchavati, and an assault in Panchavati PS during a procession) highlight the need for strict crowd control and continuous movement.
  - **Noise pollution violations** have been reported in Panchavati and Bhadrakali.
  - The consistent reporting of "nil" for formal volunteer training is a significant challenge across all divisions, placing a greater burden on police for on-site management.

- **Identification of Division-Wise Priority Locations and Pandal Concentrations: Panchavati Division:** Covers 201 large, 562 small, and 35 valuable public mandals, along with household Ganpatis. Key priority locations include Wakadi Barav, Godaghat, Mahsoba Maharaj Patangan, and Kapila Sangam Tapovan.
  - **Nashik Road Division:** Includes Bitco Chowk and Valdevi River as primary procession start/end points and immersion sites.
  - **Ambad Division:** Covers areas like Pavan Nagar, Uttam Nagar, Trimurti Chowk, State Bank Chowk and Nasardi River.
  - **Satpur Division** (likely under Ambad Zone as per the structure): Covers Town Chowky, Mahindra & Mahindra Slum, Swarababa Nagar, Ashoknagar, and Nasardi River immersion site.

- **Allocation of Resources and Volunteers per Division based on Predictive Analytics:**
  - ACPs supervise police stations, inspect immersion ghats, and issue prohibitory orders (CRPC 144) as needed.
  - Manpower allocation for divisions (e.g., Panchavati PS: 3 PIs, 9 PSI/API/ASIs, 64 male police personnel, 17 female police personnel) indicates targeted deployment. External personnel are also requested.
  - Divisions will coordinate **mandal volunteers**, who are expected to assist with crowd control and idol protection, despite the noted lack of formal training.

Police Station Level

Individual police stations are the key micro-level operational units during Ganpati. Police Inspectors (PI) / Senior PI (SPI) are in-charge of their respective police stations.

- **Mapping Local Crowd Movement Patterns and High-Risk Points:**
  - Each mandal's specific address and details are registered at the respective police station.
  - **High-risk areas** identified for increased vigilance within police station limits include:
    - **Adgaon PS:** Bidi Kamgar Nagar, Nilgiri Bagh.
    - **Nashik Road PS:** Bitco Chowk, Jail Road, Sinner Phata.
    - **Upnagar PS:** Devlali Gaon, Datta Mandir.
    - **Deolali Camp PS:** Bhagur.
    - **Ambad PS:** Pavan Nagar, Uttam Nagar, Trimurti Chowk, State Bank Chowk.
    - **Satpur PS:** Town Chowki, Mahindra & Mahindra Slum, Swarbabanagar, Ashoknagar.
    - **Indiranagar PS:** Wadala Gaon.

  - **Religious places along procession routes** (mosques, dargahs, temples) require special attention to prevent communal tensions.
  - **Immersion sites** like Godaghat (Panchavati), Valdevi River (Nashik Road), Nasardi River (Satpur), and Kapila Sangam Tapovan (Panchavati) are high-risk points.

- **Defining Station-Level Tactical Plans for Crowd Control, Traffic Management, Emergency Response, and Volunteer Coordination:**
  - **Crowd Control:** Police personnel (PSI/API/ASI, Constables) are deployed at fixed points, for patrolling, and general bandobast duties. **Barricades** are used at immersion ghats and to block connecting roads to main procession routes.
  - **Traffic Management:** Local police will coordinate with the **City Traffic Branch** to manage local traffic, prevent congestion, and enforce parking restrictions (e.g., no parking within 100 meters of a mandal). **Obstructions** like unauthorized mandaps and banners will be removed. **Vehicle checks** for illicit items and driver sobriety will be conducted.
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  - **Emergency Response:**
    - **Lifeguards (Jal Rakshak)** deployed by NMC at immersion sites with boats for water rescue.
    - **BDDS (Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad)** conducts anti-sabotage checks at crucial locations like bus stands, railway stations, malls, markets, and mandals.
    - **Anti-Terrorism Cells (ATC)** at the police station level carry out counter-terrorism measures and secret patrolling.
    - **Damini Squad / Nirbhaya Squads** (women police) actively patrol crowded and sensitive areas to prevent harassment and ensure safety.

- ■ "**Good Morning Squads**" conduct pre-procession checks of religious sites and public statues.
    - ○ **Volunteer Coordination:** Police stations collect information from mandals regarding their volunteers. Mandals are instructed to appoint **24-hour volunteers for idol protection**. Volunteers are expected to report incidents to the nearest police station or helplines.
- ● **Setting Station Reporting Procedures to Division Heads:**

    - ○ Police Station In-charge Officers (PIs/SPIs) are required to **submit lists of deployed personnel and Bandobast plans to the Control Room and Special Branch**.
    - ○ All **incidents, arrests, and actions taken are documented and reported immediately to superiors**.
    - ○ Daily reports on anti-sabotage checks are submitted.

Recommendations for Dynamic Adjustments During the Festival

Dynamic adjustments are critical for effective response to evolving situations, leveraging real-time monitoring and historical incident triggers.

- **Real-time Monitoring Methods:**

  - **CCTV Surveillance:** The Control Room continuously monitors activities using a dedicated CCTV van and fixed CCTVs.
  - **Drones:** Utilized for videography and photography, especially during processions, to monitor crowd movement and potential incidents.
  - **Physical Patrolling and Fixed Points:** Mobile units, beat marshals, and specialized squads maintain continuous physical presence.
  - **Watch Towers:** Four watch towers staffed with cameramen and armed police are deployed on main immersion routes for elevated surveillance.
  - **Social Media Monitoring:** The Cyber Police Station actively monitors social media for objectionable posts and rumors, with nodal officers tasked for immediate content removal.

- **Historical Incident Triggers and Response Mechanisms for Dynamic Adjustment:**

  - **Overcrowding/Stagnation:** If procession movement halts, the **Striking Force** (5-6 platoons) and **QRT/RCP units** (1 QRT team of 48, 1 RCP team of 60 personnel) are kept reserved at the Police Control Room for immediate deployment. PA systems can be used for public announcements to facilitate movement.
  - **Riot/Disorder:** Vajra (riot control vans) and Varun (water cannon vehicles) are kept fully functional and on standby for rapid deployment. Riot control gear (lathis, shields, helmets, gas guns, grenades) is available for police.
  - **Communal Tensions (especially with Eid-E-Milad):** Prohibiting throwing gulal or firecrackers near religious places of other communities and preventing halts at such locations are key. Social media monitoring is critical for early detection of hate speech.
  - **Drowning Incidents:** Lifeguards are deployed at immersion sites with boats, searchlights, and barricading. An idol donation drive is promoted for safer immersion.
  - **Fire Incidents:** While mandal-level equipment is "nil," the **NMC Fire Department** is the primary responder (inferred). Preventive measures like managing tableau height to avoid electric wires and prohibiting firecrackers are enforced.
  - **Suspects/Threats:** Any suspicious items or unclaimed objects must be reported immediately to **Helpline 112 or Police Control Room 100**. BDDS teams conduct checks.

- **Feedback Loops:** Post-event analysis and debriefing are conducted to analyze experiences, identify shortcomings, and gather suggestions for future improvements, informing subsequent Bandobast planning. The hierarchical reporting structure ensures that information flows upward for decision-making and downward for directives.

Zone-Level Detailed Resource Planning for Nashik Ganpati 2025 Bandobast

The entire Nashik City Police Commissionerate area is divided into two main operational zones, each headed by a Deputy Commissioner of Police (DCP). These DCPs are responsible for operational control, resource coordination, and reporting within their assigned areas.

1. DCP Zone 1: Detailed Resource Allocation and Deployment

Command and Jurisdiction: DCP Zone 1 oversees the **Panchavati Division** and **Sarkarwada Division**. This zone includes the following police stations: Panchavati Police Station, Adgaon Police Station, Mhasrul Police Station, Bhadrakali Police Station, Sarkarwada Police Station, and Mumbai Naka Police Station.

1.1. Personnel Allocation: While specific overall personnel totals per zone are not explicitly provided, based on the police station-level details within Zone 1 for previous years (2024 and others), an estimated deployment is presented. The overall force strength indicated for the entire Commissionerate will be distributed across both zones, with Zone 1 receiving a substantial portion due to its critical procession routes and immersion sites.

Personnel Category	Estimated Allocation for Zone 1 (Minimum from PS Data)	Overall City-Wide Total (for context)
DCPs	1 (Zone Head)	4
ACPs	2 (1 for Panchavati Div., 1 for Sarkarwada Div.)	7-8
Police Inspectors (PIs/SPIs)	~5 (Adgaon: 1, Panchavati: 3, Bhadrakali: 1)	45-53
Police Sub-Inspectors (PSIs/APIs/ASIs)	~20 (Adgaon: 4, Panchavati: 9, Bhadrakali: 7)	75-134
Police Constables (Male)	~134 (Adgaon: 50, Panchavati: 64, Bhadrakali: 20)	1075-1100
Police Constables (Female)	~199 (Adgaon: 12, Panchavati: 17, Bhadrakali: 170)	240-261
Home Guards (Male)	~80 (Adgaon: 20, Bhadrakali: 60)	800-840
Home Guards (Female)	~15 (Bhadrakali: 15)	250-255
New Recruit Police Personnel	Significant numbers will augment forces in this high-crowd zone.	(Supplements overall totals)

Specialized Police Units Deployment within Zone 1:

- **Quick Response Teams (QRT):** At least one QRT team (48 personnel) will be assigned to a critical point within Zone 1, such as **Wakadi Barav Bhadrakali**, for rapid response and patrolling sensitive areas before processions.
- **Riot Control Police (RCP):** Platoons will be kept on standby at central locations or police stations within Zone 1, equipped with lathis, shields, helmets, gas guns, and grenades.

- **Striking Force:** Dedicated platoons from the overall 5-6 platoons will be reserved for immediate deployment to major incidents or volatile areas within this zone.
- **Damini Squad / Nirbhaya Squad:** Female police personnel will actively patrol crowded and sensitive areas like Ramghat, Panchavati Karanja, and market areas to prevent harassment and ensure women's safety.
- **Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad (BDDS):** Teams will conduct anti-sabotage checks at crucial locations such as the main procession routes, major mandals, and market areas.
- **Anti-Terrorism Cells (ATC):** Teams will be active at police station levels within this zone for counter-terrorism measures and confidential patrolling.

1.2. Equipment Allocation for Zone 1:

Equipment Category	Allocation for Zone 1	Purpose
Police Vehicles	Share of 65-67 overall (Police Jeeps, Mobile vehicles)	Rapid deployment, patrolling.
Riot Control Vehicles	Vajra Vahan (riot control vans), Varun Vahan (water cannon vehicles) will be on standby for rapid deployment in emergencies.	Crowd dispersal, riot control.
Riot Gear	Lathis, shields, helmets, gas guns, gas grenades, and rifles	For RCP, QRT, and Striking Force.
Communication Devices	**Walkie-talkies** for officers, **Wireless sets** for patrolling vehicles and immersion sites, **Megaphones/PA systems** for public announcements.	Real-time coordination, public instructions.
Surveillance Equipment	Allocation of CCTV vans, drones, and **four watch towers** along the main immersion route (Perimeter 01).	Real-time crowd monitoring, incident detection.
Immersion Site Specific	**Searchlights, barricading, ropes, lifeguards, and boats** will be arranged at immersion ghats in Panchavati.	Safety, rescue operations at ghats.

1.3. Key High-Risk Locations and Special Arrangements within Zone 1:

- **Main Procession Route (Perimeter 01):**
  - **Route:** From **Wakadi Barav (Bhadrakali PS limits)** to **Mahsoba Maharaj Patangan (Panchavati PS limits)**, passing through Chowk Mandai, Badshahi Corner, Gadge Maharaj Putala, Main Road, Dhumal Point, Sangli Bank Signal, Meher Signal, Ashok Stambh, Ravivar Karanja, Malegaon Stand, Panchavati Karanja, and Godaghat.
  - **Special Arrangements:** This 3.5 km route experiences peak crowds of **8,000 to 10,000 people** from 3:00 PM to 9:00 PM on immersion day. **Four watch towers** will be strategically placed here, manned by cameramen and armed police constables for elevated surveillance. **Dedicated traffic police** teams will ensure continuous movement of tableaux and prevent congestion.
- **Major Immersion Sites:**

- ○ **Mahsoba Patangan (Panchavati), Godaghat (Panchavati), Kapila Sangam Tapovan:** These sites are consistently identified as high-risk areas prone to high density and incidents like drowning.
  - ○ **Special Arrangements: Lifeguards (Jal Rakshak)**, searchlights, barricading, and boats will be deployed by the Municipal Corporation in coordination with the police. Strict barricading will control crowd flow for safety.
- ● **Sensitive/High-Risk Areas:**
  - ○ **Bidi Kamgar Nagar, Nilgiri Bagh (Adgaon); Dudhbazar, Kathwada, Old Nashik, Shalimar, Ga.Ma. Putala, Trivandha, Badi Darga, B.D. Bhalekar Maidan (Bhadrakali PS areas); Wadala Naka, Raviwar Karanja, Ashok Stambh, Meher Signal, CBS Signal, Malegaon Stand, Peth Road, Sardar Chowk, Bharat Nagar (other identified high-risk locations).**
  - ○ **Special Arrangements:** Increased vigilance, **secret bandobast** by the Special Branch, and patrols by **"Ganesh Good Morning Squads"** to prevent untoward incidents at religious sites and public statues. Coinciding **Eid-E-Milad** celebrations necessitate enhanced security to prevent communal tensions.

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2. DCP Zone 2: Detailed Resource Allocation and Deployment

Command and Jurisdiction: DCP Zone 2 oversees the **Ambad Division** and **Nashik Road Division**. This zone includes the following police stations: Ambad Police Station, Indiranagar Police Station, Satpur Police Station, Upnagar Police Station, Nashik Road Police Station, and Deolali Camp Police Station.

2.1. Personnel Allocation: As with Zone 1, specific overall personnel totals per zone are not explicitly provided. Zone 2 will receive the remaining general police force, Home Guards, and specialized units from the overall Commissionerate totals after Zone 1's allocations, ensuring comprehensive coverage for its critical areas.

Personnel Category	Estimated Allocation for Zone 2 (Remainder from City-Wide Totals & other PSs)	Overall City-Wide Total (for context)
DCPs	1 (Zone Head)	4
ACPs	2 (1 for Ambad Div., 1 for Nashik Road Div.)	7-8
Police Inspectors (PIs/SPIs)	Remaining PIs from total (e.g., 1 per PS in Zone 2, plus floating)	45-53
Police Sub-Inspectors (PSIs/APIs/ASIs)	Remaining PSIs from total (distributed across PSs in Zone 2)	75-134
Police Constables (Male)	Remaining Male PCs from total (distributed across PSs in Zone 2)	1075-1100
Police Constables (Female)	Remaining Female PCs from total (distributed across PSs in Zone 2)	240-261
Home Guards (Male)	Remaining Male HGs from total (distributed across PSs in Zone 2)	800-840
Home Guards (Female)	Remaining Female HGs from total (distributed across PSs in Zone 2)	250-255
New Recruit Police Personnel	Significant numbers will augment forces in this zone.	(Supplements overall totals)

Specialized Police Units Deployment within Zone 2:

- **Riot Control Police (RCP):** Platoons will be kept on standby at police stations within Zone 2, equipped with riot control gear.
- **Striking Force:** Dedicated platoons will be reserved for immediate deployment to major incidents within this zone.
- **Damini Squad / Nirbhaya Squad:** Will actively patrol crowded areas within this zone, including Nashik Road, Satpur, Ambad, and Upnagar, to prevent harassment.
- **Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad (BDDS):** Teams will conduct anti-sabotage checks at crucial locations such as Bitco Chowk, Jail Road, Satpur, and relevant markets.
- **Anti-Terrorism Cells (ATC):** Teams will be active at police station levels within this zone for counter-terrorism measures.

2.2. Equipment Allocation for Zone 2:

Equipment Category	Allocation for Zone 2	Purpose
Police Vehicles	Share of 65-67 overall (Police Jeeps, Mobile vehicles)	Rapid deployment, patrolling.
Riot Control Vehicles	Vajra Vahan (riot control vans), Varun Vahan (water cannon vehicles) will be on standby.	Crowd dispersal, riot control.
Riot Gear	Lathis, shields, helmets, gas guns, gas grenades, and rifles	For RCP and Striking Force.
Communication Devices	**Walkie-talkies** for officers, **Wireless sets** for patrolling vehicles and immersion sites, **Megaphones/PA systems** for public announcements.	Real-time coordination, public instructions.
Surveillance Equipment	Allocation of CCTV vans, drones, and fixed CCTV cameras.	Real-time crowd monitoring, incident detection.
Immersion Site Specific	Searchlights, barricading, ropes, lifeguards, and boats will be arranged at immersion ghats in Valdevi River and Nasardi River.	Safety, rescue operations at ghats.

2.3. Key High-Risk Locations and Special Arrangements within Zone 2:

- **Main Procession Route (Perimeter 02):**
    - **Route:** From **Bitco Chowk (Nashik Road PS limits)** to **Valdevi River (Upnagar PS limits)**, including Anjuman Gosavi Wadi, Anjuman School, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar statue, Shivaji statue (Chowk), M G Road, Muktidham, Satkar Point, Vihitgaon Corner, and Mahatma Gandhi statue Deolali village.
    - **Special Arrangements:** This 3 km route anticipates **5,000 to 6,000 people** from 11:30 AM to 2:00 PM on immersion day. **Dedicated traffic police** teams will manage flow and prevent blockages.
- **Major Immersion Sites:**
    - **Valdevi River (Nashik Road) and Nasardi River (Satpur):** These are key immersion points.
    - **Special Arrangements:** Lifeguards, searchlights, barricades, and boats will be arranged in coordination with the Municipal Corporation.
- **Sensitive/High-Risk Areas:**
    - **Bitco Chowk, Jail Road, Sinner Phata (Nashik Road); Devlali Gaon, Datta Mandir (Upnagar); Bhagur (De. Camp); Pavan Nagar, Uttam Nagar, Trimurti Chowk, State Bank Chowk (Ambad); Town Chowky, Mahindra & Mahindra Slum, Swarbabanagar, Ashoknagar (Satpur); Wadala Gaon (Indiranagar).**
    - **Special Arrangements:** Increased patrols and vigilance due to higher population density or past incidents. Regular pre-event checks by **"Good Morning Squads"** at religious sites and public statues to prevent incidents.

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3. Coordination Mechanisms

3.1. Intra-Zone Coordination (within each DCP Zone):

- **Division Heads:** Each Division Head (ACP) within a zone coordinates crowd control, local deployments, and quick response teams for their respective police stations.
- **Police Station-Level Execution:** Individual police stations act as micro-level operational units, responsible for managing local crowd gatherings, traffic, and acting as first responders for incidents within their limits.
- **Dedicated Communication Channels:** Within each zone, police officers will utilize **walkie-talkies** and **wireless sets** for real-time coordination and situation assessment, leveraging a robust wireless communication system.

3.2. Inter-Zone Coordination (between DCP Zone 1 and Zone 2):

- **DCP-Level Oversight:** The two DCPs will coordinate closely, reporting directly to the Commissioner of Police. They will manage resource sharing and re-deployment based on evolving ground realities across the city.
- **Central Control Room:** The **Police Control Room (Niyantran Kaksh)** serves as the central hub, continuously monitoring all activities and calls from both zones. It is authorized to deploy additional manpower from reserve forces and direct specialized units like QRT/RCP as needed, ensuring a unified response across the city.
- **City Traffic Branch:** This dedicated unit manages traffic across major routes city-wide, including both procession perimeters, preventing congestion and coordinating diversions that may affect both zones.

3.3. Coordination with Commissioner's Office:

- **Overall Command:** The **Commissioner of Police (CP)** holds ultimate authority, overseeing the entire Bandobast planning and execution, making strategic decisions, and managing overall resource allocation.
- **Direct Reporting Lines:** Clear reporting lines are established from police stations → division heads → **DCP zones** → **Commissioner**, ensuring timely updates on incidents, deployments, and security situations.
- **Special Branch / Intelligence Personnel:** Headed by a DCP, this unit provides intelligence gathering and social media monitoring across the entire city, feeding critical information to the Commissioner and relevant DCPs for proactive measures and rumor control.
- **Inter-Agency Meetings:** The Commissioner's office facilitates regular coordination meetings with the **Nashik Municipal Corporation (NMC)**, Regional Transport Office (RTO), Home Guard, Civil Defense, Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB), Fire Department, Health Department, Ganesh Mandal officials, Peace Committee members, and Muslim religious leaders. These meetings ensure seamless operations and address logistical requirements for both zones.

This structured approach ensures that resources are allocated strategically and command is effectively distributed, enabling a coherent and adaptive response to the complexities of the Ganpati Utsav in Nashik City.

The Ganpati Utsav 2025 Bandobast Plan for Nashik City is a comprehensive framework designed to ensure the safe and peaceful observance of the festival, drawing on established protocols and historical data from previous years. The Nashik Police structure divides the city into two main DCP Zones, each further broken down into Divisions, under which individual Police Stations operate as key micro-level units. The overall plan aims to maintain law and order, manage crowds, ensure public safety, coordinate multi-agency responses, and prevent communal tensions, particularly given the concurrent celebration of Eid-E-Milad.

Below are the tactical operational plans for each division, detailing mandal and immersion site assignments, volunteer integration, security challenges and mitigation, and traffic management specifics.

DCP Zone 1 Divisions

DCP Zone 1 oversees the **Panchavati Division** and **Sarkarwada Division**, with each headed by a Deputy Commissioner of Police responsible for operational control and coordination within their zones.

1. Panchavati Division

The Panchavati Division includes the **Panchavati Police Station**, **Adgaon Police Station**, and **Mhasrul Police Station**.

- **Mandal-wise and Immersion Site Assignments:**

  - **Ganesh Mandals**: This division hosts numerous public Ganesh mandals. **Nandur (Mohsoba Maharaj Sevabhavi Sanstha)** and **Adgaon (Mahalakshmi Biroba Mitra Mandal)** are specifically noted for attracting **300 to 400 people**. Major spots like **Panchavati Karanja, Malegaon Stand, and Sardar Chowk** see **100 to 150 people daily** during idol installation.
  - **Immersion Sites (Visarjan Ghats)**: Key immersion points include **Mahsoba Patangan (Panchavati)**, **Godaghat (Panchavati)**, and **Kapila Sangam Tapovan**. Other notable sites are Ambad, Someshwar, Navshya Ganpati, Anjanvali, Chopda Lawns, Gharpure Ghat, Ramwadi Pul, and Nandur Naka.
  - **Procession Routes**: **Perimeter 01**, a primary immersion route of approximately 3.5 km, leads to Mahsoba Maharaj Patangan (Panchavati Police Station limits), starting from Wakadi Barav (Bhadrakali PS limits). Key points include Chowk Mandai, Badshahi Corner, Gadge Maharaj Putala, Main Road, Dhumal Point, Sangli Bank, Meher Signal, Ashok Stambh, Ravivar Karanja, and Malegaon Stand, Panchavati Karanja.
- **Volunteer Integration and Their Roles:**

  - Mandal organizers are instructed to appoint **24-hour volunteers** for idol protection. Volunteers are expected to wear identity cards.
  - Their roles include **basic crowd guidance**, ensuring general order, **rudimentary fire safety** (e.g., sand/water buckets), preventing traffic obstruction, and **reporting incidents to police**.
  - **Critical Gap**: A significant and consistent weakness is the **lack of formal "volunteer registration and training"**, which is repeatedly reported as "nil" across police station reports for 2019, 2021, 2023, 2024, and 2025. This implies a fundamental lack of formal preparedness for crisis situations among volunteers.

- **Specific Security Challenges and Mitigation Plans:**

  - **Past Incidents**:
    - **Drowning Incidents**: Drowning is a recurring risk, with fatalities reported at **Godavari River** (Panchavati PS) in 2017, 2019, and **Gangaghat (Panchavati)** in 2023.
    - **Crowd Disturbance**: A crowd disturbance occurred at **Kapila Sangam Tapovan (Panchavati)** in 2018 due to illegal gathering, pushing/shoving, and shouting, violating prohibitory orders.
    - **Assault**: An incident of assault involving a knife occurred in **Panchavati PS** during a procession in 2022 due to a dispute over procession movement.
    - **Noise Pollution**: Violations related to excessive noise from loudspeakers/DJs were registered in Panchavati in 2016 and 2017.
  - **Sensitive/High-Risk Areas**: **Bidi Kamgar Nagar and Nilgiri Bagh (Adgaon)**, along with **Pavan Nagar, Uttam Nagar, Trimurti Chowk, and State Bank Chowk (Ambad)** are identified for increased vigilance. Religious places along procession routes also require special attention.
  - **Mitigation Plans**:
    - **Immersion Site Safety**: **Lifeguards (Jal Rakshak)** are deployed at immersion sites with **boats for water rescue**, coordinated with the Municipal Corporation. **Searchlights, barricading, and ropes** are also arranged. An **idol donation drive** is promoted to encourage immersion in designated safe areas.
    - **Crowd Control**: **Continuous procession movement** is strictly enforced to avoid congestion, tension, and potential incidents.
    - **Surveillance**: **Watch Towers** are deployed on main procession routes, manned by cameramen with binoculars and armed police constables for elevated monitoring. **CCTV vans and drones** are also utilized.
    - **Rapid Response**: **Quick Response Teams (QRT)** and **Riot Control Police (RCP)** units, fully equipped, are kept ready for rapid deployment to volatile areas. **Striking Force** teams are reserved at the Control Room for immediate deployment. **Vajra Vahan (riot control vehicles)** and **Varun Vahan (water cannon vehicles)** are on standby.
    - **Rumor Control**: The **Cyber Police Station** actively monitors social media for objectionable posts to prevent rumors and communal disharmony.
- **Traffic Management Specifics:**

  - **Road Closures and Diversions**: Perimeter 01 (Bhadrakali to Panchavati) will experience **heavy restrictions or closures**. Traffic is expected to be diverted, although specific alternate routes are not detailed.
  - **Timings**: The main procession on the Bhadrakali PS route typically starts at **11:00 AM**, with peak crowds of **8,000 to 10,000 people from 3:00 PM to 9:00 PM**.
  - **Barricading**: Strategically placed **barricades** will manage crowds at immersion ghats and block connecting roads to main procession routes.
  - **Obstruction Clearance**: Unauthorized mandaps, banners, hoardings, or flags obstructing traffic flow will be promptly removed.
  - **Parking**: **Strictly prohibited along all procession routes** and within **100 meters of a Ganpati mandal**. Abandoned vehicles will be removed.
  - **Vehicle Protocols**: Drivers are **strictly monitored for alcohol consumption**. All procession vehicles undergo **thorough checks for illicit items** (sticks, stones, bricks, acid bulbs, explosives).

- ○ **Noise Control**: Strict adherence to **noise pollution rules** is mandated, with specific decibel limits and time restrictions (prohibited from **10:00 PM to 6:00 AM**). The use of **laser beam lights is prohibited** due to eye injury risks.
- ○ **Inter-Community Harmony**: Processions are strictly instructed **not to throw gulal or firecrackers near religious places of other communities** and **must not halt at such locations**.

2. Sarkarwada Division

The Sarkarwada Division includes the **Bhadrakali Police Station**, **Sarkarwada Police Station**, and **Mumbai Naka Police Station**.

- ● **Mandal-wise and Immersion Site Assignments:**

  - ○ **Ganesh Mandals**: This division is home to many of the city's 790 public Ganesh mandals.
  - ○ **Immersion Sites**: While specific immersion sites within Sarkarwada are not detailed, the primary **Perimeter 01 procession route originates within Bhadrakali PS limits** and leads to immersion sites primarily in the Panchavati Division.
  - ○ **Procession Routes**: **Perimeter 01** starts from **Wakadi Barav (Bhadrakali PS limits)** and is a primary focus for this division.
- ● **Volunteer Integration and Their Roles:**

  - ○ Volunteers from mandals in this division are expected to fulfill the same roles as described for Panchavati Division, focusing on idol protection, basic crowd guidance, and reporting incidents.
  - ○ **Critical Gap**: The consistent lack of formal volunteer registration and training is also prevalent in this division.
- ● **Specific Security Challenges and Mitigation Plans:**

  - ○ **Past Incidents**:
    - ■ **Noise Pollution**: Noise pollution violations from loudspeakers/DJs were registered in Bhadrakali in 2018.
  - ○ **Sensitive/High-Risk Areas**: **Dudhbazar, Kathwada, Old Nashik, Shalimar, Ga.Ma. Putala, Trivandha, Badi Darga, and B.D. Bhalekar Maidan** within Bhadrakali PS limits are identified as sensitive. Religious places along procession routes require monitoring.
  - ○ **Mitigation Plans**: Similar to Panchavati, these include **robust police deployment**, utilization of **QRT/RCP units**, **social media monitoring**, and **strict enforcement of noise regulations**. **"Good Morning Squads"** will conduct pre-procession checks of temples, mosques, and national leaders' statues.
- ● **Traffic Management Specifics:**

  - ○ **Road Closures and Diversions**: The **Perimeter 01** route will be subject to closures or heavy restrictions, originating in this division.
  - ○ **Timings**: The main procession on the Bhadrakali PS route typically runs from **3:00 PM to 9:00 PM**, experiencing peak crowds of **8,000 to 10,000 people**.
  - ○ **General Traffic Controls**: All general traffic controls mentioned for Panchavati (barricading, obstruction clearance, parking prohibitions, vehicle checks,

continuous movement, driver monitoring, noise control) apply to this division's sections of the procession route.

DCP Zone 2 Divisions

DCP Zone 2 oversees the **Ambad Division** and **Nashik Road Division**, with each headed by a Deputy Commissioner of Police responsible for operational control and coordination within their zones.

3. Ambad Division

The Ambad Division includes the **Ambad Police Station**, **Indiranagar Police Station**, and **Satpur Police Station**.

- **Mandal-wise and Immersion Site Assignments:**

  - **Ganesh Mandals**: This division also includes various public mandals. **Konark Nagar** is mentioned as an area with larger mandals, attracting **300 to 400 people**.
  - **Immersion Sites**: Key immersion points include **Nasardi River (Satpur)** and Ambad.
  - **Procession Routes**: While no major primary routes like Perimeter 01 or 02 are specifically assigned to this division as starting points, local processions leading to immersion sites within or near the division would be managed.
- **Volunteer Integration and Their Roles:**

  - Volunteer roles and the consistent lack of formal training are similar to those described for other divisions.
- **Specific Security Challenges and Mitigation Plans:**

  - **Sensitive/High-Risk Areas**: **Pavan Nagar, Uttam Nagar, Trimurti Chowk, State Bank Chowk (Ambad)**, and **Town Chowky, Mahindra & Mahindra Slum, Swarababa Nagar, Ashoknagar (Satpur)**, and **Wadala Gaon (Indiranagar)** are identified as sensitive.
  - **Mitigation Plans**: **Increased vigilance and patrolling** in sensitive areas. Deployment of **specialized police units** as a deterrent and for rapid response. The **BDDS** conducts anti-sabotage checks in crowded places like malls and markets within the division.
- **Traffic Management Specifics:**

  - While no specific main procession routes are detailed for this division, local **traffic management will involve barricading**, **obstruction clearance**, and **parking prohibitions** as required around mandals and local immersion points.
  - The City Traffic Branch provides independent teams for traffic control in congested areas within this division.

4. Nashik Road Division

The Nashik Road Division includes the **Upnagar Police Station**, **Nashik Road Police Station**, and **Deolali Camp Police Station**.

- **Mandal-wise and Immersion Site Assignments:**

- **Ganesh Mandals**: This division includes numerous public mandals. Many mandals in the Nashik Road PS jurisdiction for 2025 indicate that **no arrival or immersion processions are applicable for them**, suggesting localized or internal management for those mandals.
  - **Immersion Sites**: Key immersion points include **Valdevi River (Nashik Road/Upnagar)** and **Darana River (Nashik Road/Deolali Camp)**. Other sites like Lakhalgaon, Sansari Village - Darana River, and Bhagur - Darana River are also mentioned.
  - **Procession Routes**: **Perimeter 02**, a secondary immersion route of approximately 3 km, begins at **Bitco Chowk (Nashik Road PS limits)** and concludes at the **Valdevi River (Upnagar PS limits)**. Key points include Anjuman Gosavi Wadi, Anjuman School, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar statue, Shivaji statue (Chowk), M G Road, Muktidham, Satkar Point, Vihitgaon Corner, and Mahatma Gandhi statue Deolali village.
- **Volunteer Integration and Their Roles:**

  - Volunteer roles and the consistent **lack of formal training** are similar to those described for other divisions.
- **Specific Security Challenges and Mitigation Plans:**

  - **Past Incidents**:
    - **Drowning Incidents**: Drowning incidents were recorded in **Darana and Valdevi rivers** during Ganesh immersions in 2017 and 2020.
    - **Vehicle Accidents**: An accidental death occurred in 2021 due to negligent driving of a mini-truck.
  - **Sensitive/High-Risk Areas**: **Bitco Chowk, Jail Road, Sinner Phata (Nashik Road)**, and **Devlali Gaon, Datta Mandir (Upnagar)**, and **Bhagur (De. Camp)** are identified as sensitive localities.
  - **Mitigation Plans**: **Lifeguards and rescue arrangements** are crucial at immersion sites. **Thorough vehicle checks** for illicit items and **driver monitoring** are emphasized to prevent accidents. **Police presence and rapid response teams** are deployed for law and order.
- **Traffic Management Specifics:**

  - **Road Closures and Diversions**: Perimeter 02 (Bitco Chowk to Valdevi River) will be subject to closures or heavy restrictions.
  - **Timings**: These routes experience peak crowds of **5,000 to 6,000 people from 11:30 AM to 2:00 PM**. **Smaller processions from village premises** are often scheduled between **6:00 AM and 11:00 AM**.
  - **General Traffic Controls**: All general traffic controls mentioned for other divisions (barricading, obstruction clearance, parking prohibitions, vehicle checks, continuous movement, driver monitoring, noise control) apply to this division's sections of the procession route.

Zone Boundaries Description

As a text-based AI, I cannot provide visual maps. However, based on the Nashik Police organizational structure and geographical descriptions in the sources, the zone and division boundaries can be described as follows:

- **DCP Zone 1**: This zone generally covers the **central and northern parts of Nashik City**.

    - **Panchavati Division**: Encompasses the areas covered by **Panchavati, Adgaon, and Mhasrul Police Stations**. This includes key festival areas like Mahsoba Patangan, Godaghat, and Kapila Sangam Tapovan, and the northern stretches of the Godavari River. The **Perimeter 01 procession route** is central to this division's operations, extending from Bhadrakali towards Panchavati.
    - **Sarkarwada Division**: Comprises the jurisdictions of **Bhadrakali, Sarkarwada, and Mumbai Naka Police Stations**. This division is crucial as the **Perimeter 01 procession route originates within its Bhadrakali PS limits**, making it a primary point of crowd aggregation at the start of the main immersion.
- **DCP Zone 2**: This zone primarily covers the **southern and eastern parts of Nashik City**.

    - **Ambad Division**: Includes the areas under **Ambad, Indiranagar, and Satpur Police Stations**. This division features immersion sites like the Nasardi River (Satpur) and covers areas with significant slum populations identified as sensitive.
    - **Nashik Road Division**: Covers the jurisdictions of **Upnagar, Nashik Road, and Deolali Camp Police Stations**. This division is key for the **Perimeter 02 procession route**, which starts at Bitco Chowk (Nashik Road PS limits) and ends at Valdevi River (Upnagar PS limits). It also includes the Darana River, a site of past drowning incidents.

General Considerations for all Divisions

- **Manpower**: Overall Bandobast relies on a significant deployment of police personnel (DCPs, ACPs, PIs, PSIs, Constables) augmented by Home Guards and SRPF.
- **Communication**: A **fully functional wireless communication system** with dedicated channels (Channel 05 for Traffic, Channel 03 for main communication) and **walkie-talkies** for officers is in place. Public Address (PA) Systems are used along main procession routes for announcements.
- **Critical Gaps**: A consistent and significant gap identified across all divisions is the **lack of self-security measures (e.g., CCTV, fire extinguishing equipment)** by most mandals, and the **absence of formal volunteer registration and training**. This places a substantial burden on the police force for localized incident response.

The Ganpati Utsav 2025 in Nashik City is planned to be a 10-day festival from September 7 to September 17, 2025, with the main idol immersion (Anant Chaturdashi) on September 17, 2025. This plan also accounts for the potential coincidence with Eid-e-Milad, requiring joint coordination. The Nashik Police Commissioner oversees the entire Bandobast planning and execution, with strategic decisions, resource allocation, and inter-agency coordination handled at this top level.

The city's police structure is divided into two main zones: DCP Zone 1 and DCP Zone 2, each headed by a Deputy Commissioner of Police (DCP) responsible for operational control and coordination of divisions and stations within their zones. Below these zones are divisions, each coordinating crowd control, local deployments, quick response teams, and volunteer liaison. Individual police stations act as the key micro-level operational units.

Across all stations, certain general protocols apply:

- **Overall Manpower:** Total deployment for Visarjan includes approximately 4 DCPs, 7-8 ACPs, 45-53 PIs, 75-134 PSI/API/ASIs, 1075-1100 male police personnel, 240-261 female police personnel, 800-840 male Home Guards, 250-255 female Home Guards, and 1-2 companies of SRPF.
- **Communication:** A fully functional wireless communication system is in place, with dedicated channels for critical messages (Channel 03) and City Traffic Branch communications (Channel 05). Police officers are provided with walkie-talkies. Public Address (PA) Systems are used on main procession routes for announcements. Emergency helplines (112, 100) are widely publicized. Social media is continuously monitored by the Cyber Police Station to prevent rumor-mongering.
- **Rapid Response Teams (RRTs):** SRPF, Quick Response Teams (QRT), Riot Control Police (RCP), and Striking Force units are kept ready for rapid deployment. Vajra (riot control) and Varun (water cannon) vehicles are on standby.
- **Volunteer Challenges:** A consistent and significant gap is the **lack of formal volunteer registration and training** across most police station reports for 2025 and previous years. Additionally, **most mandals lack fire extinguishing equipment and general security systems**. This places a significant burden on the police force for on-site safety and crowd management.

Station-Wise Micro Bandobast Plans

DCP Zone 1: Panchavati Division

1. Panchavati Police Station

- **Jurisdiction:** Includes Mahsoba Maharaj Patangan and Godaghat (major immersion sites). Kapila Sangam Tapovan is another immersion site. Contains key points like Panchavati Karanja, Malegaon Stand, and Sardar Chowk.
- **Local Crowd Density Forecasts & Control Points:**
  - **Godaghat (High Density):** Anticipates very large crowds; a site of significant drowning incidents.
  - **Panchavati Karanja, Malegaon Stand, Sardar Chowk (Medium Density):** See 100 to 150 people daily during idol installation.
  - **Procession Route (Perimeter 01):** Receives peak crowds of 8,000 to 10,000 people from 3:00 PM to 9:00 PM during immersion day.

- **Control Points:** Barricades at immersion ghats and connecting roads. Watch towers along main procession routes for elevated surveillance.
- **Traffic Diversion & Parking Restrictions:**
  - **Perimeter 01 Route:** Heavy restrictions/closures from Wakadi Barav to Mahsoba Maharaj Patangan, including Chowk Mandai, Kadri Market, Phule Mandai, Abdul Hamid Chowk, Badshahi Corner, Gadge Maharaj Putala, Main Road, Dhumal Point, Sangli Bank Signal, Meher Signal, Ashok Stambh, Ravivar Karanja, Malegaon Stand, Panchavati Karanja, and Godaghat.
  - **Parking Restrictions:** Strictly prohibited along procession routes and within 100 meters of Ganesh mandals. Abandoned vehicles to be removed.
- **Emergency Response & Lifeguard Deployments:**
  - **Lifeguards:** Deployed by NMC at Godaghat and other immersion sites.
  - **Fire:** Mandal-level equipment consistently "nil"; reliance on NMC fire services.
  - **RRTs:** QRT/RCP units kept ready for rapid deployment. Striking Force available from Control Room.
- **Coordination with Mandal Volunteers & Communication Flow:**
  - **Volunteer Roles:** Mandals appoint 24-hour volunteers for idol protection and basic crowd guidance.
  - **Reporting:** Volunteers to report incidents to nearest PS, Helpline 112, or Control Room 100.
  - **Gap:** Formal volunteer training consistently "nil".
  - **Communication Flow to Division:** PI/SPI (in-charge) reports to ACP (Division Head), then to DCP Zone, and finally to the Commissioner.

2. Adgaon Police Station

- **Jurisdiction:** Includes Bidi Kamgar Nagar and Nilgiri Bagh (sensitive areas).
- **Local Crowd Density Forecasts & Control Points:**
  - **Mandal-Level:** Some larger mandals attract 300-400 people.
  - **Sensitive Areas:** Bidi Kamgar Nagar, Nilgiri Bagh require increased vigilance.
- **Traffic Diversion & Parking Restrictions:**
  - General traffic management plans apply, with barricading and obstruction clearance as needed. Parking restrictions apply.
- **Emergency Response & Lifeguard Deployments:**
  - General RRTs (SRPF, QRT/RCP) from central reserves are available. No specific immersion sites mentioned for direct lifeguard deployment within this PS.
- **Coordination with Mandal Volunteers & Communication Flow:**
  - **Volunteer Strength:** Police strength includes 20 male Home Guards. Mandals recruit their own volunteers.
  - **Gap:** Formal volunteer training "nil".
  - **Communication Flow to Division:** Same as Panchavati PS.

3. Mhasrul Police Station

- **Jurisdiction:** Listed under Panchavati Division.
- **Micro-Plan:** General Bandobast measures apply for local crowd management, traffic, and emergency response, aligning with city-wide protocols for mandals and local gatherings. Specific details on crowd density, traffic, or emergency assets are not provided in the sources for this station.
- **Coordination:** Part of Panchavati Division's reporting structure to DCP Zone 1.

DCP Zone 1: Sarkarwada Division

4. Bhadrakali Police Station

- **Jurisdiction:** Includes Wakadi Barav (start of Perimeter 01 procession route). Sensitive areas: Dudhbazar, Kathwada, Old Nashik, Shalimar, Ga.Ma. Putala, Trivandha, Badi Darga, B.D. Bhalekar Maidan.
- **Local Crowd Density Forecasts & Control Points:**
  - **Perimeter 01 Route:** Experiences peak crowds of **8,000 to 10,000 people** from 3:00 PM to 9:00 PM during immersion day.
  - **Sensitive Areas:** Require increased vigilance.
  - **Control Points:** Barricades and watch towers along procession routes.
- **Traffic Diversion & Parking Restrictions:**
  - **Perimeter 01 Route:** Heavy restrictions/closures along the route to Panchavati PS.
  - **Parking Restrictions:** Apply city-wide.
- **Emergency Response & Lifeguard Deployments:**
  - **RRTs:** QRT teams assigned to critical points like Wakdi Barav Bhadrakali on the main procession route.
  - **Police Personnel:** External bandobast requested includes 1 PI, 7 PSI/API/ASIs, 20 male police personnel, 170 female police personnel (potential typo), 60 male Home Guards, and 15 female Home Guards.
- **Coordination with Mandal Volunteers & Communication Flow:**
  - **Volunteer Roles:** Mandals appoint volunteers for idol protection and crowd guidance.
  - **Gap:** Formal volunteer training "nil".
  - **Communication Flow to Division:** Same as Panchavati PS.

5. Sarkarwada Police Station

- **Jurisdiction:** Listed under Sarkarwada Division. Submits 10-year information for Ganpati 2025.
- **Micro-Plan:** General Bandobast measures apply for local crowd management, traffic, and emergency response, aligning with city-wide protocols for mandals and local gatherings. No specific crowd density or sensitive areas mentioned for this PS in the sources beyond general divisional responsibility.
- **Coordination:** Part of Sarkarwada Division's reporting structure to DCP Zone 1.

6. Mumbai Naka Police Station

- **Jurisdiction:** Listed under Sarkarwada Division.
- **Micro-Plan:** General Bandobast measures apply. No specific details found in sources.
- **Coordination:** Part of Sarkarwada Division's reporting structure to DCP Zone 1.

DCP Zone 2: Ambad Division

7. Ambad Police Station

- **Jurisdiction:** Includes Pavan Nagar, Uttam Nagar, Trimurti Chowk, State Bank Chowk (sensitive areas). Also listed as an immersion site.
- **Local Crowd Density Forecasts & Control Points:**
  - **Sensitive Areas:** Pavan Nagar, Uttam Nagar, Trimurti Chowk, State Bank Chowk require increased vigilance.
- **Traffic Diversion & Parking Restrictions:**

- General traffic management plans apply, with barricading and obstruction clearance. Parking restrictions apply.
- **Emergency Response & Lifeguard Deployments:**
  - As an immersion site, lifeguards would be deployed by NMC.
  - General RRTs (SRPF, QRT/RCP) from central reserves are available.
- **Coordination with Mandal Volunteers & Communication Flow:**
  - **Volunteer Roles:** Mandals appoint volunteers for idol protection and crowd guidance.
  - **Gap:** Formal volunteer training "nil".
  - **Communication Flow to Division:** PI/SPI (in-charge) reports to ACP (Division Head), then to DCP Zone, and finally to the Commissioner.

8. Indiranagar Police Station

- **Jurisdiction:** Includes Wadala Gaon (sensitive area).
- **Micro-Plan:** General Bandobast measures apply for local crowd management, traffic, and emergency response. Sensitive areas require increased vigilance.
- **Coordination:** Part of Ambad Division's reporting structure to DCP Zone 2.

9. Satpur Police Station

- **Jurisdiction:** Includes Nasardi River (immersion site). Sensitive areas: Town Chowky, Mahindra & Mahindra Slum, Swarbabanagar, Ashoknagar.
- **Local Crowd Density Forecasts & Control Points:**
  - **Sensitive Areas:** Town Chowky, Mahindra & Mahindra Slum, Swarbabanagar, Ashoknagar require increased vigilance.
- **Traffic Diversion & Parking Restrictions:**
  - General traffic management plans apply, with barricading and obstruction clearance. Parking restrictions apply.
- **Emergency Response & Lifeguard Deployments:**
  - As an immersion site, lifeguards would be deployed by NMC at Nasardi River.
  - General RRTs (SRPF, QRT/RCP) from central reserves are available.
- **Coordination with Mandal Volunteers & Communication Flow:**
  - **Volunteer Roles:** Mandals appoint volunteers for idol protection and crowd guidance.
  - **Gap:** Formal volunteer training "nil".
  - **Communication Flow to Division:** Same as Ambad PS.

DCP Zone 2: Nashik Road Division

10. Upnagar Police Station

- **Jurisdiction:** Valdevi River (immersion site, end of Perimeter 02 procession route). Sensitive areas: Devlali Gaon, Datta Mandir.
- **Local Crowd Density Forecasts & Control Points:**
  - **Procession Route (Perimeter 02):** Sees 5,000 to 6,000 people from 11:30 AM to 2:00 PM during immersion day.
  - **Sensitive Areas:** Devlali Gaon, Datta Mandir require increased vigilance.
- **Traffic Diversion & Parking Restrictions:**
  - **Perimeter 02 Route:** Heavy restrictions/closures from Bitco Chowk (Nashik Road PS) to Valdevi River.
  - **Parking Restrictions:** Apply city-wide.

- **Emergency Response & Lifeguard Deployments:**
  - As an immersion site, lifeguards would be deployed by NMC at Valdevi River.
  - General RRTs (SRPF, QRT/RCP) from central reserves are available.
- **Coordination with Mandal Volunteers & Communication Flow:**
  - **Volunteer Roles:** Mandals appoint volunteers for idol protection and crowd guidance.
  - **Gap:** Formal volunteer training "nil".
  - **Communication Flow to Division:** PI/SPI (in-charge) reports to ACP (Division Head), then to DCP Zone, and finally to the Commissioner.

11. Nashik Road Police Station

- **Jurisdiction:** Bitco Chowk (start of Perimeter 02 procession route). Sensitive areas: Bitco Chowk, Jail Road, Sinner Phata. Darana River is an immersion site.
- **Local Crowd Density Forecasts & Control Points:**
  - **Perimeter 02 Route:** Sees 5,000 to 6,000 people from 11:30 AM to 2:00 PM during immersion day.
  - **Sensitive Areas:** Bitco Chowk, Jail Road, Sinner Phata require increased vigilance.
- **Traffic Diversion & Parking Restrictions:**
  - **Perimeter 02 Route:** Heavy restrictions/closures from Bitco Chowk to Valdevi River (Upnagar PS).
  - **Parking Restrictions:** Apply city-wide.
- **Emergency Response & Lifeguard Deployments:**
  - Lifeguards deployed by NMC at Darana River.
  - General RRTs (SRPF, QRT/RCP) from central reserves are available.
- **Coordination with Mandal Volunteers & Communication Flow:**
  - **Volunteer Roles:** Mandals appoint volunteers for idol protection and crowd guidance.
  - **Gap:** Formal volunteer training "nil".
  - **Communication Flow to Division:** Same as Upnagar PS.

12. Deolali Camp Police Station

- **Jurisdiction:** Includes Bhagur (sensitive area). Bhagur - Darana River is an immersion site.
- **Micro-Plan:** General Bandobast measures apply for local crowd management, traffic, and emergency response. Sensitive areas require increased vigilance.
- **Traffic Diversion & Parking Restrictions:** General traffic management plans apply, with barricading and obstruction clearance. Parking restrictions apply.
- **Emergency Response & Lifeguard Deployments:** As an immersion site, lifeguards would be deployed by NMC.
- **Coordination:** Part of Nashik Road Division's reporting structure to DCP Zone 2.

This comprehensive framework outlines the distribution of responsibilities and resources across Nashik City's police stations for the Ganpati Utsav 2025, emphasizing local control while maintaining a unified command structure.

The Ganpati Utsav 2025 Bandobast Plan for Nashik City integrates established protocols and historical data to ensure a safe and peaceful festival. This framework outlines real-time monitoring, incident management, resource deployment, and inter-agency coordination strategies.

Here is a dynamic real-time management framework:

Dynamic Real-Time Management Framework for Ganpati Utsav 2025, Nashik City

Overall System Flowchart: Incident Reporting and Escalation Process

graph TD
    subgraph Monitoring and Detection (Continuous Operations)
        A[Physical Patrolling: Uniformed, Plainclothes Police, Beat Marshals, Specialized Squads] --> B{Observation/Information Collection};
        C[Elevated Surveillance: Watch Towers with Cameramen & Armed Police] --> B;
        D[Mobile Surveillance: CCTV Vans, Drones] --> B;
        E[Digital Monitoring: Cyber Police Station (Social Media for objectionable content/rumors)] --> B;
        F[Pre-emptive Checks: BDDS Anti-Sabotage, "Good Morning Squads", Vehicle Checks] --> B;
        G[Public/Volunteer Reporting via Helpline 112/100 or Nearest Police Station] --> B;
    end

    B --> H{Trigger Identified / Incident Occurs?};

    H -- YES --> I[Initial Response: On-Ground Police Take Immediate Action];
    I --> J[Report to Control Room (Niyantran Kaksh) & Superiors];

    J --> K[Control Room / Command Center: Monitors, Reviews, Assesses Severity];
    K -- Needs More Resources/Specialized Response --> L{Deployment Decision by Superiors};

    L -- Based on Incident Type --> M[Specialized Unit Deployment Protocols];

    M -- Leads to --> N[On-Site Incident Resolution];

    N --> O[Communication Protocols: Internal (Wireless, Walkie-Talkies) & Public (PA Systems, Helplines)];
    O --> P[Documentation & Reporting: Incidents, Arrests, Checks, Intelligence];

    P --> Q[Feedback & Review: Post-Event Analysis, Debriefing, Continuous Improvement];
    Q -- Informs --> A;

    subgraph External Coordination
        R[Mandal Organizers] --> G;
        S[Other Agencies: NMC, RTO, MSEB, Civil Defense, Health Dept, Peace Committees] --> J;
    end

Detailed Components of the Framework

1. Criteria and Triggers for Escalation

Escalation is triggered by the identification of specific risks or incidents, demanding a heightened response from police and allied agencies.

- **Crowd Build-up & Stagnation**:
  - **Lengthy stoppages or slow movement of tableaux** can lead to tension and potential incidents. The plan emphasizes ensuring **continuous procession movement** to avoid congestion and potential stampedes.
  - **Uncontrolled crowd surges** detected by patrolling units or surveillance.
- **Social Media Threats**:
  - Detection of **offensive social media posts, hate speech, or rumors** that could incite communal clashes or panic. Nodal officers are tasked with immediate content removal.
- **Emergencies**:
  - **Drowning Incidents**: Recognized as a recurring tragic risk at immersion sites in Godavari, Darana, and Valdevi rivers, with past fatalities.
  - **Fire Incidents**: Identified as a significant risk due to the consistent **absence of fire extinguishing equipment** and general security systems at most mandals. Triggers include tableau height obstructing electric wires and unauthorized firecrackers.
  - **Law and Order Concerns**:
    - **Disputes** over procession movement or dancing.
    - **Molestation** or harassment of women and girls.
    - Detection of **illicit items** (sticks, stones, bricks, acid bulbs, explosives) in procession vehicles.
    - **Drivers under the influence of alcohol** operating procession vehicles.
    - **Laser light use** causing eye injuries.
    - **Violations of noise pollution rules**, especially from loudspeakers and DJs.
  - **Suspicious Objects/Bomb Threats**: Discovery of any suspicious items or unclaimed objects.
  - **Terrorism-related Threats**: Intelligence from **Anti-Terrorism Cells (ATC)** or Anti-Terrorism Branch (ATB).
  - **Manpower Shortfalls**: Actual deployment being lower than requested, potentially impacting operational efficiency.

2. Deployment Protocols for Quick Response Teams, Striking Forces, and Riot Control Units

These specialized police units are strategically positioned and deployed rapidly based on the escalation triggers.

- **Quick Response Teams (QRT) / Riot Control Police (RCP)**:
  - **Readiness**: Kept **fully equipped** with lathis, shields, helmets, gas guns, gas grenades, and rifles.
  - **Staging**: Maintained on **standby at central locations and specific police stations** for immediate deployment.
  - **Primary Role**: Provide rapid response to **major incidents, riot control**, and **patrolling sensitive areas**.

- **Pre-Procession Deployment**: QRT teams are assigned to **critical points** like Wakdi Barav Bhadrakali on the main procession route and conduct patrolling in alleys and sensitive areas before processions begin.
  - **Striking Force**:
    - **Composition**: Consists of 5-6 platoons of dedicated police teams from various units.
    - **Equipment**: Equipped with lathis, helmets, gas guns, grenades, and rifles.
    - **Staging**: Kept as a **reserve at the Police Control Room** for immediate deployment.
    - **Role**: Dispatched for **immediate deployment to major incidents or volatile areas**.
  - **Vajra Vahan (Riot Control Vans) and Varun Vahan (Water Cannon Vehicles)**:
    - **Readiness**: Kept in **good condition and on standby** for rapid deployment.
    - **Role**: Used for **riot control** and crowd dispersal in emergencies.

3. Integration of Live Monitoring Tools

Real-time monitoring is multi-faceted, employing both technological and physical surveillance methods to gather intelligence and provide situational awareness.

- **CCTV Surveillance**:
  - The **Control Room operates a dedicated CCTV van** for videography and monitors all activities within the Commissionerate limits.
  - Police **encourage mandals to install CCTV cameras**, though many consistently report "nil" for such installations.
- **Drones**:
  - **Utilized by police for videography and photography**, especially during processions, to monitor crowd movement and potential incidents. They provide an elevated view for real-time crowd monitoring.
- **Social Media Monitoring**:
  - A **dedicated Cyber Police Station actively monitors social media posts and content** (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter) to identify objectionable material, curb rumor-mongering, and prevent the spread of hate speech.
  - Nodal officers are tasked with **immediate content removal** upon detection.
- **Physical Patrolling & Fixed Points**:
  - Effective patrolling is conducted by **mobile units, beat marshals, and crime detection squads** across all police station limits.
  - **Fixed points (A & B points)** are established at important locations, squares, temples, mosques, and national leaders' statues to maintain order.
  - **Specialized squads** like Damini and Nirbhaya (women police personnel) actively patrol crowded and sensitive areas to prevent harassment and ensure safety.
- **Watch Towers**:
  - Four watch towers are deployed at critical locations along main procession routes, staffed by a cameraman (with binoculars) and an armed police constable for **elevated, real-time crowd monitoring and incident spotting**.

4. Communication Protocols for Immediate Response and Public Announcements

Effective communication is crucial for coordinating rapid responses and informing the public.

- **Internal Police Communication (Immediate Response)**:

- - **Central Control Room (Niyantran Kaksh)**: Serves as the **central monitoring hub**, coordinating operations, managing reserve manpower, and ensuring vehicle readiness. It continuously monitors all activities and calls, deploying additional manpower based on superior orders.
    - **Wireless Communication System**: A robust system is fully functional across the city.
      - **Dedicated Channels**: **Channel 03 for critical main communication** and **Channel 05 for City Traffic Branch communication**.
      - **Equipment**: Police officers are provided with **walkie-talkies** for real-time coordination and situation assessment. Wireless sets are also installed in patrolling vehicles and at immersion points.
    - **Hierarchical Reporting**: Police station in-charge officers submit lists of deployed personnel and Bandobast plans to the Control Room and Special Branch. All incidents, arrests, and actions taken are **documented and reported immediately to superiors**.
- **Public Announcements & Emergency Information**:
  - **Public Address (PA) Systems**: Planned for main procession routes and immersion sites to disseminate information, instructions, and raise public awareness. Megaphones are also used.
  - **Emergency Helplines**: **Helpline 112 and Police Control Room 100 are widely publicized** for immediate reporting of suspicious items or emergencies by volunteers and the public.
  - **Social Media Clarity**: The Cyber Police Station's monitoring also aims to provide **immediate police clarification** to prevent panic from rumors.

Key Gaps Affecting System Efficiency (as noted in sources)

While a comprehensive framework is designed, the sources consistently highlight certain recurring weaknesses that impact its full effectiveness:

- **Lack of Mandal-Level Safety Equipment**: Most Ganesh mandals consistently report "nil" for fire extinguishing equipment and general "technical and security systems" at their premises. This places a significant burden on the official police and municipal fire services for immediate, localized responses.
- **Absence of Formal Volunteer Training**: "Volunteer registration and training" is consistently reported as "nil" across police station reports for 2025 and previous years. This implies an over-reliance on informal, untrained volunteer support, limiting their effectiveness in crisis situations and placing more burden on police.
- **Undefined Volunteer Emergency Roles**: Specific roles for volunteers in larger emergencies (e.g., stampedes, large-scale medical incidents) are not clearly defined or operationalized.
- **Limited Real-Time Medical/Fire Communication**: Sources lack specific real-time communication protocols for summoning immediate medical aid or fire services during an active emergency at the local level.
- **Undefined Public Medical Facilities**: The sources **do not explicitly detail dedicated medical camp locations or specific ambulance routes** for the general public during Ganpati Utsav, relying implicitly on general city emergency services.

Addressing these critical gaps is paramount for enhancing the overall resilience and efficiency of the Ganpati Utsav 2025 Bandobast Plan.

The Ganpati Utsav 2025 Bandobast Plan for Nashik City integrates existing strategies and lessons from previous years to promote eco-friendly observance and enhance community coordination, alongside its primary security and crowd management objectives. This detailed plan outlines a multi-faceted approach to balancing religious traditions with environmental responsibility.

Plan for Eco-Friendly Ganpati Observance and Community Coordination

1. Monitoring Compliance with PoP Bans and Eco-Friendly Idol Usage

The Nashik Municipal Corporation (NMC) has taken a **firm stand against Plaster of Paris (PoP) idols**, implementing a **ban on their production and sale**.

- **Mandatory Affidavits:** Idol makers are **required to submit affidavits** confirming their compliance with the PoP ban.
- **Artificial Pond Immersion:** Immersion of idols will be **strictly limited to artificial ponds**, with the explicit goal of **protecting natural water bodies like rivers from pollution**. This aligns with directives from the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and Supreme Court rulings.
- **Idol Seller Obligation:** Idol sellers are **obligated to inform buyers about the availability of eco-friendly Ganesha idols**.
- **On-Ground Surveillance:** While specific units for idol material inspection are not explicitly detailed, the existing **police surveillance mechanisms** can be leveraged:
  - **CCTV surveillance**, including a dedicated **CCTV van** and fixed cameras, monitors activities within the Commissionerate limits, which could include observations at idol sale points and mandals.
  - **Drones are utilized for videography and photography**, especially during processions, which can capture images of idol types being immersed.
  - **Physical patrolling** by mobile units, beat marshals, and crime detection squads operates across all police station limits, potentially observing compliance at mandal locations and procession starting points.
  - **"Good Morning Squads"** conduct pre-procession checks of religious sites, which could be expanded to include idol material checks.
- **Documentation:** Police station in-charge officers collect information from mandals, which implicitly includes details like idol type and height, providing a basis for tracking compliance.

2. Public Awareness Campaigns and Workshops

Public awareness is crucial for fostering eco-friendly practices among devotees and mandals.

- **Eco-Friendly Idol-Making Workshop:** A **dedicated eco-friendly idol-making workshop is planned for August 10, 2025**. This provides a direct avenue for education and promotion of sustainable alternatives.
- **Public Address (PA) Systems:** PA systems are strategically planned along **main procession routes and at immersion sites** to disseminate instructions and **raise public awareness**. These can be used to inform the public about PoP bans, the importance of artificial ponds, and the benefits of eco-friendly idols.
- **Social Media Campaigns:** The **Cyber Police Station actively monitors social media**, which can be utilized to disseminate eco-friendly messages, counter misinformation, and engage the community digitally.

- **Community Engagement: Peace Committees and Mohalla Committees**, which are involved in facilitating communication and maintaining communal harmony, can be leveraged to spread awareness about eco-friendly practices at the local community level.
- **Environmental Themes in Displays:** Historically, Ganpati Utsav has included **"environmental displays"** (13% in 2017), indicating a pre-existing cultural acceptance of eco-friendly themes that can be encouraged further through mandal coordination.
- **Broader Environmental Awareness:** There is a recognized need for "continuous awareness activities in schools and residential areas" focusing on "solid waste management, the impact of river/channel encroachment, sanitation and hygiene," which are critical for "community disaster resilience". This broader environmental education supports the eco-friendly festival goals.

3. Coordination with Ganesh Mandals and Eco-Groups

Effective implementation relies heavily on robust coordination with festival organizers.

- **Coordination Meetings: Regular coordination meetings are held** with Ganesh Mandal office bearers, peace committee members, and representatives from various government departments. These meetings serve as the primary platform to convey instructions regarding eco-friendly practices, including PoP bans and proper immersion procedures.
- **One-Window Permission System:** A **"one-window" system is operational for Ganesh Mandals to obtain necessary permissions**, which can integrate eco-friendly compliance checks into the permitting process.
- **Mandal Responsibilities:** Mandals are responsible for various aspects, including obtaining permissions, planning procession routes, and ensuring electrical safety. They are also implicitly responsible for **ensuring environmental hygiene and taking precautions against flammable materials**.
- **Volunteer Engagement:** Mandals are encouraged to deploy their own **volunteers (Swayamsevaks)**, ranging from 10 to 60 per mandal. While a consistent **"nil" is reported for formal volunteer training and registration**, they are expected to assist with crowd guidance, maintain order, and ensure basic safety. Training volunteers on eco-friendly guidelines and reporting violations would significantly enhance local compliance.
- **Waste Management Coordination:** The **NMC is responsible for managing sanitation and waste management**, including arranging vehicles for collecting Ganpati idols and Nirmalya (offerings). Close coordination here is vital for effective post-immersion cleanup.
- **River Rejuvenation and Flood Mitigation:** Beyond idols, the plan also includes broader environmental efforts identified as flood mitigation strategies, such as **canal rejuvenations** (left and right bank canals of Godavari) and **de-siltation of Gangapur, Kashyapi, and Gautami dams** to enhance water storage capacity and reduce flooding. Riverfront development near the Godavari-Nasardi confluence is also a short-term priority intervention. While not directly tied to idol immersion, these efforts contribute to the overall environmental health of the water bodies.

4. Enforcement and Penalties for Violations

Enforcement mechanisms are in place for various violations, which can be applied to eco-friendly non-compliance.

- **Pandal Regulations:** Non-compliance with regulations (which now include PoP bans and immersion site restrictions) could lead to the **removal of pandals**.
- **Noise Pollution:** Strict adherence to **noise pollution rules** (e.g., 40-75 dB limits, prohibition from 10 PM to 6 AM) is enforced, and **cases are filed against violators**,

especially those using DJs beyond permissible limits. This shows a precedent for direct penalties for environmental nuisances.

- **Obstruction Clearance: Unauthorized mandaps, banners, hoardings, or flags obstructing traffic flow will be promptly removed**. This ensures clear access to immersion sites and routes.
- **Illicit Items: Vehicles participating in processions are thoroughly checked for illicit items** like sticks, stones, bricks, acid bulbs, or explosives, reflecting a general security and safety enforcement.
- **Laser Light Prohibition:** The use of **laser beam lights is prohibited** due to the risk of eye injuries.
- **Fixed Point Responsibility:** The **Fixed Point In-charge Officer will be responsible for every incident** occurring within their jurisdiction. This decentralizes accountability for local violations.
- **Preventive Actions:** A **"Preventive Action Plan" is implemented using CRPC sections** (e.g., 107, 109, 110, 144, 149, 151), providing legal grounds for intervention.
- **Addressing Mandal Safety Gaps:** The consistent reporting of **"nil" for mandal-level fire extinguishing equipment and general security systems** is identified as a critical weakness. The framework recommends that these safety requirements be **made mandatory and strictly enforced**, implying penalties for non-compliance to improve self-regulation by mandals.

5. Communication Strategies and Monitoring Schedules

Real-time monitoring and clear communication are integral to managing the festival, including its eco-friendly aspects.

- **Real-time Monitoring Methods:**
  - **Continuous Patrolling:** Uniformed and plainclothes police, beat marshals, and specialized squads maintain continuous physical presence.
  - **Elevated Surveillance:** Four **watchtowers are deployed on main procession routes** with cameramen and armed police. **CCTV surveillance** is maintained by the Control Room, including a dedicated CCTV van. **Drones are utilized for videography and photography** during processions.
  - **Digital Monitoring:** The **Cyber Police Station continuously monitors social media** for objectionable content, rumors, and hate speech, with nodal officers tasked for immediate content removal. This can be a key tool for monitoring eco-friendly messaging and public sentiment.
  - **Pre-emptive Checks: Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad (BDDS) conducts anti-sabotage checks** at bus stands, railway stations, malls, markets, and mandals. Vehicle checks are also conducted for prohibited items.
- **Communication Protocols for Immediate Response:**
  - **Internal Police Communication:** A **robust wireless communication system is fully functional**, with a **dedicated channel for critical main communication (Channel 03)** and another for **City Traffic Branch (Channel 05)**. Police officers are provided with **walkie-talkies** for real-time coordination.
  - **Central Control Room (Niyantran Kaksh):** This serves as the **central monitoring hub**, coordinating operations, managing reserve manpower, and ensuring vehicle readiness. It continuously monitors all activities and deploys additional manpower based on superior orders.

- ○ **Hierarchical Reporting:** Police station in-charge officers submit Bandobast plans to the Control Room and Special Branch, and **all incidents, arrests, and actions are documented and reported immediately to superiors**.
  - ○ **Public and Volunteer Communication: Emergency Helplines (112 and 100)** are widely publicized for immediate reporting of suspicious items or emergencies by volunteers and the public.
- ● **Monitoring Schedule:**
  - ○ **Pre-Event:** Coordination meetings are **ongoing leading up to September 7, 2025**. Preventive actions, intelligence gathering, social media monitoring, and infrastructure/security checks are **continuous and intensify closer to the festival**. Police briefings and drills are conducted days prior to the festival peak.
  - ○ **Event Days (Sept 7 - Sept 17, 2025): Continuous deployment** of police, Home Guards, and SRPF is maintained. Crowd and traffic management, as well as safety and compliance checks (including noise control and vehicle inspections), are conducted **throughout the 10-day festival**. Surveillance via CCTV, drones, and watchtowers is also **continuous**.
  - ○ **Peak Immersion Day (Anant Chaturdashi: Sept 17, 2025): Full Bandobast deployment by 08:30 AM**. Main processions begin with specific peak timings, and immersion site management, including lifeguards and searchlights, is **available 24-hours**. Communication and monitoring are constant throughout this critical day.
  - ○ **Post-Event: Debriefing and review sessions are conducted immediately after the festival** to analyze experiences and identify shortcomings for future improvements. Documentation of incidents and reports is ongoing and concludes after the festival review.

This integrated framework, combining police efforts, technological surveillance, and community engagement, aims to ensure that the Ganpati Utsav 2025 in Nashik City is celebrated safely and with increased environmental responsibility.

The Ganpati 2025 Bandobast Plan for Nashik City integrates extensive inter-agency coordination mechanisms to ensure a safe and peaceful festival. This framework draws heavily on established protocols and historical data from previous years.

Inter-Agency Coordination Mechanisms

1. Roles of Key Agencies

- **Police Department**:

  - Holds **overall command** for law and order, crime control, intelligence, and safety measures across the Nashik City Police Commissionerate area.
  - Manages **traffic** on major routes, implements barricading, controls parking, and monitors procession vehicle drivers.
  - Deploys **rapid response teams** such as the State Reserve Police Force (SRPF), Quick Response Teams (QRT), Riot Control Police (RCP), and Striking Force for crowd control, riot prevention, and anti-terror measures.
  - Conducts **intelligence gathering** and **social media monitoring** to prevent rumors and identify objectionable displays.
  - Performs **anti-sabotage checks** at key locations using the Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad (BDDS).
  - Issues **prohibitory orders (CRPC 144)** as needed.
  - Ensures readiness of police vehicles and equipment, including riot control gear.
  - Deploys **photographers/videographers** to monitor processions, including the use of drones.
  - Restricts leaves for police personnel on critical days to maximize manpower.
- **Nashik Municipal Corporation (NMC)**:

  - Arranges **artificial ponds, ghats, searchlights, barricading, ropes, and lifeguards (Jal Rakshak)** at immersion sites.
  - Manages **sanitation** and **waste management**, including idol and *Nirmalya* (offerings) collection.
  - Provides **generators for lighting** at immersion sites.
  - Is responsible for **permitting *mandap* (pandal) erection**.
  - Enforces a **ban on Plaster of Paris (PoP) idols** and ensures compliance through affidavits.
  - Involved in **Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)** and **Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)** measures, and is a key agency for implementing flood mitigation strategies, including the development of a flood early warning system (EWS).
- **Fire Department**:

  - **Provides fire services** (inferred, as Ganesh Mandals consistently lack their own fire extinguishing equipment).
  - Is the lead department for **disaster management in the city**, focusing on response and relief.
  - Conducts **awareness activities** and **fire drills** during Fire Safety Week.
  - Responsible for developing a **central digital database for fire and rescue calls**.
- **Health Services (Food and Drug Administration - FDA & Health Department)**:

  - The **FDA verifies *prasad* (offerings) distribution** for safety to prevent poisoning incidents.

- ○ The Health Department supports overall health and safety (inferred).
  - ○ Identified need for **epidemic contingency plans** and a **central digital database** for online reporting of disease cases and mortality.
- ● **Regional Transport Office (RTO)**:

  - ○ Participates in **coordination meetings** for traffic management and vehicle regulations.

2. Scheduled Coordination Meetings and Communication Hierarchies

- ● **Scheduled Coordination Meetings:**

  - ○ **Ongoing meetings** are held throughout the year, intensifying closer to the festival, involving various police ranks, Ganesh Mandal officials, and representatives from government departments like NMC, RTO, Home Guard, Civil Defense, and MSEB.
  - ○ **Joint coordination meetings** are specifically planned with Muslim religious leaders and Ganesh Mandals when Eid-e-Milad coincides with the Ganpati festival to ensure peaceful and harmonious celebrations.
  - ○ Police briefings and drills are conducted days before the festival or the main immersion day to ensure operational readiness.
  - ○ Post-event **debriefings and reviews** are conducted to analyze experiences, identify shortcomings, and gather suggestions for future improvements.
- ● **Communication Hierarchies (Police-centric, with inter-agency coordination points):**

  - ○ **Overall Command:** The **Police Commissioner** holds ultimate authority, directing Deputy Commissioners (DCPs).
  - ○ **Zonal/Divisional Command: DCPs** head zones, overseeing Assistant Commissioners (ACPs), who supervise police stations and specialized units.
  - ○ **Operational Management:** Police Inspectors (PIs/SPIs) manage police stations, overseeing ground deployment by Sub-Inspectors (PSIs/APIs/ASIs) and Constables.
  - ○ **Central Control Room (Niyantran Kaksh):** This acts as the **central hub** for monitoring all activities and calls, managing reserve manpower, ensuring vehicle readiness, and deploying additional forces based on superior orders.
  - ○ **Wireless Communication:** A **robust wireless system** with dedicated channels (Channel 05 for City Traffic Branch, Channel 03 for main communication) facilitates real-time coordination among police personnel.
  - ○ **Walkie-talkies/Wireless Sets:** Provided to police officers for **real-time coordination** and situation assessment.
  - ○ **Public Address (PA) Systems:** Used along main procession routes for **public announcements, instructions, and awareness campaigns**.
  - ○ **Emergency Helplines: Helpline 112** and **Police Control Room 100** are publicized for immediate reporting of suspicious items or emergencies by the public and volunteers.
  - ○ **Mandal-Police Meetings:** Serve as a primary channel for police to communicate directives to Ganesh Mandal office bearers, who then relay information to their appointed volunteers.

3. "One-Window" Permissions System Functioning and Compliance Checks

- **Functioning:** A **single-window system is operational** for Ganesh Mandals to obtain necessary permissions from various departments, streamlining the process. Mandals are required to apply **online for permission** to erect *pandals* by August 20, 2025, and pay fees for *pandals* and welcome arches.
- **Compliance Checks:**
  - **Environmental Compliance:** NMC implements and enforces a ban on Plaster of Paris (PoP) idols, requiring idol makers to submit affidavits and strictly limiting immersion to artificial ponds. Idol sellers are obligated to inform buyers about eco-friendly Ganesha idols. Non-compliance can lead to *pandal* removal.
  - **Noise Pollution:** Strict adherence to noise limits is enforced, with legal action against violators, especially those using DJs beyond permissible limits.
  - **Procession Safety:**
    - Mandals are strictly instructed to ensure **continuous movement of tableaux** to avoid congestion.
    - **Vehicle checks** are conducted on all procession vehicles for illicit items (sticks, stones, bricks, acid bulbs, explosives) before commencement.
    - Drivers are monitored for alcohol consumption, and alternative drivers are advised.
    - Tableaux height must be managed to **avoid obstruction or damage to overhead electric wires**.
    - **Laser light use is prohibited** due to risk of eye injuries.
    - Processions are strictly instructed not to throw *gulal* or firecrackers near religious places of other communities and must not halt at such locations.
  - **Electrical Safety:** Electrical supply installations at *mandals* are inspected and certified by MSEB.
  - **Volunteer Readiness (Critical Gap):** A **consistent and significant gap** noted across police reports is the "nil" reporting for formal **volunteer registration and training**, as well as for mandal-level fire extinguishing equipment and general "technical and security systems". This places a significant burden on the police force for on-site crowd and safety management.

4. Crisis Communication and Media Liaison Protocols

- **Crisis Communication:**

  - **Internal Police Network:** The **Central Control Room** serves as the monitoring and coordination hub, capable of deploying reserve manpower based on superiors' orders. A **fully functional wireless communication system** with dedicated channels for critical messages (Channel 03) and traffic management (Channel 05) is in place, supported by walkie-talkies for officers. Hierarchical reporting ensures incidents are escalated immediately to superiors.
  - **Public and Volunteer Communication: Public Address (PA) systems** are planned along main procession routes for public announcements and awareness. **Emergency Helplines (112 and 100)** are publicized for immediate reporting by volunteers and the public.
  - **Social Media Monitoring:** A dedicated Cyber Police Station actively monitors social media for objectionable posts and rumors, coordinating with nodal officers for immediate content removal to prevent panic or unrest.
  - **Gaps in Communication:** The sources do **not explicitly detail specific mandal-level emergency communication protocols** beyond general helplines, nor do they outline real-time communication protocols for summoning immediate

medical aid or fire services during an active emergency. The role of untrained volunteers in emergency communication is also unclear.

- **Media Liaison:**

  - The provided sources **do not explicitly detail specific media liaison protocols** for the Ganpati 2025 Bandobast. While high-ranking police officials (e.g., Police Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners) are part of the command structure and would likely handle public communication, the planning documents do not specify dedicated media interaction strategies or official spokespersons for crisis events related to the festival.

5. Sample Coordination Calendar and Communication Flow Diagram

Sample Coordination Calendar (Gantt Chart Style for Ganpati Utsav 2025) *Projected Overall Festival Period: September 7, 2025 – September 17, 2025 Key Milestone: Anant Chaturdashi (Main Immersion Day): September 17, 2025 Coinciding Event: Eid-e-Milad (around September 5, 2025, or potentially Sept 16/17, 2025)*

Phase	Activity/Event	Key Timings/Duration	Responsible Parties/Resources	Notes/Goals
I. Pre-Event Preparations				
Coordination Meetings	Ongoing, leading up to Sept 7, 2025.	Police (various ranks), Ganesh Mandal Officials, Govt. Depts (RTO, Home Guard, Civil Defense, MSEB), Peace Committees, Muslim religious leaders (if Eid coincides).	Convey expectations, instructions, preliminary alignment. "One-window" system for permissions.	
Preventive Actions & Intelligence Gathering	Ongoing, intensifying closer to festival.	Police (Cyber PS, Special Branch, Local PS).	Implement "Preventive Action Plan," continuous social media monitoring for objectionable content/rumors.	
Infrastructure & Security Checks	Prior to Sept 7, 2025.	BDDS, Police (all units).	Anti-sabotage checks (bus stands, railway stations, malls, markets), obstacle inspection on routes, vehicle readiness.	
Volunteer-Specific Preparations (Mandal Level)	Ongoing, leading up to festival.	Ganesh Mandals.	Recruit volunteers (4-60 per mandal), appoint 24-hour idol protection volunteers. **Note: Formal training consistently "nil".**	

Police Briefings & Drills	Day before main immersion (e.g., Sept 8, 2025, 15:00-18:00, based on 2022 data).	Police (all ranks).	Practice deployment strategies, ensure operational readiness.	
II. Event Days (Sept 7 - Sept 17, 2025)				
Continuous Deployment	Throughout 10-day festival.	Police (all ranks), Home Guards, SRPF, Ganesh Mandal Volunteers.	Maintain law and order, patrolling, general security. Maximum police presence.	
Crowd & Traffic Management	Throughout 10-day festival.	City Traffic Branch, Police.	Barricading, dedicated traffic police, ensure continuous procession movement.	
Safety & Compliance Checks	Throughout 10-day festival.	Police, FDA, MSEDCL.	Strict control on loudspeakers/firecrackers, adherence to noise rules, electrical supply inspection certificates.	
Surveillance	Throughout 10-day festival.	Police (CCTV, Drones, Watchtowers, PA systems).	Real-time monitoring of crowd movement and potential incidents.	
Gauri Arrival & 5/7-Day Immersion Milestones	Sept 10, 11, 12, 13, 2025.	Ganesh Mandals, Police.	Manage smaller-scale immersions.	
III. Peak Immersion Day (Anant Chaturdashi: Sept 17, 2025)				
Full Bandobast Deployment	By 08:30 AM on immersion day.	All Police personnel, Home Guards, SRPF.	Ensure maximum manpower is present for critical phase.	

Main Processions	Bhadrakali PS route: 15:00-21:00; Nashik Road PS route: 11:30-14:00. Village processions: 06:00-11:00.	Ganesh Mandals, Police.	Manage large crowds and controlled movement of tableaux.	
Immersion Site Management	24-hour availability.	NMC, Lifeguards.	Searchlights, barricading, ropes, lifeguards, boats, idol donation drive promoted. Quick response to drowning incidents.	
Incident Response	As incidents occur.	Police (RCP, QRT, Striking Force), Vajra/Varun vehicles.	Rapid deployment for riots, stampedes, other emergencies.	
IV. Post-Event Wrap-up				
Debriefing & Review	After Sept 17, 2025.	Police Leadership.	Analyze experiences, identify shortcomings, gather suggestions for future improvements.	
Force Release	After main procession concludes, or in phases.	Police Leadership.	Phased release of additional manpower, resumption of police leaves.	
Documentation	Ongoing / Post-event.	Police Station In-charge Officers, Special Branch.	Submit deployed Bandobast lists, daily reports on anti-sabotage checks, crime details.	

Communication Flow Diagram (Textual Representation for Incident Reporting & Feedback Escalation)

graph TD
    A[Incident Occurs: Suspicious Activity, Crime, Emergency] --> B{Initial Detection};

    B -- By Mandal Volunteer/Public --> C[Report via Helpline 112/100 or Nearest Police Station];
    B -- By On-Ground Police Personnel (Patrols, Fixed Points) --> D[Take Immediate Action & Inform Superiors];

B -- By Cyber Police Station (Social Media Monitoring) --> E[Detect Objectionable Content/Rumors];

    C --> F{Report to Control Room/Police Station};
    D --> F;
    E --> G[Coordinate with Nodal Officers for Content Removal];

    F --> H[Control Room: Monitors Activities/Calls, Manages Reserve Manpower];
    F --> I[Superiors: Police Inspector (PI), Assistant Commissioner of Police (ACP), Deputy Commissioner of Police (DCP)];

    H -- Emergency/Additional Manpower Needed --> I;
    H -- Requests for Riot Control/Water Cannon Vehicles --> L[Motor Transport Department];

    I -- Orders Deployment/Action --> M[QRT / RCP / Striking Force Teams];
    I -- Issues Directives/Prohibitory Orders (CRPC 144) --> O[Enforcement by Police Personnel];
    I -- For Drowning Incidents (Coordinate with) --> P[Municipal Corporation (NMC)];

    M -- Immediate Deployment --> K[On-Site Incident Resolution];
    O --> K;
    P -- Deploy Lifeguards/Boats/Rescue (NMC) --> K;

    L -- Ensure Vehicle Readiness/Deployment --> K;

    K -- Resolution/Action Taken --> Q[Documentation & Reporting];
    G --> Q;

    Q -- Incident Reports, Arrests, Actions --> R[Report to Superiors Immediately];
    Q -- Daily Anti-Sabotage Checks --> R;
    Q -- Registered Crime Details --> R;
    Q -- Bandobast Plans --> S[Control Room & Special Branch];
    Q -- Confidential Intelligence --> S;

    R -- Post-Event Analysis/Debriefing --> T[Review & Future Planning];
    S -- Feeds Information --> T;

    T -- Inform Future Bandobast Planning --> A;

    subgraph Monitoring Loops
        D -- Continuous Patrolling --> D;
        H -- CCTV Surveillance (Police Van & Fixed CCTVs) --> H;
        H -- Watch Tower Monitoring --> H;
        E -- Continuous Social Media Monitoring --> E;
        I -- Intelligence Gathering by Special Branch --> I;
    end

    subgraph Mandal Involvement (Input/Feedback)
        U[Mandal Officials / Volunteers] -- Report Issues (informal/helpline) --> C;
        U -- Provide Security/Volunteer Support (often untrained) --> B;
        U -- Participate in Coordination Meetings --> I;
    end

Explanation of the Communication Flow:

1. **Incident Occurrence and Initial Detection:** An incident is detected by either **Mandal Volunteers/Public** (who report via Helplines 112/100 or nearest Police Station), **On-Ground Police Personnel** (who take immediate action and inform superiors), or the **Cyber Police Station** (through social media monitoring).

2. **Reporting to Central Command:** Initial reports funnel to the **Police Control Room** or the nearest Police Station. The Control Room continuously monitors activities and calls. The Cyber Police Station coordinates content removal. The Special Branch provides proactive intelligence.

3. **Command, Response, and Resolution: Superiors (PI, ACP, DCP)** receive information and issue orders for deployment from reserve forces. **QRT, RCP, and Striking Force Teams** are deployed immediately. The **Motor Transport Department** ensures vehicle readiness. For specific incidents like drowning, police coordinate with **NMC** to deploy lifeguards and rescue. The **BDDS** conducts anti-sabotage checks.

4. **Documentation, Feedback, and Future Planning:** All incidents, arrests, and actions are **documented and reported immediately** to superiors. Daily reports and Bandobast plans are submitted to the **Control Room and Special Branch**. After the festival, a **post-event review** is conducted to identify shortcomings and improve future planning.

5. **Continuous Monitoring Loops:** The plan highlights continuous physical patrolling, CCTV surveillance, watch tower monitoring, social media monitoring, and intelligence gathering as ongoing feedback mechanisms.

6. **Mandal Involvement:** Mandal officials and volunteers report issues (often informally or via helplines), provide security (though frequently untrained), and participate in coordination meetings, contributing information to the police hierarchy.

This comprehensive approach underscores the Nashik Police's centralized command and control, with mandated coordination points with various city and state agencies to manage the complex Ganpati Utsav.

Post-Event Bandobast Review Framework: Ganpati Utsav, Nashik City

This framework is designed to systematically evaluate the effectiveness of the Ganpati Utsav Bandobast operations, drawing on historical data and operational experiences to inform and enhance future planning for secure and orderly festivals.

1. Data Collection

Comprehensive data collection is crucial for a thorough review, encompassing incident reports, crowd flow dynamics, and resource utilization.

- **Incident Reports**:

    - **Documentation of all incidents, arrests, and actions taken**: This information is to be **documented and reported immediately to superiors**.
    - **Daily reports on anti-sabotage checks**: These should be compiled and submitted.
    - **Details of registered crimes during the festival period**: Maintain records of any criminal activity directly linked to the festival.
    - **Specific incident types to track**:
        - **Drowning incidents** at immersion sites, including locations (e.g., Godavari, Darana, Valdevi rivers) and reported fatalities (e.g., in 2017, 2019, 2020, 2023).
        - **Vehicle-related accidents**, particularly involving procession tableaux (e.g., a fatal accident in 2021).
        - **Assault incidents** and disputes over procession movement (e.g., knife assault in Panchavati in 2022).
        - **Noise pollution violations**, especially from loudspeakers and DJs, noting instances and actions taken (e.g., 2016, 2017, 2018 violations).
        - **Communal tension incidents**, including offensive social media posts and hate speech identified by the Cyber Police Station.
        - **Molestation/Harassment incidents** to assess the safety of women and girls during processions.
        - **Detection of illicit items** (e.g., sticks, stones, acid bulbs, explosives) in procession vehicles.
- **Crowd Flow Analysis**:

    - **CCTV and Drone footage analysis**: Review footage from the Control Room's dedicated CCTV van and drones for crowd movement patterns and potential issues.
    - **Watch Tower observations**: Consolidate reports from the four watch towers deployed on main procession routes regarding crowd density and incident spotting.
    - **Physical patrolling reports**: Gather observations from mobile units, beat marshals, and specialized squads (Damini Squad, Nirbhaya Squad) on crowd behavior and bottlenecks.
    - **Procession movement data**: Assess adherence to instructions for continuous movement and document instances of stagnation or disputes.
- **Resource Utilization**:

    - **Manpower deployment records**: Compile **lists of deployed personnel** from police stations, including police officers (all ranks), Home Guards, and SRPF.

Compare **actual deployment against requested numbers**, noting any shortfalls (e.g., from Home Guards, SRPF, Railway Police).
- **Equipment and vehicle status**: Document the functionality, maintenance, and usage of police vehicles (e.g., Police Jeeps, Mobile vehicles, Vajra, Varun), riot control gear, and communication devices (wireless sets, walkie-talkies, megaphones, PA systems).
- **Mandal-level safety equipment**: Record the presence or **consistent absence ("nil") of fire extinguishing equipment, CCTV cameras, comprehensive security plans, and formal volunteer registration and training** at Ganesh mandals, as this is a recurring weakness.
- **Specialized assets utilization**: Track deployment and effectiveness of lifeguards, searchlights, barricading, ropes, and boats at immersion sites.

2. Feedback Mechanisms

A multi-stakeholder approach ensures diverse perspectives are captured for a holistic review.

- **From Police Personnel**:

  - **Post-event debriefings**: These sessions are the primary forum for all officers and personnel to **analyze positive and negative experiences, identify shortcomings, and gather suggestions**.
  - **Daily reports and checklists**: Information submitted by officers on incidents, arrests, and task completion serves as formal feedback.
  - **Senior Officer Inspections**: Observations made by senior police officers during their inspections can be formally documented as feedback.
- **From Volunteers and Mandals**:

  - **Coordination meetings**: Regular meetings between police authorities and Ganesh Mandal office bearers, peace committee members, and Mohalla committees should include dedicated time for feedback on operational aspects, challenges faced, and suggestions.
  - **Emergency helpline reports**: The frequency and nature of calls from volunteers (and the public) to Helpline 112, Police Control Room 100, or nearest police stations provide direct feedback on real-time issues.
- **From the Public**:

  - **Emergency helpline data**: Analysis of calls to 112 and 100 provides direct insights into public concerns and incidents.
  - **Social media monitoring**: The Cyber Police Station's continuous monitoring of social media for objectionable posts, rumors, and general public sentiment offers indirect feedback.
  - **Community interactions**: Informal or structured interactions with local residents (similar to those conducted for flood risk assessment) can gather qualitative feedback on their experiences and perceptions of safety.

3. Structured Debrief Sessions and Improvement Recommendation Documentation

Structured sessions ensure that insights are systematically captured and translated into actionable recommendations.

- **Structured Debrief Sessions**:

  - **Led by Police Leadership**: The **Police Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners** should lead these sessions.
  - **Mandatory attendance**: Ensure participation from all relevant police ranks (DCPs, ACPs, PIs, PSIs), specialized units (Traffic, Special Branch, BDDS, QRT/RCP), and key external stakeholders (NMC, Fire Department, RTO, MSEB, Health Department, prominent citizens, Ganesh Mandal representatives, Civil Defense/Home Guard representatives).
  - **Focus Areas**: Debriefs should systematically cover operational performance (crowd, traffic, emergency response, law & order), resource utilization, and inter-agency coordination.
  - **Lessons Learned Identification**: Actively identify both **"positive and negative experiences," "shortcomings,"** and **"suggestions for future improvements"**.
  - **Emergency Situation Handling**: All officers and personnel should be debriefed on **how to handle emergency situations and implement action plans effectively**.
- **Improvement Recommendation Documentation**:

  - **Formalized Report**: A comprehensive report should be compiled, summarizing the debrief findings and documenting the **"Critical Gaps and Recommendations"**.
  - **Key areas for recommendations**: These should explicitly address identified weaknesses, such as:
    - **Mandatory and Standardized Volunteer Training**: Implementing a formal, comprehensive training program for Ganesh mandal volunteers covering crowd management, basic first-aid, localized fire safety, and clear reporting procedures.
    - **Enforcement of Mandal-Level Safety Requirements**: Mandating and strictly enforcing the presence of essential safety equipment (fire extinguishers, first-aid kits) and conducting regular pre-event inspections.
    - **Clear Communication and Emergency Protocols for Volunteers**: Formally integrating volunteers into the communication network, providing clear channels and protocols for direct reporting to police or emergency services.
    - **Proactive and Dynamic Intelligence Gathering**: Establishing a continuous process for collecting and analyzing local intelligence related to potential communal tensions, anti-social elements, or specific threats.
    - **Addressing Gaps in Technical Systems at Mandals**: Encouraging or requiring mandals to install and maintain basic technical security systems like CCTV cameras, especially for high-footfall areas.

4. Integration of Lessons Learned into Future Bandobast Planning

The review process is cyclical, with identified lessons directly informing subsequent planning.

- **Continuous Improvement Cycle**: The post-event review directly **informs and enhances future Bandobast planning and preparation**, leading to **continuous improvement** in festival management.
- **Drawing on Historical Data**: Future Bandobast plans explicitly state that they draw upon **established protocols and historical data from previous years** (e.g., 2019-2024 for Ganpati Utsav). This confirms the integration of past experiences.

- **Updating Plans and Protocols**: Recommendations from the review, such as revising flood lines based on current topography and river regime (as noted in flood management context), should lead to updates in SOPs for police operations, emergency response, and stakeholder coordination.
- **Defining Roles and Responsibilities**: HRVCA findings can be used to **define roles, responsibilities, and coordination mechanisms** for all organizations involved during emergencies.
- **Budgeting and Resource Allocation**: Identified gaps (e.g., manpower shortfalls, lack of equipment) should directly influence future budget requests and resource allocation decisions to ensure adequate preparedness.

Templates for Reports and Meeting Agendas (Conceptual)

The provided sources describe the *content* of various reports and meetings but do not offer explicit blank templates. The following are conceptual templates inferred from the details provided.

A. Post-Event Bandobast Review Report Template

Title: Post-Ganpati Utsav [Year] Bandobast Review Report

Date: [Date of Report: YYYY-MM-DD]

Reporting Authority: [e.g., Nashik City Police Commissionerate, Special Branch]

1. Executive Summary

- Brief overview of the festival duration and scale.
- Key successes achieved in law & order, crowd, and traffic management.
- Summary of major incidents and challenges encountered.
- Overall assessment and key takeaways for future planning.

2. Event Overview

- **2.1. Festival Dates:** [Start Date] to [End Date] (e.g., Sep 7 - Sep 17, 2025)
- **2.2. Key Immersion Days:** [Date of Anant Chaturdashi and other major immersion days]
- **2.3. Coinciding Events:** [e.g., Eid-E-Milad on Sep 5, 2025].
- **2.4. Ganpati Installations (Projected for Festival Year):**
  - Total Public Mandals (Large): [Number]
  - Total Public Mandals (Small): [Number]
  - Valuable Mandals (requiring enhanced security): [Number]
  - Household Ganpatis: [Number]
- **2.5. Estimated Crowd Size:**
  - Mandal-Level: [e.g., 100-200 people, larger mandals 300-400].
  - Peak Immersion Day: [e.g., Bhadrakali routes 8,000-10,000; Nashik Road routes 5,000-6,000].

3. Operational Performance Review

- **3.1. Crowd Management:**
  - Effectiveness of barricading and signage.
  - Adherence to continuous procession movement and impact of any stagnation incidents.
  - Effectiveness of surveillance (CCTV, Drones, Watchtowers).
  - Management of identified high-density and bottleneck areas.
- **3.2. Traffic & Transport Management:**
  - Effectiveness of planned road closures and diversions.
  - Issues related to parking management and unauthorized obstructions.
  - Compliance with vehicle ingress/egress protocols (driver monitoring, vehicle checks, height restrictions).
  - Adherence to noise control and laser light prohibition.
- **3.3. Emergency Preparedness & Response:**
  - Response effectiveness to drowning incidents (lifeguard deployment, rescue operations).
  - Assessment of fire incidents (mandal-level equipment availability, city fire brigade response).
  - Response to vehicle-related accidents.
  - Deployment and effectiveness of Rapid Response Teams (QRT, RCP, Striking Force).
  - Functionality and adherence to communication protocols (internal police wireless, public helplines).
  - Effectiveness of BDDS and Anti-Terrorism measures.
- **3.4. Law and Order:**
  - Assessment of communal harmony; incidents reported, and effectiveness of social media monitoring.
  - Incidents of molestation/harassment and actions taken.
  - Instances of illicit items being carried and subsequent actions.
  - Overall crime statistics during the festival period.

4. Resource Utilization Analysis

- **4.1. Manpower Deployment:** Actual vs. requested personnel for Police (all ranks), Home Guards, SRPF, and specialized units.
- **4.2. Equipment Readiness:** Assessment of functionality and adequacy of all deployed equipment.
- **4.3. Volunteer Engagement:** Number of volunteers, their roles, and a critical assessment of their training status ("nil" if applicable).

5. Stakeholder Feedback & Coordination

- **5.1. Internal Police Feedback:** Key insights gathered from internal debrief sessions.
- **5.2. Mandal Feedback:** Issues and suggestions raised by Ganesh Mandal organizers.
- **5.3. Public Feedback:** Analysis of helpline calls, social media sentiment, and direct interactions.
- **5.4. Inter-Agency Coordination:** Effectiveness of coordination meetings and real-time collaboration with NMC, RTO, MSEB, Civil Defense, FDA, Fire and Health Departments, and Peace Committees.

6. Critical Gaps & Shortcomings (Lessons Learned)

- **6.1. Formal Volunteer Training and Registration:** Consistent lack of formal training and registration for mandal volunteers.
- **6.2. Mandal-Level Emergency Equipment:** Absence of fire extinguishing equipment, CCTV cameras, and security systems at most mandals.
- **6.3. Undefined Volunteer Emergency Roles & Communication:** Lack of clear protocols for volunteers to report incidents directly to emergency services beyond general helplines.
- **6.4. Localized Intelligence Gathering:** Potential weakness in dynamic local intelligence, with some reports showing "nil" for "intelligence and sensitive information" at the police station level.
- **6.5. Public Medical Facilities:** Lack of explicitly detailed dedicated medical camps or specific ambulance routes for the general public during the event.

7. Recommendations for Future Planning

- **7.1. Mandatory and Standardized Volunteer Training:** Implement a formal, comprehensive training program for all Ganesh mandal volunteers.
- **7.2. Enforcement of Mandal-Level Safety Requirements:** Mandate and strictly enforce the presence of essential safety equipment (fire extinguishers, first-aid kits) and conduct regular pre-event inspections.
- **7.3. Clear Communication and Emergency Protocols for Volunteers:** Formally integrate volunteers into communication networks with defined reporting procedures for all types of incidents.
- **7.4. Proactive and Dynamic Intelligence Gathering:** Establish continuous processes for collecting and analyzing intelligence at the local level to inform deployment and preventive actions.
- **7.5. Addressing Technical System Gaps:** Encourage or mandate installation and maintenance of CCTV cameras and other technical security systems at mandals, with trained operators.
- **7.6. Enhanced Medical Preparedness:** Plan for dedicated medical camps and specific ambulance routes for public use during large gatherings.
- **7.7. Infrastructure Resilience:** Consider longer-term mitigation plans such as enhancing Gangapur dam capacity or constructing Kikvi Dam to reduce flooding caused by water releases.
- **7.8. Digital Integration:** Leverage ICT for Disaster Management, including a Decision Support System (DSS) and an Early Warning System (EWS) for flood.

8. Annexures

- Incident Logs
- Crime Reports
- Manpower Deployment Charts (Actual vs. Planned)
- Photographs/Videography (selected)
- Social Media Monitoring Snapshots

B. Post-Event Bandobast Debrief Meeting Agenda Template

Meeting Title: Post-Ganpati Utsav [Year] Bandobast Debrief & Review Meeting

Date: [Date: YYYY-MM-DD]

Time: [Start Time] - [End Time]

Venue: [Location, e.g., Nashik Municipal Corporation Auditorium / Police Commissionerate Conference Hall]

Attendees:

- **Chairperson:** Police Commissioner, Nashik City
- **Senior Police:** Deputy Commissioners of Police (DCPs), Assistant Commissioners of Police (ACPs).
- **Operational Police:** Police Inspectors (PIs), Police Sub-Inspectors (PSIs) from all relevant police stations (Adgaon, Bhadrakali, Panchavati, Nashik Road, Satpur, etc.).
- **Specialized Units:** Representatives from City Traffic Branch, Special Branch/Intelligence, Cyber Police Station, Crime Branch, BDDS, QRT/RCP, Damini/Nirbhaya Squads, Motor Transport Department.
- **Government Agencies:** Representatives from Nashik Municipal Corporation (NMC), Water Resources Department (WRD), Regional Transport Office (RTO), Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB), Fire Department, Health Department, Civil Defense, Home Guards.
- **Community Stakeholders:** Presidents/Office Bearers of major Ganesh Mandals, members of Peace Committees and Mohalla Committees, Prominent Citizens.

Agenda Items:

1. **Opening Remarks by Chairperson (10 min)**

   - Purpose of the debrief and importance of candid feedback.
   - Acknowledgement of efforts by all personnel and agencies.

2. **Overview of Ganpati Utsav [Year] (15 min)**

   - Key highlights, overall smooth operations, and areas that faced immediate challenges.
   - Presentation of key statistics (mandal numbers, crowd estimates).

3. **Review of Operational Performance (60 min)**

   - **3.1. Crowd Management (DCP Zone 1, DCP Zone 2):**
     - Discussion on procession flow, effectiveness of barricading, and management of high-density zones.
     - Review of surveillance (CCTV, drones, watchtowers) effectiveness.
     - Specific incidents related to crowd stagnation and resolution.
   - **3.2. Traffic & Transport Management (ACP Traffic):**
     - Effectiveness of road closures, diversions, and parking control.
     - Challenges with vehicle ingress/egress and compliance with noise/laser light rules.
   - **3.3. Emergency Response (Concerned ACPs/PIs, NMC/Fire Dept. Reps):**
     - Review of drowning incidents and response, effectiveness of lifeguards/NMC support.
     - Discussion on fire incidents, initial response, and coordination with fire services.
     - Review of other emergency responses (accidents, medical, security).
   - **3.4. Law and Order & Intelligence (DCP Crime/SB, Cyber PS Rep):**
     - Assessment of communal harmony and incidents.
     - Effectiveness of social media monitoring and rumor control.
     - Report on registered crimes and special checks (e.g., anti-sabotage by BDDS).

4. **Resource Utilization Feedback (20 min)**

   - **4.1. Manpower Allocation (DCP HQ):** Adequacy of deployed personnel vs. actual requirements; challenges with external force contributions.
   - **4.2. Equipment Performance (Motor Transport Dept.):** Functionality of vehicles, communication devices, and specialized equipment.
   - **4.3. Volunteer Support (Police Station PIs):** Effectiveness of mandal volunteers, and the recurring issue of lack of formal training and equipment.

5. **Stakeholder Feedback & Open Discussion (45 min)**

   - **5.1. Feedback from Ganesh Mandal Organizers:** Challenges faced, suggestions for improvements from their perspective.
   - **5.2. Feedback from Public/Peace Committees:** Insights from community representatives on their experiences and observations.
   - **5.3. Inter-Agency Collaboration:** Challenges and successes in coordination with NMC, WRD, RTO, MSEB, Health, and Fire Departments.
   - **5.4. General Suggestions:** Open floor for all attendees to provide constructive feedback.

6. **Identification of Critical Gaps and Shortcomings (30 min)**

   - Focused discussion on persistent issues: **formal volunteer training, mandal-level emergency equipment, clear volunteer communication protocols, and localized intelligence gathering**.
   - Other operational or logistical shortcomings identified during the review.

7. **Formulation of Preliminary Recommendations for Improvement (20 min)**

   - Brainstorming actionable steps to address identified gaps.
   - Categorization of recommendations (short-term, medium-term, long-term).

8. **Next Steps & Action Plan for Integration (10 min)**

   - Assignment of responsibilities for documenting and initiating follow-up actions.
   - Timeline for incorporating lessons into the **next year's Bandobast planning** and broader disaster risk reduction strategies.

9. **Concluding Remarks by Chairperson (5 min)**