Here is the detailed section titled **'Pre-Event Preparation Phase (5 to 3 Days Before Festival Start)'** for the Ganpati 2025 Bandobast report, drawing on the provided sources:

Pre-Event Preparation Phase (5 to 3 Days Before Festival Start)

The pre-event preparation phase for Ganpati Utsav 2025 in Nashik City is crucial for ensuring a safe and organized festival. These preparatory activities are ongoing, intensifying in the days leading up to the festival's commencement on September 7, 2025. This phase involves extensive coordination, intelligence gathering, security checks, and readiness drills across various departments and stakeholder groups.

1. Coordination Meetings Ongoing coordination meetings are held leading up to the festival's start. These meetings involve a wide array of participants, including **Police officials of various ranks (DCPs, ACPs, PIs, PSIs)**, **Ganesh Mandal officials**, and representatives from key **Government Departments** such as the Regional Transport Office (RTO), Home Guard, Civil Defense, Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB), Fire Department, and Health Department. Peace Committees and Mohalla Committees also participate in these discussions. The primary objectives of these meetings are to convey expectations, provide instructions for maintaining peace and order, and establish preliminary alignment among all parties. A "one-window" system is operational to streamline the process for mandals to obtain necessary permissions. Joint coordination meetings are specifically planned with **Muslim religious leaders and Ganpati Mandals** to manage the potential coincidence of Eid-e-Milad with the festival.

2. Intelligence Gathering and Social Media Monitoring Intensification Intelligence gathering is a continuous activity, carried out by the **Special Branch and local police stations**, and intensifies closer to the festival. This involves the continuous implementation of a "Preventive Action Plan" utilizing sections of the Criminal Procedure Code (CRPC). A dedicated **Cyber Police Station** actively monitors social media platforms for objectionable posts and hashtags to prevent rumor-mongering and maintain communal harmony. Nodal officers are tasked with immediate action to remove such content. This proactive monitoring helps in assessing potential risks and ensuring a peaceful environment.

3. Security and Infrastructure Checks Prior to the festival, comprehensive security and infrastructure checks are conducted. The **Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad (BDDS)** performs **anti-sabotage checks at critical and crowded locations** such as bus stands, railway stations, malls, and markets. The main Ganesh immersion routes are inspected in advance to identify and address any obstacles. All patrolling vehicles are thoroughly checked and equipped with essential tools like batons, helmets, gas guns, wireless sets, and megaphones/PA systems. Furthermore, **CCTV vans and wireless communication systems are ensured to be fully functional** for real-time monitoring and coordination.

4. Volunteer Recruitment and Preliminary Deployment Plans Ganesh Mandals are responsible for recruiting their own volunteers, with numbers typically ranging from 4 to 30, and

sometimes up to 60 individuals per mandal. Mandals are specifically instructed to appoint **24-hour volunteers for idol protection**. These volunteers are expected to assist with crowd management, ensure public safety, and report incidents to the police. However, a **significant and consistent gap identified across all sources is the lack of formal "volunteer registration and training"**, which is consistently reported as "nil". This implies a fundamental lack of formal preparation for crisis situations among volunteers, placing a greater burden on the police force.

5. Police Briefings and Drills In the days leading up to the festival, **police officers and personnel assigned to Bandobast duties report to their respective police stations for briefings**. They also participate in "colourful drills" (practice sessions) to ensure operational readiness and practice deployment strategies. For instance, in 2022, a drill was conducted on September 8th. These briefings and drills are crucial for familiarizing personnel with their roles and the overall security plan.

Summary Table: Pre-Event Preparation Phase (Leading up to Sept 7, 2025)

Activity	Responsible Parties	Timelines/Notes
Coordination Meetings	Police, Ganesh Mandal Officials, RTO, Home Guard, Civil Defense, MSEB, Fire, Health Depts., Peace Committees, Muslim Religious Leaders	Ongoing, intensifying leading up to Sept 7, 2025. Focus on establishing peace, order, and obtaining permissions. Joint meetings planned for coinciding events.
Intelligence Gathering	Special Branch, Local Police Stations	Continuous, intensifying closer to the festival. Implementation of "Preventive Action Plan."
Social Media Monitoring	Cyber Police Station, Nodal Officers	Continuous. Monitoring for objectionable posts/hashtags to prevent rumor-mongering; immediate content removal.
Security & Infrastructure Checks	BDDS, Police (all units)	Prior to Sept 7, 2025, with ongoing checks. Includes anti-sabotage checks at crowded places, inspection of immersion routes, and readiness checks of police vehicles and communication systems.

Volunteer Recruitment & Deployment Plans	Ganesh Mandals	Ongoing. Mandals recruit 24-hour volunteers for idol protection and crowd assistance. **Critical Gap: Formal registration and training are consistently reported as "nil."**
Police Briefings & Drills	Police (all ranks)	Days prior to Sept 7, 2025 (e.g., based on 2022 data, Sept 8 for the 2022 event). Practice deployment strategies and ensure operational readiness for Bandobast duties.

Suggested Visual Aid: Gantt Chart or Timeline A **Gantt chart or a detailed timeline visual** would significantly enhance the clarity of this pre-event schedule. It could graphically represent:

- **Key activities** on the y-axis.
- The **duration** of each activity leading up to September 7, 2025, on the x-axis.
- **Milestones** such as major coordination meetings or drill dates.
- **Color-coding** to indicate the responsible parties or the type of activity (e.g., green for planning, yellow for checks, blue for drills).
- **Dependencies** between tasks (e.g., security checks must precede deployment).

This visual would provide a quick and comprehensive overview of the intensive preparations undertaken by the Nashik Police and associated agencies to ensure the safety and smooth conduct of Ganpati Utsav 2025.

Here is the detailed section titled **'Zone-wise & Police Station-wise Operational Readiness'** for the Ganpati 2025 Bandobast report, expanding on existing zone and station resource allocation.

Zone-wise & Police Station-wise Operational Readiness

The Ganpati 2025 Bandobast Plan for Nashik City is structured hierarchically to ensure comprehensive coverage and efficient response across the entire Police Commissionerate jurisdiction. The city is divided into two primary zones, each overseen by a Deputy Commissioner of Police (DCP), which further subdivide into divisions and individual police stations. This multi-layered structure facilitates detailed planning for personnel deployment, equipment allocation, and the management of critical festival locations.

1. Overall City-wide Manpower and Equipment Allocation

Before detailing the zone-specific readiness, it's important to understand the overall estimated resources allocated for the Ganpati Utsav in Nashik City. These figures represent the total manpower and key equipment intended for deployment during the festival, particularly on critical immersion days.

Table: Overall Estimated City-wide Manpower Deployment (Typical for Visarjan)

Personnel Category	Estimated Strength (Overall)
Deputy Commissioners of Police (DCP)	4
Assistant Commissioners of Police (ACP)	7-8
Police Inspectors (PI)	45-53
Sub-Inspectors/API/ASI (PSI/API/ASI)	75-134
Police Personnel (Male)	1075-1100
Police Personnel (Female)	240-261
Home Guards (Male)	800-840 (requested)
Home Guards (Female)	250-255 (requested)
State Reserve Police Force (SRPF)	1-2 companies (platoons)
Striking Force	5-6 platoons

| Vehicles | 65-67 (Police Jeeps, Mobile vehicles) |

Table: Overall Estimated City-wide Key Equipment Allocation

Equipment Type	Allocation/Features
Vehicles (General)	Police jeeps, mobile vehicles (65-67 total), Vajra (riot control vans), Varun (water cannon vehicles) – all maintained, fueled, equipped with iron meshes and sound projectors.
Riot Control Gear	Lathis, shields, helmets, gas guns, gas grenades (for police personnel and RRTs).
Communication Systems	Fully functional wireless communication system with dedicated channels (Channel 05 for Traffic, Channel 03 for main communication); walkie-talkies for officers; wireless sets and megaphones/PA systems in patrolling vehicles.
Surveillance	CCTV cameras (including dedicated CCTV vans and fixed cameras), drone photography/videography, watchtowers (four on main routes, each with cameraman and armed police).
Barricading & Ropes	For immersion ghats and blocking connecting roads.
Lighting	Searchlights at immersion ghats, general lighting at bandobast points and camps.
Special Detection/Response	Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad (BDDS) teams, Anti-Terrorism Cells (ATC) at Commissionerate and police station levels.

2. DCP Zone 1: Operational Readiness

DCP Zone 1 oversees the **Panchavati Division** and **Sarkarwada Division**. This zone includes key areas for religious gatherings and the primary immersion procession route, making it a critical focus for Bandobast operations.

2.1 Divisions and Key Police Stations within DCP Zone 1:

- **Panchavati Division**:
  - Panchavati Police Station
  - Adgaon Police Station
  - Mhasrul Police Station
- **Sarkarwada Division**:
  - Bhadrakali Police Station
  - Sarkarwada Police Station

○ Mumbai Naka Police Station

2.2 Critical Immersion Routes and High-Risk Areas within Zone 1:

- **Main Procession Route (Perimeter 01)**: This primary immersion route spans approximately 3.5 km, starting from **Wakadi Barav (Bhadrakali PS limits)** and concluding at **Mahsoba Maharaj Patangan (Panchavati PS limits)**. Key points along this route include 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, and Malegaon Stand. This route experiences **peak crowds of 8,000 to 10,000 people from 3:00 PM to 9:00 PM** on immersion day.
- **Major Immersion Sites**:
  - **Mahsoba Patangan (Panchavati)**.
  - **Godaghat (Panchavati)**: Identified as a site of significant drowning incidents in the past.
  - **Kapila Sangam Tapovan (Panchavati)**: Also a significant immersion point.
- **Sensitive/High-Risk Areas**:
  - **Bidi Kamgar Nagar (Adgaon)**.
  - **Nilgiri Bagh (Adgaon)**.
  - **Town Chowki (Satpur)**: (Note: Satpur PS is under Ambad Division of DCP Zone 2, but Town Chowki is also mentioned as a sensitive area in a general list, so might have overlap in vigilance).
  - **Bhadrakali PS area**: Dudhbazar, Kathwada, Old Nashik, Shalimar, Ga.Ma. Putala, Trivandha, Badi Darga, B.D. Bhalekar Maidan.
  - **Raviwar Karanja, Ashok Stambh, Meher Signal, CBS Signal, Malegaon Stand, Peth Road, Sardar Chowk, Bharat Nagar**: These are critical junctions along the main procession route.

2.3 Personnel Deployment and Equipment Allocation for Key Police Stations (Zone 1):

- **Adgaon Police Station**:
  - **Personnel**: Approximately **1 PI, 4 PSIs/APIs/ASIs, 50 male police constables, 12 female police constables, and 20 male Home Guards**.
- **Bhadrakali Police Station**:
  - **Personnel (Requested)**: 1 PI, 7 PSI/API/ASIs, 20 male police personnel, 170 female police personnel (likely a typo, possibly 170 male PCs or mixed gender total), 60 male Home Guards, and 15 female Home Guards.
- **Panchavati Police Station**:
  - **Personnel (2024)**: **3 PIs, 9 PSI/API/ASIs, 64 male police personnel, and 17 female police personnel**.
  - **Personnel (External Requested for 2024)**: 1 PI, 3 PSI/API/ASIs, 163 male police personnel, and 19 female police personnel.
- **Equipment/Resources**: Police stations within Zone 1 will be equipped with **wireless sets, walkie-talkies, megaphones/PA systems, patrolling vehicles, riot control**

gear, and will utilize **CCTV vans and drone surveillance** as directed by the Control Room. **BDDS checks** will be conducted at relevant locations.

2.4 Command Posts within Zone 1:

- The **DCP Zone 1** acts as the primary command post for tactical decisions and resource control within the zone.
- The **ACPs** overseeing the Panchavati and Sarkarwada Divisions will supervise their respective police stations and inspect immersion ghats.
- **Police Stations (e.g., Panchavati, Bhadrakali, Adgaon)** serve as **key micro-level operational units and local command posts**, responsible for managing local crowd gatherings, pandal security, and first responder roles within their limits.

3. DCP Zone 2: Operational Readiness

DCP Zone 2 encompasses the **Ambad Division** and **Nashik Road Division**. This zone manages the secondary immersion procession route and other significant areas.

3.1 Divisions and Key Police Stations within DCP Zone 2:

- **Ambad Division**:
    - Ambad Police Station
    - Indiranagar Police Station
    - Satpur Police Station
- **Nashik Road Division**:
    - Upnagar Police Station
    - Nashik Road Police Station
    - Deolali Camp Police Station

3.2 Critical Immersion Routes and High-Risk Areas within Zone 2:

- **Main Procession Route (Perimeter 02)**: This secondary immersion route covers approximately 3 km, starting from **Bitco Chowk (Nashik Road PS limits)** and concluding at **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. This route anticipates **5,000 to 6,000 people from 11:30 AM to 2:00 PM** on immersion day.
- **Major Immersion Sites**:
    - **Valdevi River (Nashik Road)**.
    - **Nasardi River (Satpur)**.
    - **Ambad, Someshwar, Navshya Ganpati, Anjanvali, Chopda Lawns, Gharpure Ghat, Ramwadi Pul, Nandur Naka, Dwarka-Panchak, Odha, Lakhalgaon, Sansari Village - Darana River, Bhagur - Darana River**: Other notable immersion points.
- **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)**.
- ○ **Mahindra & Mahindra Slum, Swarbabanagar, Ashoknagar (Satpur)**.
- ○ **Wadala Gaon (Indiranagar)**.

3.3 Personnel Deployment and Equipment Allocation for Key Police Stations (Zone 2):

- **Nashik Road Police Station**:
  - ○ **Personnel**: Individual mandal requests indicate needs for **1 Police Officer and 2-4 male/female personnel**. The manpower allocation documents for 2025 consistently include the "city traffic branch included" or "city traffic branch requested," indicating reliance on central traffic authority for this busy route.
- **Satpur Police Station**:
  - ○ No specific personnel numbers were provided in the excerpt for 2025, but it falls under Ambad Division.
- **Equipment/Resources**: Police stations within Zone 2 will also be equipped with **wireless sets, walkie-talkies, megaphones/PA systems, patrolling vehicles, riot control gear**, and will utilize **CCTV vans and drone surveillance** as directed by the Control Room. **BDDS checks** will be conducted at relevant locations.

3.4 Command Posts within Zone 2:

- The **DCP Zone 2** serves as the primary command point for its area, coordinating divisions and managing rapid response teams.
- The **ACPs** overseeing the Ambad and Nashik Road Divisions will supervise their police stations and ensure adherence to security plans.
- **Police Stations (e.g., Nashik Road, Satpur, Ambad)** function as **local operational centers**, handling immediate incidents, local traffic, and volunteer coordination within their specific jurisdictions.

4. Central Command and Support

The **Commissioner of Police (CP)** holds overall command, making strategic decisions, allocating resources, and ensuring inter-agency coordination for the entire Bandobast.

- **Central Control Room (Niyantran Kaksh)**: This is the **central command post** for real-time monitoring of all activities and calls within the Commissionerate limits. It utilizes **CCTV vans** for videography and directs their movement. The Control Room can deploy **additional manpower from reserve forces** based on superior orders.
- **Specialized Police Units**: Units like the **City Traffic Branch, Special Branch/Intelligence Personnel, BDDS, ATC, QRT/RCP, Striking Force, Damini Squad/Nirbhaya Squad, and Motor Transport Department** support both zones and operate under the overall police hierarchy, often reporting to ACPs or DCPs.

- **Strategic Deployment**: **SRPF platoons** are deployed in higher-risk areas and along main procession routes. **QRT/RCP units** are kept ready at critical points like Wakdi Barav Bhadrakali and central police stations for rapid response. **Striking Force platoons** are reserved at the Police Control Room for immediate deployment to major incidents.

5. Recommendations for Visual Aids

To enhance the understanding and operational utility of this section, the following visual aids are highly recommended for insertion into the Ganpati 2025 Bandobast report:

- **Zone Maps with Overlay of Immersion Routes and High-Risk Sites**:

  - **Two maps**: One for **DCP Zone 1** and one for **DCP Zone 2**.
  - **Overlay elements**: Clearly mark the boundaries of divisions and police stations within each zone. Graphically display **Perimeter 01 and Perimeter 02** routes. Highlight all **major immersion sites** and **sensitive/high-risk areas** with distinct color-coding.
  - **Purpose**: Provides a clear geographical understanding of responsibilities and potential hotspots, aiding in strategic deployment and route planning.
- **Resource Allocation Heatmaps**:

  - **Heatmap overlays on Zone Maps**: Use color gradients to indicate areas of **high personnel density** (e.g., darkest red for main procession routes during peak hours, lighter shades for less crowded areas).
  - **Symbolic representation**: Overlay icons or small symbols to denote the presence and concentration of **key equipment** like CCTV cameras (where available/planned), watchtowers, PA systems, and rapid response team staging points.
  - **Purpose**: Offers an intuitive visual summary of where resources are concentrated, allowing quick assessment of coverage and gaps.
- **Command Hierarchy Flowcharts**:

  - **Detailed Flowchart**: A clear, multi-level flowchart showing the command structure from the **Commissioner of Police** down to **DCP Zones, ACP Divisions, Police Stations (PI/PSI)**, and integrating **specialized units** (e.g., Traffic Branch, Special Branch, BDDS, RRTs) and their reporting lines.
  - **Inter-agency Coordination Lines**: Include explicit lines or symbols indicating coordination points with **NMC, RTO, Home Guard, Civil Defense, MSEB, Fire Department, Health Department, and Ganesh Mandal Officials**.
  - **Purpose**: Provides a concise overview of the operational command and communication structure, crucial for rapid decision-making and seamless inter-agency response during the festival.

These visual enhancements will transform complex textual information into easily digestible and actionable insights for all stakeholders involved in the Ganpati 2025 Bandobast.

Here is the new section titled 'Dynamic Real-Time Incident Management Framework' to be included in the Bandobast report:

Dynamic Real-Time Incident Management Framework

This framework outlines the proactive and reactive strategies for managing incidents during the Ganpati Utsav 2025 in Nashik City, focusing on real-time monitoring, rapid response, and effective communication.

1. Escalation Criteria and Triggers Incidents are categorized, and their triggers define the necessary escalation and response levels:

- **Crowd Congestion**:

  - **Triggers**: Lengthy stoppages or slow movement of tableaux during processions. High crowd density observed at main procession routes (e.g., Perimeter 01 and Perimeter 02) and immersion sites (e.g., Godaghat, Mahsoba Patangan). Obstructions like unauthorized mandaps, banners, or parked vehicles hindering flow.
  - **Escalation**: Requires immediate intervention by traffic police and on-ground personnel to ensure continuous movement and prevent potential stampedes.
- **Social Media Threats and Rumor-Mongering**:

  - **Triggers**: Detection of objectionable social media posts, hate speech, or content that could incite communal tensions or spread rumors on platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter.
  - **Escalation**: The Cyber Police Station, under the Special Branch, actively monitors social media. Nodal officers are tasked with immediate action to remove such content. Rapid clarification and counter-messaging are initiated to prevent panic or unrest.
- **Emergencies (Law & Order / Safety)**:

  - **Triggers**:
    - **Drowning Incidents**: Reported at immersion sites, particularly in the Godavari, Darana, and Valdevi rivers, based on recurring historical risks (e.g., 2017, 2019, 2020, 2023).
    - **Fire Incidents**: Detection of fire, especially given the consistent "nil" reporting for mandal-level fire extinguishing equipment and security systems.
    - **Accidents**: Vehicle-related incidents involving tableaux or other vehicles in processions.

- **Law and Order Concerns**: Disputes over procession movement, molestation, noise pollution violations, carrying of illicit items (sticks, stones, acid bulbs, explosives) in procession vehicles.
- **Bomb Threat/Suspicious Objects**: Reporting of suspicious items or unclaimed objects at key locations (bus stands, railway stations, malls, markets, procession routes, mandals).
- **Terrorist Activities**: Identified threats or incidents, managed by Anti-Terrorism Cells (ATC) and the Anti-Terrorism Branch (ATB).
  - **Escalation**: Requires immediate reporting to the Police Control Room (Helpline 112/100) or nearest police station. On-ground police take immediate action and inform superiors.

2. Deployment Protocols for Quick Response Teams, Riot Control Police, and Striking Forces The plan incorporates a robust tiered response system with specialized units on standby for rapid deployment:

- **Quick Response Teams (QRT) / Riot Control Police (RCP)**:

  - These specialized units are **kept ready with full equipment**, including lathis, shields, helmets, gas guns, gas grenades, and rifles.
  - **QRT teams are assigned to critical points** like Wakdi Barav Bhadrakali on the main procession route and will conduct patrolling in alleys and sensitive areas before processions begin.
  - **RCP platoons are kept on standby at central locations and police stations** for immediate deployment in case of major incidents or riot control scenarios.
- **Striking Force**:

  - These are **dedicated teams of police personnel**, typically 5-6 platoons assembled from various units.
  - They are **equipped with lathis, helmets, gas guns, grenades, and rifles**.
  - Striking Force teams are **kept reserved at the Police Control Room for immediate deployment** to major incidents or volatile areas as ordered by superiors.
- **Auxiliary Vehicles for Rapid Deployment**:

  - **Vajra Vahan (riot control vans)** and **Varun Vahan (water cannon vehicles)** are maintained in good condition and **kept on standby** for rapid deployment in emergencies.
- **State Reserve Police Force (SRPF)**:

  - **Two SRPF companies (platoons)** are requested and deployed to aid in crowd control and law enforcement, particularly in **higher-risk areas** and during major events that coincide with other festivals like Eid-E-Milad.

3. Integration of Surveillance Tools Real-time monitoring is critical and achieved through a multi-faceted approach:

- **CCTV Surveillance**:

  - The **Control Room continuously monitors all activities** within the Commissionerate limits.
  - A **dedicated CCTV van** is utilized for videography, with its movement directed by the Control Room as needed.
  - Mandals are encouraged to install CCTV cameras at their premises, though their presence is consistently reported as "nil".

- **Drones**:

  - **Drones are utilized for videography and photography**, especially during processions, to monitor crowd movement and potential incidents from an aerial perspective.

- **Watch Towers**:

  - **Four watch towers are deployed at critical locations** along main procession routes.
  - Each tower is **manned by a cameraman (equipped with binoculars) and an armed police constable** for elevated, real-time crowd monitoring and incident spotting.

- **Social Media Monitoring**:

  - A **dedicated Cyber Police Station** within the Special Branch actively monitors social media platforms (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter) for **objectionable posts and hashtags**.
  - This proactive monitoring aims to **prevent rumor-mongering and maintain communal harmony**. Nodal officers are assigned to promptly remove such content.

4. Detailed Flowchart of Incident Detection, Reporting, Command Decisions, Response Deployment, Communication, and Resolution

The following flowchart illustrates the dynamic process of incident management during the Ganpati Utsav. This visual aid will enhance understanding of the operational flow.

graph TD
    A[Incident Occurs: Suspicious Activity, Crime, Emergency, Overcrowding, Social Media Threat] --> 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, Specialized Squads) --> D[Take Immediate Action & Inform Superiors];

B -- By Cyber Police Station (Social Media Monitoring) --> E[Detect Objectionable Content/Rumors];
B -- By CCTV / Drones / Watch Towers (Police Control Room) --> H[Control Room: Monitors Activities/Calls];

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

F --> H;
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 / SRPF];
I -- Directives/Prohibitory Orders (CRPC 144) --> O[Enforcement by Police Personnel];
I -- For Drowning Incidents --> P[Coordination with Municipal Corporation / Lifeguards];
I -- For Bomb Threats / Anti-Terror --> Q[BDDS / ATC Activation];
I -- For Fire Incidents --> R[Coordination with Municipal Corporation Fire Services];

M -- Immediate Deployment --> K[On-Site Incident Resolution];
O --> K;
P -- Deploy Lifeguards/Boats/Rescue --> K;
Q -- Conduct Checks / Secure Area --> K;
R -- Deploy Firefighting Units --> K;
L -- Ensure Vehicle Readiness/Deployment --> K;

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

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

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

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

    subgraph Communication Channels (Cross-Cutting)
        PoliceInternal[Police Internal Communication: Wireless System (Ch 03, Ch 05),
Walkie-Talkies]
        PublicComm[Public/Volunteer Communication: PA Systems, Emergency Helplines (112,
100), Mandal-Police Meetings]
    end
```

Explanation of the Incident Reporting and Feedback Escalation Process:

1. **Incident Occurrence and Initial Detection**: An event (e.g., crime, overcrowding, emergency, social media threat) is detected either by **Mandal Volunteers or the General Public** (who report via Helpline 112/100 or nearest police station), **On-Ground Police Personnel** (through patrols and fixed points), the **Cyber Police Station** (monitoring social media), or **Police Control Room** (via CCTV, drones, watch towers).

2. **Reporting and Escalation to Central Command**: Initial reports flow to the **Police Control Room** or the nearest Police Station. The Control Room continuously monitors activities and serves as a central hub. The Cyber Police Station coordinates content removal for social media threats. The Special Branch provides ongoing intelligence.

3. **Command, Response, and Resolution**:

   ○ **Superiors (PI, ACP, DCP)** receive information and issue orders for immediate action and deployment of additional manpower from reserve forces.
   ○ **Quick Response Teams (QRT), Riot Control Police (RCP), and Striking Force teams** are deployed immediately.
   ○ **Vajra (riot control vans) and Varun (water cannon vehicles)** are dispatched by the Motor Transport Department.
   ○ For **drowning incidents**, coordination with the Municipal Corporation ensures deployment of lifeguards and boats.

- ○ **Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad (BDDS)** teams conduct anti-sabotage checks for suspicious objects.
  - ○ **Fire services** are coordinated through the Municipal Corporation, given the lack of mandal-level equipment.
  - ○ **Prohibitory orders (CRPC 144)** are issued as needed.
4. **Documentation, Feedback, and Future Planning**: All incidents, arrests, and actions are **immediately documented and reported to superiors**. Daily reports on checks and crime details are maintained. Post-event, a **comprehensive review is conducted** to analyze experiences, identify shortcomings, and gather suggestions for future improvements, which directly informs and enhances subsequent Bandobast planning.

This flowchart is suggested as a visual aid to be included in the Bandobast report to clearly depict the intricate layers of detection, reporting, decision-making, and response coordination.

Analysis Trend and etc

Drawing on the provided sources, here is an analysis of Ganpati festival data for Nashik City from 2015 to 2024, including predictions for 2025, and summary tables.

1. Annual Mandal Categories and Crowd Size Trends

The available detailed historical data for mandal categories (Valuable, Large, Small, and Household Ganpatis) is specifically for the **Panchavati Police Station limits** from 2015 to 2024. City-wide figures for 2024 (used for 2025 planning) are also provided.

Trends within Panchavati Police Station Limits (2015-2024):

- **Valuable Mandals:** The number of valuable mandals in the Panchavati area has fluctuated, ranging from 2 in 2016 to 6 in 2018, with 3-4 mandals being typical in most years.
- **Large Mandals (eksBs):** The count of large mandals has varied, with a low of 9 in 2020 and a high of 22 in 2016, 2019, and 2024.
- **Small Mandals (ygku):** The number of small mandals has also shown variability, with a low of 6 in 2020 and a high of 61 in 2018.
- **Household Ganpatis (?kjxqrh):** This category shows a general increasing trend over the years, with a notable dip in 2020 (4,750) and 2021 (7,800), likely due to external factors (e.g., the COVID-19 pandemic). However, it rebounded significantly to 14,000 in 2023 and 23,000 in 2024, indicating substantial growth in household celebrations in recent years within Panchavati.

Summary Table: Historical Mandal Counts in Panchavati Police Station Limits (2015-2024)

Year	Valuable Mandals	Large Mandals	Small Mandals	Household Ganpatis	Total Public Mandals (Valuable+Large+Small)
2015	3	18	46	9,000	67
2016	2	22	43	9,300	67
2017	3	16	39	9,700	58
2018	6	18	61	10,000	85

Year				
2019	4	22	41	10,200	67
2020	4	9	6	4,750	19
2021	3	12	25	7,800	40
2022	3	18	42	8,103	63
2023	4	18	52	14,000	74
2024	3	22	36	23,000	61

2. Predicted Total Crowd Sizes for 2025

The sources provide city-wide figures for mandals from 2024, which are used as the basis for 2025 planning. **A specific "total crowd size" for the entire festival is not directly provided in the sources.** However, estimates for mandal-level attendance and peak immersion day crowds are available.

Projected Mandal Numbers for Nashik City in 2025 (based on 2024 historical data):

- **Total Public Mandals:** Approximately **790**.
  - This includes approximately **201 Large Mandals**, **562 Small Mandals**, and **35 Valuable Mandals**.
- **Household Ganpatis:** An estimated **125,389**.

Associated Crowd Estimates for 2025:

- **Individual Mandals:** Most individual mandals anticipate **100 to 200 people annually**, with some larger mandals expecting **300 to 400 people**. In Panchavati, major spots like Panchavati Karanja, Malegaon Stand, and Sardar Chowk typically see **100 to 150 people daily** during idol installation.
- **Immersion Day Peak Crowds:**
  - Procession routes in the **Bhadrakali Police Station area** are expected to experience peak crowds of **8,000 to 10,000 people**.
  - **Nashik Road routes** are expected to see **5,000 to 6,000 people**.

3. Historical and Predicted Festival Dates

There is a discrepancy in the projected 2025 dates across the sources.

- One source states that planning for Ganpati Utsav 2025 is based on the **2024 schedule**, which ran from **September 7 to September 17, 2024**. This implies these are the **historical dates from 2024** used as a reference.

  - **Historical 2024 Festival Dates (as a planning reference for 2025)**:
    - Ganpati Chaturthi (Installation): September 7, 2025 (Saturday) (This date refers to the 2024 festival, not 2025)
    - 1.5-Day Ganpati Immersion: September 8, 2025 (Sunday)
    - Gauri Arrival: September 10, 2025 (Tuesday)
    - Gauri Puja & 5-Day Ganpati Immersion: September 11, 2025 (Wednesday)
    - Gauri & 7-Day Ganpati Immersion: September 12, 2025 (Thursday)
    - 7-Day Ganpati Immersion: September 13, 2025 (Friday)
    - Anant Chaturdashi (10-Day Ganpati Immersion): September 17, 2025 (Tuesday)
- A dedicated source titled "Nashik Ganpati 2025 Bandobast" provides **specific projected dates for the 2025 festival**:

  - **Predicted 2025 Festival Dates**:
    - Ganesh Sthapana (Idol Installation): **August 27, 2025**. The auspicious Madhyahna Ganesha Puja Muhurat is between 11:06 AM and 01:40 PM.
    - Gauri Agman (Gauri Arrival) & 5 Days Ganpati Visarjan: **August 31, 2025**.
    - Gauri Pujan: **September 1, 2025**.
    - Gauri Visarjan & 7 Days Ganpati Visarjan: **September 2, 2025**.
    - Anant Chaturdashi (Final Immersion Day): **September 6, 2025**.

Summary Table: Festival Dates

Event	Historical 2024 Dates (for planning 2025)	Predicted Actual 2025 Dates
Ganesh Sthapana (Idol Installation)	September 7 (Saturday)	**August 27 (Wednesday)**
1.5-Day Ganpati Immersion	September 8 (Sunday)	*(Not explicitly listed for 2025)*
Gauri Arrival	September 10 (Tuesday)	August 31 (Sunday)
Gauri Puja & 5-Day Ganpati Immersion	September 11 (Wednesday)	August 31 (Sunday)
Gauri & 7-Day Ganpati Immersion	September 12 (Thursday)	September 2 (Tuesday)

| 7-Day Ganpati Immersion | September 13 (Friday) | *(Not explicitly listed for 2025)* |
| Anant Chaturdashi (Final Immersion) | September 17 (Tuesday) | **September 6 (Saturday)** |

Note on Discrepancy: It is important to acknowledge that the sources present conflicting dates for Ganpati Utsav 2025. The "Nashik Ganpati 2025 Bandobast" document appears to provide the most direct and specific projected dates for 2025, while "Prompts & all GB.pdf" seems to use 2024 dates as a reference for the 2025 planning framework.

4. Daily Peak Crowd Volumes (Past 10 Years)

The sources **do not provide specific "daily peak crowd volumes for each day of the festival" for the past 10 years.** Instead, they offer general crowd estimates for mandals and peak day volumes for major procession routes.

- **Mandal-Level:** Most individual mandals typically anticipate **100 to 200 people annually**, with some larger mandals attracting **300 to 400 people**. In Panchavati, major spots like Panchavati Karanja, Malegaon Stand, and Sardar Chowk see **100 to 150 people daily** during idol installation.
- **Peak Immersion Day (Anant Chaturdashi) Crowds (historical and projected):**
    - Bhadrakali Police Station routes experience peak crowds of **8,000 to 10,000 people**.
    - Nashik Road routes see **5,000 to 6,000 people**.
    - These peak crowd figures are consistent across various mentions (e.g., 2023 figures cited as typical for planning).

5. Hour-wise Crowd Density Patterns for Key Festival Days

The sources provide specific hour-wise patterns for peak crowd movements on key festival days, which are expected to continue for 2025.

- **Idol Installation (Ganesh Sthapana):**

    - **Expected Peak for 2025:** The auspicious Madhyahna Ganesha Puja Muhurat for Ganesh Sthapana on **August 27, 2025**, falls between **11:06 AM and 01:40 PM**. This indicates a period of high activity and crowd density around these hours at homes and mandals for idol installation.
    - General crowd movement at major spots in Panchavati (Panchavati Karanja, Malegaon Stand, Sardar Chowk) sees **100 to 150 people daily** during idol installation (no specific hour-wise breakdown provided for daily footfall beyond this general statement).

- **Immersion Days (especially Anant Chaturdashi):**

    - **Bhadrakali Police Station Route (Perimeter 01):** Peak crowds of **8,000 to 10,000 people** are expected from **3:00 PM to 9:00 PM** on the main immersion day.
    - **Nashik Road Route (Perimeter 02):** Peak crowds of **5,000 to 6,000 people** are expected from **11:30 AM to 2:00 PM** on the main immersion day.
    - **Smaller Processions:** Processions from village premises are often scheduled earlier, between **6:00 AM and 11:00 AM**.
    - **Immersion Sites (e.g., Godaghat in Panchavati):** These locations will experience **very large crowds** during peak immersion hours.

These hour-wise patterns and crowd estimates are used for operational planning and are therefore the **forecasted peaks for 2025**.

Overall Summary

The Ganpati festival in Nashik City, particularly within the Panchavati Police Station limits, has shown varying but generally stable numbers for valuable, large, and small public mandals from 2015-2024, with a notable increase in household Ganpatis in recent years. For 2025, city-wide planning is based on figures of approximately 790 public mandals and over 125,000 household Ganpatis.

While specific daily crowd volumes for the entire festival are not available, sources project peak crowds of 8,000-10,000 people on the Bhadrakali route and 5,000-6,000 people on the Nashik Road route during immersion. Hour-wise crowd patterns indicate peak activity for idol installation around late morning/early afternoon, and for immersion, peaks are expected from late morning to early afternoon on Nashik Road routes, extending into the evening (3:00 PM to 9:00 PM) for Bhadrakali routes.

A significant point of ambiguity is the conflicting set of projected dates for the 2025 festival itself. One source details Ganesh Sthapana on August 27, 2025, with Anant Chaturdashi on September 6, 2025, while another refers to a 2024 schedule of September 7 to September 17 for planning purposes for 2025.