

Step 1: Executive Summary & Overview

The Ganpati 2025 Bandobast Plan for Nashik City is a comprehensive 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 outlines real-time monitoring, incident management, resource deployment, and inter-agency coordination strategies for the Nashik Police and relevant associated agencies.

Executive Summary and Event Overview

Event Significance and Objectives of the Bandobast Plan

The Ganpati Utsav is a highly significant festival celebrated with immense enthusiasm in Nashik City, drawing massive crowds. The Bandobast Plan's primary objectives are to:

- **Maintain Law and Order:** Ensure peace and security throughout the festival period.
- **Manage Crowds:** Facilitate the smooth flow of processions and manage large gatherings to prevent stampedes and other incidents.
- **Ensure Public Safety:** Implement measures to prevent accidents, injuries, and other safety concerns, particularly at crowded immersion sites.
- **Coordinate Multi-Agency Response:** Foster seamless cooperation among various governmental and non-governmental agencies to address potential challenges effectively.
- **Prevent Communal Tensions:** Address the specific challenge posed by the simultaneous occurrence of Ganpati Utsav and Eid-E-Milad, which necessitates careful management to prevent communal clashes and monitor related social media activity.

Key Dates, Venue Layout, Expected Crowd Size, and Duration

While overall specific start and end dates for Ganpati 2025 are not explicitly stated in the 2025-titled documents, planning aligns with patterns from previous years. The festival is typically observed over **10 days**, with the most critical period being **Anant Chaturdashi** (the main immersion day), which for 2024 was on **September 17th**.

Venue Layout:

- **Ganesh Mandals:** Nashik City accounts for approximately **790 public Ganpati mandals** (201 large, 562 small, and 35 valuable mandals), along with an estimated **125,389 household Ganpatis**. Each mandal's specific address and details are registered at the respective police station.
- **Main Procession Routes:** Two primary immersion routes are identified:
 - **Perimeter 01:** From Wakadi Barav (Bhadrakali PS limits) to Mahsoba Maharaj Patangan (Panchavati PS limits), covering approximately **3.5 km**. This route

- includes key points like Chowk Mandai, Badshahi Corner, Gadge Maharaj Putala, and Malegaon Stand.
- **Perimeter 02:** From Bitco Chowk (Nashik Road PS limits) to Valdevi River (Upnagar PS limits), spanning approximately **3 km**. Key points include Anjuman Gosavi Wadi and Mahatma Gandhi Putala Deolali village.
- **Immersion Sites (Visarjan Ghats):** Major immersion points include Mahsoba Patangan (Panchavati), Valdevi River (Nashik Road), Nasardi River (Satpur), Godaghat (Panchavati), and Kapila Sangam Tapovan.
- **Sensitive/High-Risk Areas:** Specific localities identified for increased vigilance include Bidi Kamgar Nagar, Nilgiri Bagh (Adgaon), Bitco Chowk, Jail Road (Nashik Road), Devlali Gaon (Upnagar), Bhagur (De. Camp), Pavan Nagar, Uttam Nagar (Ambad), and Town Chowki, Mahindra & Mahindra Slum (Satpur). Religious places along procession routes also require special attention.

Expected Crowd Size:

- **Mandal-Level:** Most individual mandals anticipate **100 to 200 people** annually, with some larger mandals expecting **300 to 400 people**.
- **Immersion Day Peaks:** Anant Chaturdashi is consistently marked by "**large crowds**". Procession routes in the Bhadrakali Police Station area typically experience peak crowds of **8,000 to 10,000 people** (3:00 PM to 9:00 PM), while Nashik Road routes see **5,000 to 6,000 people** (11:30 AM to 2:00 PM).

Summary of Main Security and Crowd Management Challenges

The Bandobast Plan addresses several recurring and critical challenges:

- **Lack of Mandal-Level Safety Equipment and Training:** A widespread and persistent issue is the **consistent absence of fire extinguishing equipment, CCTV cameras, comprehensive security plans, and formal volunteer registration and training** at most Ganesh mandals. This places a significant burden on the police force for on-site crowd and safety management.
- **Drowning Incidents:** Drowning remains a recurring and tragic risk at immersion sites, with fatalities reported in the Godavari, Darana, and Valdevi rivers in previous years (2017, 2019, 2020, 2023).
- **Noise Pollution:** Exceeding permissible noise limits, particularly from loudspeakers and DJs, is a consistent challenge, with strict regulations prohibiting loud music between 10:00 PM and 6:00 AM.
- **Communal Tensions:** The coinciding dates of Ganpati Utsav and Eid-E-Milad necessitate careful management to prevent communal clashes, including monitoring offensive social media posts and hate speech.
- **Crowd Stagnation and Disputes:** Lengthy stoppages or slow movement of tableaux during processions can lead to tension and altercations, as observed in past incidents.

- **Vehicle-Related Risks:** Concerns include drivers operating under the influence of alcohol, and procession vehicles potentially carrying unauthorized or dangerous items (e.g., sticks, stones, acid bulbs, explosives).
- **Laser Light Injuries:** The use of laser lights in processions has caused eye injuries to citizens, leading to a prohibition on their use.
- **Manpower Shortfalls:** Despite comprehensive planning and requests for additional personnel (including Home Guards and SRPF), there have been documented instances of actual deployment being lower than requested in previous years, potentially impacting operational efficiency.
- **Unauthorized Structures and Obstructions:** Mandaps erected on roads and unauthorized banners/hoardings can hinder traffic flow and obscure visibility.

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I understand you are requesting a clear venue layout map for Ganpati 2025 in Nashik. As a text-based AI, I am unable to generate a visual map. However, I can provide a detailed textual description of the venue layout, including all the requested elements (main event locations, entry and exit points, crowd congregation zones, and markers for emergency access routes), structured to convey the information as if it were on a map. I will use a legend and color-coding conventions through specific formatting to enhance clarity.

Textual Venue Layout Map for Ganpati 2025, Nashik City

This description outlines the key geographical and operational areas for the Ganpati Utsav 2025 Bandobast Plan in Nashik City, drawing on historical data and current planning.

Legend / Color Coding (Textual Representation)

- **Main Event Locations (Highlighted in RED):** Significant festival sites, mandals, and procession paths.
 - **Entry and Exit Points (Highlighted in BLUE):** Designated or controlled access points.
 - **Crowd Congregation Zones (Highlighted in ORANGE):** Areas expected to draw large crowds.
 - **Emergency Access Points/Routes (Highlighted in GREEN):** Measures and locations facilitating rapid emergency response.
 - **Sensitive/High-Risk Areas (Highlighted in YELLOW):** Locations requiring increased vigilance due to past incidents or communal sensitivity.
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I. Main Event Locations (RED)

The Ganpati Utsav involves numerous sites across Nashik City:

- **Ganesh Mandals (Individual Locations):**
 - Approximately **790 public Ganesh mandals** (201 large, 562 small, 35 valuable) are spread across various police station jurisdictions including Adgaon, Panchavati, Nashik Road, and Satpur.
 - An estimated **125,389 household Ganpatis** are also celebrated city-wide.
 - **Valuable Ganesh Mandals** are specifically identified due to possessing valuable idols (e.g., silver, gold ornaments) and require enhanced security. Each mandal's specific address is registered with its respective police station.
- **Main Procession Routes (Perimeters for Immersion):**
 - **Perimeter 01 (Bhadrakali to Panchavati):** This primary immersion route spans approximately **3.5 km**.
 - Starts from **Wakadi Barav** (Bhadrakali Police Station limits).
 - Proceeds through **Chowk Mandai**, Kadri Market, Phule Mandai, Abdul Hamid Chowk, **Badshahi Corner**, **Gadge Maharaj Putala**, Main Road, Dhumal Point, Sangli Bank, Meher Signal, Ashok Stambh, Ravivar Karanja, **Malegaon Stand**, Panchavati Karanja.
 - Concludes at **Mahsoba Maharaj Patangan** (Panchavati Police Station limits).
 - **Perimeter 02 (Nashik Road to Upnagar):** This secondary immersion route covers approximately **3 km**.
 - Starts from **Bitco Chowk** (Nashik Road Police Station limits).
 - Proceeds through Anjuman Gosavi Wadi, Anjuman School, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar statue, Shivaji statue (Chowk), Bitco Chowk, M G Road, Muktidham, Satkar Point, Vihitgaon Corner.
 - Concludes at **Valdevi River** (Upnagar Police Station limits).
- **Major Immersion Sites (Visarjan Ghats):**
 - **Mahsoba Patangan** (Panchavati).
 - **Valdevi River** (Nashik Road).
 - **Nasardi River** (Satpur).
 - **Godaghat** (Panchavati).
 - **Kapila Sangam Tapovan**.
 - Other notable immersion points: Ambad, Someshwar, Navshya Ganpati, Anjanvali, Chopda Lawns, Gharpure Ghat, Ramwadi Pul, Nandur Naka, Dwarka-Panchak, Odha, Lakhalaon, Sansari Village - Darana River, Bhagur - Darana River.

II. Entry and Exit Points (BLUE)

Managed access points are critical for crowd and vehicle control:

- **Procession Route Start/End Points:**
 - **Wakadi Barav** (Start of Perimeter 01).

- **Mahsoba Maharaj Patangan** (End of Perimeter 01).
 - **Bitco Chowk** (Start of Perimeter 02).
 - **Valdevi River** (End of Perimeter 02).
- **Immersion Ghats:** All major immersion points like **Godaghat, Mahsoba Patangan, Valdevi River, Nasardi River, and Kapila Sangam Tapovan** will have **barricaded entry/exit points** to regulate crowd flow and ensure safety.
- **Connecting Roads to Main Procession Routes:** These roads will be **barricaded** to control vehicle and pedestrian access, ensuring smooth movement on the primary routes.

III. Crowd Congregation Zones (ORANGE)

Areas where significant numbers of people are expected to gather:

- **Individual Ganesh Mandals:**
 - Most mandals anticipate **100 to 200 people** annually.
 - Larger mandals, such as those in Nandur (Mohsoba Maharaj Sevabhavi Sanstha), Adgaon (Mahalakshmi Biroba Mitra Mandal), and areas around Konark Nagar, can attract **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.
- **Main Procession Routes (Perimeter 01 & 02) during peak immersion day:**
 - Perimeter 01 (Bhadrakali route) expects **8,000 to 10,000 people** from 3:00 PM to 9:00 PM.
 - Perimeter 02 (Nashik Road route) anticipates **5,000 to 6,000 people** from 11:30 AM to 2:00 PM.
- **Immersion Sites:** All major immersion points, particularly **Godaghat (Panchavati)**, will experience very large crowds, posing significant safety challenges.

IV. Sensitive/High-Risk Areas (YELLOW)

Locations identified for increased vigilance due to potential for communal tension, high population density, or past incidents:

- **Bidi Kamgar Nagar** (Adgaon).
- **Nilgiri Bagh** (Adgaon).
- **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 Chowki, Mahindra & Mahindra Slum**, Swarbabanagar, Ashoknagar (Satpur).
- **Wadala Gaon** (Indiranagar).
- **Religious places** (mosques, dargahs, temples) along procession routes are monitored to prevent communal tensions.

V. Emergency Access Points/Routes & Response Markers (GREEN)

These indicate measures and strategic locations for rapid response:

- **Traffic Management Zones:**
 - **Dedicated Traffic Police deployment** on main procession routes and congested areas to keep paths clear for emergency services.
 - **Proactive clearance of obstructions** (unauthorized mandaps, banners, hoardings, abandoned vehicles) from procession routes and critical junctions to ensure unimpeded access.
- **Communication Hubs & Channels:**
 - **Police Control Room** (Niyantran Kaksh): Central hub for monitoring and directing emergency responses.
 - **Dedicated Wireless Channel 03** for critical messages.
 - **Dedicated Wireless Channel 05** for City Traffic Branch communications.
 - **Walkie-talkies and Wireless Sets** provided to police officers for real-time coordination across all deployment points.
 - **Public Address (PA) Systems** along main procession routes for public announcements, instructions, and awareness campaigns.
- **Rapid Response Staging Points:**
 - **Striking Force** (equipped with lathis, helmets, gas guns, grenades, rifles) **staging areas** for immediate deployment to major incidents.
 - **QRT (Quick Response Team) / RCP (Riot Control Police)** units, fully equipped, are kept ready at specific police stations or central locations for rapid deployment to volatile areas.
 - **Vajra Vahan (riot control vehicles) and Varun Vahan (water cannon vehicles)** **standby locations** for rapid deployment.
- **Surveillance & Monitoring Points:**
 - **Watch Towers** (four planned for main immersion route) manned by cameramen (with binoculars) and armed police constables for elevated, real-time crowd monitoring and incident spotting.
 - **CCTV Vans** utilized by the Control Room for videography and mobile surveillance.
- **Emergency Personnel & Equipment Locations:**
 - **Lifeguards (Jal Rakshak) deployment at all immersion sites** with boats for water rescue, coordinated with the Municipal Corporation.
 - **BDDS (Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad) check points** at crucial locations (bus stands, railway stations, malls, markets, procession routes) to ensure security and clear access.
- **Public Emergency Reporting:**
 - **Helpline 112 and Police Control Room 100** widely publicized for immediate reporting of suspicious items or emergencies.

Step 2: Stakeholder & Resource Mapping

The Ganpati 2025 Bandobast Plan for Nashik City involves a detailed allocation of stakeholders and resources, drawing upon established strategies and historical data from previous festival years. Below is a tabular representation detailing the police units, volunteer groups, various services, and technological resources involved, along with their assigned roles and key deployment zones.

Detailed Stakeholders and Resources for Ganpati 2025 Bandobast Plan, Nashik City

Stakeholder/Resource Category	Specific Unit/Team/Type	Details/Strength/Equipment	Assigned Roles/Functions	Key Locations/Zones
I. Police Department			Overall Command, Law & Order, Crime Control, Intelligence, Safety, Manpower Deployment	Nashik City Police Commissionate Area
Overall Command	Police Commissioner	Overall command	Holds overall command for law and order, crime control, intelligence, coordination, safety measures, and manpower deployment	Nashik City Police Commissionate area.

Senior Command	Deputy Commissioners of Police (DCP)	4 DCPs (overall estimated). DCP Zone 1 oversees Bhadrakali, Sarkarwada, Mumbai Naka, Panchavati PS.	Oversees policing within assigned zones (Perimeter 01, Perimeter 02), manages deployment of striking forces.	Perimeter 01 (Wakadi Barav to Mahsoba Patangan), Perimeter 02 (Bitco Chowk to Valdevi River), Police Station jurisdictions.
	Assistant Commissioners of Police (ACP)	7-8 ACPs (overall estimated). Oversee specific divisions (e.g., Panchavati, Sarkarwada, Ambad, Nashik Road).	Supervises police stations within their division, inspects immersion ghats, and issues prohibitory orders (CRPC 144) as needed.	Police Station divisions within Nashik City.
Station Management	Police Inspectors (PI) / Senior PI (SPI)	45-53 PIs (overall estimated). Specific PI/SPI per police station (e.g., 3 PIs for Panchavati PS).	In-charge of their respective police stations, implement directives, collect information from mandals, ensure peace, and prevent	All police station jurisdictions (Adgaon, Bhadrakali, Nashik Road, Panchavati, Satpur, etc.).

			objectionable displays.
Ground Deployment	Police Sub-Inspectors (PSI) / Assistant PI (API) / Assistant SI (ASI)	75-134 (overall estimated). E.g., approx. 9 PSI/API/ASI for Panchavati PS.	Ground supervision, deployment at fixed points, patrolling, and general bandobast duties.
	Police Constables (Male)	1075-1100 (overall estimated). E.g., approx. 64 for Panchavati PS.	Fixed point duty, patrolling, crowd management, and general bandobast duties.
	Police Constables (Female)	240-261 (overall estimated). E.g., approx. 17 for Panchavati PS.	Fixed point duty, patrolling, crowd management, and general bandobast duties.
	New Recruit Police Personnel (Male & Female)	Significant numbers are deployed to supplement regular forces.	Augment regular police forces during the festival period.
			All police station limits, fixed points, procession routes, immersion sites.
			All police station limits, fixed points, procession routes, immersion sites.
			Various deployment zones across the city.

Auxiliary Forces	Home Guards (Male & Female)	Requested: 800-840 male, 250-255 female (overall estimated). Actual deployment might be lower than requested.	Provide assistance to police in crowd control, patrolling, and general bandobast duties.	Various deployment zones, augmenting police strength, especially in crowded areas.
Reserve Force	State Reserve Police Force (SRPF)	1-2 companies (platoons) (overall estimated).	Deployed in higher-risk areas, for crowd control, riot prevention, and anti-terror measures.	High-risk areas, main procession routes.
Rapid Response Teams	Quick Response Teams (QRT) / Riot Control Police (RCP)	1 QRT team (48 personnel). 1 RCP team (2 officers, 60 personnel) , equipped with lathis, shields, helmets, gas guns, and grenades/rifles.	Rapid response to major incidents, riot control, and patrolling sensitive areas.	Critical points (e.g., Wakadi Barav Bhadrakali), police stations, central locations.
Striking Force		5-6 platoons (dedicated teams from various units), equipped with lathis, helmets, gas guns, grenades, and rifles.	Immediate deployment to major incidents or volatile areas as a reserve at the Police Control Room.	Control Room (reserved), major incident sites.

Traffic Control	City Traffic Branch (Shahar Wahatuk Shakha)	Dedicated unit with specific personnel.	Manages traffic on major routes, prevents congestion, implements barricading, controls parking, and monitors drivers (e.g., for alcohol consumption).	Main procession routes, connecting roads, congested areas.
Intelligence & Specialized Operations	Special Branch / Intelligence Personnel	Headed by a DCP, with specific personnel for intelligence gathering.	Intelligence gathering, social media monitoring, confidential bandobast, and identification of objectionable displays.	All sensitive areas, social media platforms.
Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad (BDDS)		Teams deployed.	Essential for anti-sabotage checks and security screening at key locations.	Bus stands, railway stations, malls, markets, procession routes, mandals.

	Anti-Terrorism Cells (ATC)	Established at the Police Commissionerate and police station levels (1-3 teams per PS).	Counter-terrorism measures, secret patrolling, and collection of confidential information.	Sensitive areas.
Women's Safety	Damini Squad / Nirbhaya Squad	Composed of women police personnel.	Actively patrols crowded and sensitive areas to prevent harassment , pickpocketing, and chain snatching targeting women and girls.	Crowded areas, procession routes, sensitive locations.
Support Services	Motor Transport Department	Personnel to manage vehicles.	Ensures police vehicles are fully functional, adequately fueled, and readily available with drivers for rapid deployment .	Vehicle depots, operational zones.

	Photographers/Video graphers	Designated personnel per police station in-charge.	Conduct video recording and photograph y as needed, including drone usage.	Procession routes, immersion sites, incident locations.
II. Volunteer Groups			Local Crowd Management, Idol Protection, Basic Safety	Individual Ganesh Mandal locations, Immediate vicinity of mandals, Procession paths
Mandal Volunteers	Self-volunteers from Ganesh Mandals	Ranges from 10 to 60 per mandal . Consistently reported as "nil" for formal training and registration.	24-hour idol protection , basic crowd guidance, ensuring general order at mandal, rudimentary fire safety (e.g., sand/water buckets), ensuring no traffic obstruction, and reporting incidents to police.	Individual Ganesh Mandal locations, immediate vicinity of mandals, procession paths with their mandal.

III. Other Stakeholders & Services

Municipal Body	Nashik Municipal Corporation (NMC) / Gram Panchayat / Cantonment Board	Specific personnel for services.	Arranges artificial ponds, ghats, searchlights , barricading, ropes, lifeguards (Jal Rakshak), and boats at immersion sites. Manages sanitation, waste management (idol/nirmalya collection), and provides generators for lighting. Also responsible for permitting mandap erection.	Immersion sites (Mahsoba Patangan, Valdevi River, Nasardi River, Godaghat, Kapila Sangam Tapovan, etc.), city-wide sanitation.
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Utility Services	Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB/MSEDCL)	Technical personnel.	Ensures uninterrupted power supply and inspects electrical connections at mandals, issuing certificates.	City-wide, particularly mandal locations.
Government Administration	Regional Transport Office (RTO)	Regulatory personnel.	Participates in coordination meetings for traffic management and vehicle regulations.	City-wide.
Disaster Management	Civil Defense	Personnel for support.	Provides general disaster management support.	City-wide.
Public Health	Food and Drug Administration (FDA)	Inspectors.	Verifies prasad (offerings) distribution for safety to prevent poisoning incidents.	Mandal locations distributing prasad.

Community Engagement	Peace Committees & Prominent Citizens (Mohalla Committees, Shantata Committees)	Community members.	Involved in maintaining communal harmony, facilitating communication, and assisting police in maintaining peace during the festival.	Local communities, police station jurisdictions.
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The Ganpati 2025 Bandobast Plan for Nashik City is built upon a comprehensive organizational structure, involving a clear chain of command within the police force and intricate coordination mechanisms with various external stakeholder groups. This plan leverages personnel, infrastructure, and technology to ensure public safety and manage the large-scale event.

Below is an organizational chart illustrating the chain of command and coordination between these different stakeholder groups, along with their assigned roles and resources.

Organizational Chart: Ganpati 2025 Bandobast Plan, Nashik City

Legend:

- Police Hierarchy (Blue)
- Volunteer Groups (Green)
- Emergency & Support Services (Red)
- Other Government Departments / Agencies (Orange)
- Infrastructure & Technology Resources (Grey)

● Police Hierarchy (Blue) Police Commissioner (Nashik City)

- **Overall Command:** Holds ultimate authority for law and order, crime control, intelligence, coordination, safety measures, and manpower deployment across Nashik City Police Commissionerate area.

↓ (Direct Command)

Deputy Commissioners of Police (DCPs) (4 total, overseeing zones)

- **Assigned Roles:** Oversee policing within assigned zones (e.g., Zone 1: Bhadrakali, Sarkarwada, Mumbai Naka, Panchavati PS; Zone 2), manage deployment of striking forces, and supervise intelligence/special branch.

↓ (Direct Command)

Assistant Commissioners of Police (ACPs) (7-8 total, overseeing divisions)

* **Assigned Roles:** Supervises police stations within their division (e.g., Panchavati, Sarkarwada, Ambad, Nashik Road), inspects immersion ghats, and issues prohibitory orders (CRPC 144) as needed. Also heads Traffic Branch, Control Room, Crime Branch.

↓ (Direct Command)

Police Inspectors (PI) / Senior PI (SPI) (45-53 total, in-charge of Police Stations)

* **Assigned Roles:** In-charge of their respective police stations, implement directives, collect information from mandals, ensure peace, prevent objectionable displays, and appoint photographers/videographers.

* **Adgaon PS:** Police strength for overall bandobast includes approx. 1 PI, 4 PSIs/APIs/ASIs, 50 male police constables, 12 female police constables, and 20 male Home Guards.

* **Bhadrakali PS:** External police bandobast requested includes 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 PS:** Police strength for 2024 included 3 PIs, 9 PSI/API/ASIs, 64 male police personnel, and 17 female police personnel. External personnel requested for 2024 included 1 PI, 3 PSI/API/ASIs, 163 male police personnel, and 19 female police personnel.

* **Nashik Road PS:** Individual mandal requests indicate needs for 1 Police Officer and 2-4 male/female personnel.

↓ (Direct Command)

Police Sub-Inspectors (PSI) / Assistant PI (API) / Assistant SI (ASI) (75-134 total)

* **Assigned Roles:** Ground supervision, deployment at fixed points, patrolling, and general bandobast duties.

↓ (Direct Command)

Police Constables (Male & Female) (1075-1100 Male, 240-261 Female total)

* **Assigned Roles:** Fixed point duty, patrolling, crowd management, and general bandobast duties.

* **New Recruit Police Personnel (Male & Female):** Augment regular police forces during the festival period.

● Specialized Police Units (Blue) (Report to various levels of Police Hierarchy, often ACPs/DCPs)

* **City Traffic Branch (Shahar Wahatuk Shakha)**

* **Assigned Roles:** Manages traffic on major routes, prevents congestion, implements barricading, controls parking, and monitors drivers (e.g., for alcohol consumption). Uses a dedicated communication channel (Channel 05).

* **Special Branch / Intelligence Personnel**

* **Assigned Roles:** Intelligence gathering, social media monitoring, confidential bandobast, and identification of objectionable displays. Headed by a DCP.

* **Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad (BDDS)**

* **Assigned Roles:** Conducts anti-sabotage checks at key locations (bus stands, railway stations, malls, markets, procession routes, mandals) and issues certificates.

* **Anti-Terrorism Cells (ATC)**

* **Assigned Roles:** Counter-terrorism measures, secret patrolling, and collection of confidential information. Established at Police Commissionerate and police station levels (1-3 teams per PS).

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

* **Assigned Roles:** Rapid response to major incidents, riot control, and patrolling sensitive areas. **QRT:** 1 team (48 personnel). **RCP:** 1 team (2 officers, 60 personnel) equipped with lathis, shields, helmets, gas guns, and grenades/rifles. Kept ready at full capacity.

* **Striking Force**

* **Assigned Roles:** Immediate deployment to major incidents or volatile areas. 5-6 platoons (dedicated teams from various units), equipped with lathis, helmets, gas guns, grenades, and rifles, kept reserved at the Police Control Room.

* **Damini Squad / Nirbhaya Squad**

* **Assigned Roles:** Actively patrols crowded and sensitive areas to prevent harassment, pickpocketing, and chain snatching targeting women and girls.

* **Motor Transport Department**

* **Assigned Roles:** Ensures police vehicles are fully functional, adequately fueled, and readily available with drivers for rapid deployment.

* **Photographers/Videographers**

* **Assigned Roles:** Conduct video recording and photography as needed, including drone usage.

• Volunteer Groups (Green) Ganesh Mandal Organizers (Presidents/Chairpersons)

- **Assigned Roles:** Primary points of contact for police, involved in coordination meetings, responsible for their mandal's activities, obtaining permissions, planning procession routes, and electrical safety.
- **Volunteer Numbers:** Mandals report a certain number of self-volunteers ("Lo;a la[;k"), ranging from **10 to 60 per mandal**.

- **Training & Registration:** Consistently reported as "nil" for formal "volunteer registration and training".

↓ (Direct Management/Coordination with Mandal Organizers)

Mandal Volunteers (Swayamsevak)

- **Assigned Roles:** **24-hour idol protection**, basic crowd guidance, ensuring general order at mandal, rudimentary fire safety (e.g., sand/water buckets), ensuring no traffic obstruction, and reporting incidents to police.
 - **Coordination with Police:** Volunteers are to report any suspicious items, unclaimed objects, or bags immediately to the nearest police station, Helpline 112, or the Police Control Room at 100.
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• Emergency & Support Services (Red) Municipal Corporation (NMC) / Gram Panchayat / Cantonment Board

- **Assigned Roles:** Arranges artificial ponds, ghats, searchlights, barricading, ropes, **lifeguards (Jal Rakshak)**, and boats at immersion sites. Manages sanitation, waste management (idol/nirmalya collection), and provides generators for lighting. Also responsible for permitting mandap erection.
 - **Fire Services:** While individual mandals largely lack fire extinguishing equipment, NMC is a key stakeholder, implying their role in providing fire services.
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• Other Government Departments / Agencies (Orange)

- **Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB/MSEDCL)**
 - **Assigned Roles:** Ensures uninterrupted power supply and inspects electrical connections at mandals, issuing certificates.
- **Regional Transport Office (RTO)**
 - **Assigned Roles:** Participates in coordination meetings for traffic management and vehicle regulations.
- **Home Guards (Male & Female)**
 - **Assigned Roles:** Provide assistance to police in crowd control, patrolling, and general bandobast duties, augmenting regular police forces. Requested strength: **800-840 male, 250-255 female**.
- **Civil Defense**
 - **Assigned Roles:** Provides general disaster management support.
- **Food and Drug Administration (FDA)**
 - **Assigned Roles:** Verifies prasad (offerings) distribution for safety to prevent poisoning incidents.

- **Peace Committees & Prominent Citizens (Mohalla Committees, Shantata Committees)**
 - **Assigned Roles:** Involved in maintaining communal harmony, facilitating communication, and assisting police in maintaining peace during the festival.
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- **Infrastructure & Technology Resources (Grey)** (*These resources are utilized by various stakeholders, predominantly the Police and NMC, and are crucial for effective bandobast.*)

- **CCTV Cameras:** Used by police for surveillance systems. Mandals often report "nil" for CCTV installation at their premises.
 - **Drones:** Utilized by police for videography and photography, especially during processions, to monitor crowd movement and potential incidents.
 - **Communication Devices:**
 - **Wireless Sets:** Used by police for communication and public announcements during processions and at immersion sites.
 - **Walkie-Talkies:** Provided to police officers for real-time coordination and situation assessment.
 - **Megaphones & Public Address (PA) Systems:** Used for communication and public announcements during processions and at immersion sites.
 - **Dedicated Communication Channels:** Separate channels are established for critical messages (Channel 03) and traffic management (Channel 05).
 - **Barricading & Ropes:** Used to manage crowds at immersion ghats and block connecting roads to main procession routes.
 - **Searchlights & Generators:** Arranged by NMC at immersion ghats for lighting.
 - **Watch Towers:** Deployed by police at critical locations along main procession routes for elevated surveillance, manned by camera operators and armed police.
 - **Vehicles:** Police vehicles (including Vajra and Varun for riot control) are kept fully functional and fueled. NMC also provides vehicles for waste management.
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Coordination Flow Summary:

The **Police Commissioner** is the central point of command and directly coordinates with **DCPs**, who in turn manage **ACPs** and specialized police units like the **Traffic Branch, Special Branch, and Control Room**. **ACPs** oversee **Police Station In-charge Officers (PIs/SPIs)**, who manage the ground deployment of **PSIs, APIs, ASIs, and Constables**. Specialized units like **BDDS, ATC, QRT/RCP, and Striking Force** integrate with this police hierarchy at various levels.

Coordination with **other Government Departments** (NMC, RTO, MSEB, Civil Defense, FDA) and **Home Guards** occurs primarily at the higher levels of the police hierarchy, notably the

Police Commissionerate and through ACPs for specific logistical arrangements (e.g., immersion site facilities, power supply).

Ganesh Mandal Organizers coordinate with the police and NMC for permissions and operational guidelines. They are responsible for managing their **Mandal Volunteers**, who perform localized crowd control and idol protection. These volunteers, though largely untrained, are expected to report emergencies to police helplines. **Peace Committees** and prominent citizens act as community liaisons, assisting the police in maintaining harmony.

Step 3: Detailed Crowd Management Plan

The Ganpati 2025 Bandobast Plan for Nashik City is a comprehensive framework designed to ensure the safe and peaceful observance of the Ganpati Utsav, drawing upon established protocols and historical data from previous years. It involves a complex orchestration of personnel, equipment, and inter-agency cooperation to address numerous locations and anticipated risks.

Here is a comprehensive Crowd Management Plan:

1. Crowd Monitoring Techniques

The plan incorporates a multi-faceted approach to monitor crowd movement and potential incidents in real-time:

- **CCTV Surveillance:**
 - While many Ganpati Mandals consistently report "nil" for CCTV installation at their premises, the police encourage their presence.
 - The **Control Room** continuously monitors all activities within the Commissionerate limits, utilizing a dedicated CCTV van for videography and directing its movement as needed.
- **Drones:** Drones are utilized for videography and photography, especially during processions, to monitor crowd movement and potential incidents.
- **Physical Patrolling and Fixed Points:**
 - **Effective patrolling** by mobile units, beat marshals, and crime detection squads is conducted across all police station limits.
 - **Fixed points** are established at important locations, squares, temples, mosques, and national leaders' statues to maintain order.
 - **Damini Squad and Nirbhaya Squads**, comprised of women police personnel, actively patrol crowded and sensitive areas to prevent harassment and ensure safety.
 - **Special "Ganesh Good Morning Squads"** are appointed to visit Mandals and inspect religious sites and public statues before and during the festival.

- **Secret bandobast** (covert deployment) is implemented by the Special Branch to maintain law and order.
- **Communication Systems:**
 - **Wireless sets, megaphones, and Public Address (PA) systems** are used for communication and public announcements during processions and at immersion sites.
 - **Walkie-talkies** are provided to police officers for real-time coordination and situation assessment.
 - **Dedicated communication channels** are established for critical messages (Channel 03) and traffic management (Channel 05).
- **Watch Towers:** Four watch towers are deployed at critical locations along main procession routes for elevated surveillance, manned by camera operators (with binoculars) and armed police personnel.
- **Social Media Monitoring:** A dedicated **Cyber Police Station** actively monitors social media posts and content to identify objectionable material and prevent the spread of rumors, taking prompt action to remove such content.

2. Identification and Management of High-Density and Bottleneck Areas

The plan identifies and manages several areas prone to high crowd density and congestion:

- **Identified High-Density Areas:**
 - **Mandal Locations:** There are approximately 790 public Ganpati mandals (201 large, 562 small, 35 valuable) and an estimated 125,389 household Ganpatis in Nashik City. Larger mandals consistently draw 300 to 400 people.
 - **Main Procession Routes:**
 - **Perimeter 01:** From Wakadi Barav (Bhadrakali PS limits) to Mahsoba Maharaj Patangan (Panchavati PS limits), approximately 3.5 km.
 - **Perimeter 02:** From Bitco Chowk (Nashik Road PS limits) to Valdevi River (Upnagar PS limits), approximately 3 km.
 - **Immersion Sites (Visarjan Ghats):** Key immersion points include Mahsoba Patangan (Panchavati), Valdevi River (Nashik Road), Nasardi River (Satpur), Ambad, Someshwar, Navshya Ganpati, Anjanvali, Chopda Lawns, Gharpure Ghat, Ramwadi Pul, Nandur Naka, Tapovan, Dwarka-Panchak, Odha, Lakhalaon, Sansari Village - Darana River, Bhagur - Darana River, and Kapila Sangam Tapovan. Godaghāt in Panchavati has been a site of significant drowning incidents.
 - **Sensitive/High-Risk Areas:** These include BD Kamgar Nagar, Nilgiri Bagh (Adgaon), 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 Chowki, Mahindra & Mahindra Slum, Swarbabanagar, Ashoknagar (Satpur), and Wadala Gaon (Indiranagar).

- **Other Critical Locations:** National Leaders' Statues (e.g., Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar) and other religious places along procession routes.
- **Management Strategies for High-Density and Bottleneck Areas:**
 - **Dedicated Traffic Control:** The City Traffic Branch (Shahar Wahatuk Shakha) provides independent police teams specifically for traffic control on main routes and in congested areas to prevent traffic jams.
 - **Continuous Movement:** Mandals are strictly instructed to ensure continuous movement of tableaux to avoid congestion, tension, and potential incidents caused by lengthy stoppages or slow movement.
 - **Vehicle Checks:** Trucks, tempos, and other vehicles participating in processions are thoroughly checked for illicit items (e.g., sticks, stones, bricks, acid bulbs, explosives) before the procession begins.
 - **Noise Control:** Strict adherence to noise pollution rules is enforced, with limits set by the Supreme Court and specific time restrictions (prohibited from 10 PM to 6 AM). Cases are filed against violators, especially those using DJs beyond permissible limits.
 - **Law and Order Concerns:** Preventive actions against anti-social elements are regularly undertaken. Unauthorized structures and obstructions are removed from roads.
 - **Inter-religious Harmony:** Prohibiting the throwing of gulal or firecrackers near religious places of other communities during processions is emphasized.

3. Use of Barricades, Signage, and Volunteer Guidance

These elements are crucial for guiding crowds and maintaining order:

- **Barricades:** Used to manage crowds at immersion ghats and to block connecting roads to main procession routes, preventing congestion and channelizing movement. Coordination with the Municipal Corporation ensures their presence at immersion sites.
- **Signage (via Public Address Systems):** While physical signage is not explicitly detailed, **Public Address (PA) systems** are planned for main procession routes and immersion sites to disseminate information and raise public awareness, serving a similar function to signage in guiding the public.
- **Volunteer Guidance:**
 - Mandals are instructed to appoint **24-hour volunteers** for idol protection.
 - Volunteers are expected to assist with **crowd control**, ensure public safety, prevent accidents, and maintain order at mandal locations.
 - They are also tasked with ensuring food and environment hygiene and taking precautions against flammable materials.
 - **Critical Gap:** A consistent and significant weakness identified is the **lack of formal "volunteer registration and training"** in all police station reports for 2025. This implies a lack of formal preparation for crisis situations, placing a greater burden on police.

4. Contingency Plans for Overcrowding and Emergency Evacuation

The plan incorporates various measures for emergency preparedness and response:

- **Contingency Plans for Overcrowding:**
 - **Rapid Response Teams (RRTs):**
 - **State Reserve Police Force (SRPF):** Platoons and full companies are requested and allocated for higher-risk areas and crowd control.
 - **Quick Response Teams (QRT) / Riot Control Police (RCP):** Specialized units, explicitly equipped with lathis, shields, helmets, gas guns, and grenades, are kept ready for rapid response and riot control.
 - **Striking Force:** Dedicated teams of police personnel, equipped with lathis, helmets, gas guns, grenades, and rifles, are assembled and kept reserved at control rooms for immediate deployment.
 - **Control Room:** The central hub for monitoring all activities and calls, authorized to deploy additional manpower from reserve forces based on superior orders, ensuring rapid response.
 - **Vehicle Readiness:** Vajra (riot control vans) and Varun (water cannon vehicles) are kept fully functional and on standby for rapid deployment in emergencies.
 - **Pre-event Checks:** "Good Morning Squads" conduct pre-procession checks of temples, mosques, statues of national figures, and other religious/sensitive locations to prevent untoward incidents.
- **Emergency Evacuation (implicitly managed by crowd control):**
 - **Medical Emergencies:**
 - **Lifeguards (jal rakshak)** are deployed at immersion sites by the Municipal Corporation to prevent drowning incidents, which are a recurring risk.
 - The general traffic management plan aims to prevent congestion, which would indirectly facilitate emergency vehicle movement, including ambulances.
 - **Gap:** The sources **do not explicitly detail dedicated medical camp locations, ambulance routes for the general public, or broader medical emergency response units** beyond lifeguards.
 - **Fire Incidents:**
 - **Prevention:** Mandals are required to manage tableau height to avoid overhead electric wires, and throwing firecrackers near other religious places is prohibited.
 - **Gap:** A significant and widespread weakness is the **consistent absence of fire extinguishing equipment and general "technical and security systems" at mandal premises.** Response primarily relies on the Municipal Corporation's fire services (implied external support).
 - **Drowning Incidents:** Specific measures include providing searchlights, barricading, lifeguards, and boats at immersion ghats in coordination with the Municipal Corporation and District Collector's office. An **idol donation drive** is promoted to encourage immersion in designated safe areas.

- **Stampede/Crowd Disasters:**
 - Barricading is widely used to control and channel crowd movement.
 - Maintaining continuous procession movement is a key protocol to avoid prolonged stops that can lead to crowd build-up and potential stampedes.
 - Surveillance through videography, photography, and drones is implemented. Watch towers provide elevated crowd monitoring.
 - Prohibition of illicit items on procession vehicles mitigates risks of conflict and disorder.
 - Rumor control via social media monitoring and immediate police clarification is critical to prevent panic.
- **Communication in Emergencies:**
 - **Police Internal Communication:** The wireless network is fully functional with dedicated channels.
 - **Public Announcements:** PA systems are used for public announcements and awareness.
 - **Emergency Helplines:** Volunteers and the public are instructed to report any suspicious items, unclaimed objects, or bags immediately to the nearest police station, **Helpline 112**, or the **Police Control Room at 100**.
 - **Gap:** There is a lack of clear, specific, real-time communication protocols for how a mandal would immediately report a fire, medical emergency, or crowd incident to authorities beyond a general emergency call, potentially leading to delays.

I cannot directly produce a visual crowd density heatmap with gradient colors and arrows as I am a text-based AI. However, drawing upon the provided sources, I can comprehensively describe the information that such a heatmap would display, including crowd density levels, marked bottlenecks, and crowd flow directions for the Ganpati 2025 event in Nashik City.

Description of a Crowd Density Heatmap for Ganpati 2025

A crowd density heatmap for the Ganpati 2025 event would visually represent the concentration of people across Nashik City, using a color gradient from **green (low density)** to **red (high density)**. Arrows would indicate the predominant crowd movement directions.

1. Crowd Density Levels (Green to Red Gradient)

- **Low Density (Green/Light Yellow):** These areas would represent smaller, less frequented locations or general residential zones away from central festival activities. This would include:
 - Smaller Ganesh Mandals: Many mandals typically attract **30 to 40 people**.
 - Peripheral areas not directly on procession routes or near major immersion sites.
- **Medium Density (Yellow/Orange):** These areas would experience moderate crowd concentrations, indicating active but manageable public presence. This would include:

- Most Ganesh Mandals: The majority of mandals (e.g., in Adgaon, Nashik Road, Satpur, Panchavati police station limits) consistently report **100 to 200 people** annually.
 - Major spots during non-peak times: Locations like **Panchavati Karanja, Malegaon Stand, and Sardar Chowk** in Panchavati see approximately **100 to 150 people** during the 10 days of idol installation.
- **High Density (Dark Orange/Red):** These would be the critical **bottleneck areas** and major gathering points, experiencing significant crowd pressure.
 - **Larger Ganesh Mandals:** A notable number of larger mandals consistently draw **300 to 400 people**.
 - **Main Procession Routes during Peak Hours:**
 - **Bhadrakali Police Station routes** experience peak crowds of **8,000 to 10,000 people** from **3:00 PM to 9:00 PM**.
 - **Nashik Road Police Station routes** see **5,000 to 6,000 people** from **11:30 AM to 2:00 PM**.
 - **Immersion Sites during Peak Hours:** These locations, especially Godaghat, would show intense red due to the convergence of large crowds.

2. Marked Bottlenecks

The heatmap would clearly highlight these recurring high-density and congestion points:

- **Main Procession Routes:**
 - **Perimeter 01:** From **Wakadi Barav** (Bhadrakali PS limits) through **Badshahi Corner, Gadge Maharaj Putala, Main Road, Dhumal Point, Sangli Bank Signal, Meher Signal, Ashok Stambh, Ravivar Karanja, Malegaon Stand, Panchavati Karanja**, leading to **Mahsoba Maharaj Patangan (Godaghat)** in Panchavati.
 - **Perimeter 02:** From **Bitco Chowk** (Nashik Road PS limits) to **Waldevi River** (Upnagar PS limits). Specific 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.
 - Areas where **unauthorized mandaps, banners, or parked vehicles** obstruct flow.
- **Immersion Sites (Visarjan Ghats):** These are consistently identified as high-risk areas prone to high density and incidents like drowning.
 - **Mahsoba Patangan (Panchavati)**, especially **Godaghat**.
 - **Valdevi River (Nashik Road)**.
 - **Nasardi River (Satpur)**.
 - **Kapila Sangam Tapovan (Panchavati)**, a site of past crowd disturbance.

- Other sites: Ambad, Someshwar, Navshya Ganpati, Anjanvali, Chopda Lawns, Gharpure Ghat, Ramwadi Pul, Nandur Naka, Tapovan, Dwarka-Panchak, Odha, Lakhalaon, Sansari Village - Darana River, Bhagur - Darana River.
- **Sensitive/High-Risk Areas:** These localities, due to communal history or density, are closely monitored and can become bottlenecks if disturbances occur.
 - **BD Kamgar Nagar, Nilgiri Bagh (Adgaon).**
 - **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 Chowki, Mahindra & Mahindra Slum, Swarbabanagar, Ashoknagar (Satpur).**
 - **Wadala Gaon (Indiranagar).**
 - **National Leaders' Statues** (e.g., Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar) and other **religious places** along procession routes.

3. Crowd Flow Directions (Arrows)

Arrows on the heatmap would indicate the typical movement of crowds:

- **Procession Movement (Main Routes):** Long, thick arrows would represent the **unidirectional flow** of processions along Perimeter 01 (Wakadi Barav towards Mahsoba Maharaj Patangan) and Perimeter 02 (Bitco Chowk towards Waldevi River). The arrows would show a continuous movement, as **stagnation of processions is to be prevented** to avoid tension.
 - Smaller arrows would radiate from individual Mandals (where processions are held) leading towards these main routes.
- **Immersion Site Flow:** At the immersion ghats, arrows would show crowds moving **towards the water bodies or artificial ponds** for immersion, and then **dispersing away** from these points post-immersion. **Barricades** would channel this flow.
- **General Patrolling and Surveillance:**
 - **Mobile police units, beat marshals, and crime detection squads** would be shown with **crisscrossing arrows** across all police station limits, indicating their active patrolling patterns.
 - **Damini Squad and Nirbhaya Squads** (women police personnel) would be specifically depicted patrolling **crowded and sensitive areas** to prevent harassment and ensure safety.
 - Arrows would also denote the movements of "Ganesh Good Morning Squads" inspecting religious sites and public statues.
 - **Secret bandobast** by the Special Branch would be indicated covertly, not with explicit flow lines, but as an underlying layer of monitoring.

- **Traffic Diversions and Control:** Arrows would illustrate how traffic is diverted around road closures on main procession routes.

This descriptive outline provides the key components and their representation on the requested crowd density heatmap.

Step 4: Traffic & Transport Management

For Ganpati Utsav 2025, Nashik City will implement a detailed Traffic and Transport Management Plan, drawing heavily on strategies and lessons from previous years (2022-2024). The plan focuses on managing large public processions and significant crowd gatherings to ensure smooth flow, prevent congestion, and maintain public safety.

Traffic and Transport Management Plan

1. Planned Road Closures and Diversions with Timings

The plan identifies two primary procession routes that will be subject to closures or heavy restrictions to facilitate the movement of Ganesh Mandals and their tableaux.

- **Perimeter 01: Bhadrakali to Panchavati Procession Route**
 - **Route:** This approximately **3.5 km** route runs from **Wakadi Barav** (Bhadrakali PS limits) to **Mahsoba Maharaj Patangan** (Panchavati PS limits), including segments like 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.
 - **Timings:** The main procession for the Bhadrakali Police Station area typically starts at **11:00 AM**. In 2023, this route experienced peak crowds of **8,000 to 10,000 people** from **3:00 PM to 9:00 PM**.
- **Perimeter 02: Nashik Road to Upnagar Procession Route**
 - **Route:** This approximately **3 km** route 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.
 - **Timings:** In 2023, these routes saw **5,000 to 6,000 people** from **11:30 AM to 2:00 PM**.
- **Smaller Processions:** Processions from village premises are often scheduled between **6:00 AM and 11:00 AM**. 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.

- **Barricading:** Barricades will be strategically placed at necessary locations along procession routes and at immersion sites to control crowd movement and prevent congestion. Roads connecting to main procession routes will also be barricaded.
- **Obstruction Clearance:** Prior to and during the processions, **unauthorized mandaps, banners, hoardings, or flags** obstructing traffic flow on procession routes will be promptly removed.
- **Alternate Routes:** While specific alternate routes are not detailed in the provided sources, the City Traffic Branch will deploy independent police teams to manage traffic and prevent jams on main routes and in congested areas, implying that **traffic will be diverted to alternative paths as needed**.

2. Public Transport Arrangements and Parking Zones

- **Public Transport Arrangements:** Specific details on public transport facilitation (e.g., special bus routes or shuttle services) are not provided in the sources. However, the overarching traffic management plan, particularly the deployment of independent police teams for traffic control, is intended to **minimize overall traffic congestion**, which would indirectly facilitate smoother movement for public transport vehicles.
- **Parking Zones:**
 - **Restricted Parking:** Parking will be **strictly prohibited along all procession routes**.
 - **Vehicle Removal:** Any abandoned vehicles found on these routes will be **promptly removed** to ensure unimpeded movement of the processions and emergency services.
 - **Proximity Restriction:** A standing rule prohibits vehicles from being parked within **100 meters of a Ganpati mandal**.
 - **Identified Gap:** There is **no clear, comprehensive plan for where vehicles should be parked**, especially for large crowds, which could lead to ad-hoc parking and worsen congestion. The 2025 plans do not elaborate on how the 100-meter restriction will be strictly enforced or if alternative parking arrangements are being made to compensate for restricted areas.

3. Vehicle Ingress and Egress Protocols

- **Driver Monitoring:** Drivers of procession vehicles (trucks, tempos, etc.) will be **strictly monitored to ensure they have not consumed alcohol**. Mandals are advised to have **alternative drivers on standby**.
- **Vehicle Checks:** All vehicles participating in processions will undergo **thorough checks before commencement to ensure they do not carry illicit items** such as sticks, stones, bricks, acid bulbs, or explosives.
- **Continuous Movement:** Processions are expected to maintain **continuous movement without prolonged stops**. Organizers must ensure that no gaps are created within the procession lines to prevent tension or disorder. This is a key protocol to avoid prolonged stops that can lead to crowd build-up and potential stampedes.

- **Height Restrictions:** The height of tableaux and other procession vehicles must be managed to **avoid obstruction or damage to overhead electric poles and wires**.
- **Noise Control:** Strict adherence to noise pollution rules will be enforced, with specific decibel limits (**70-75 dB for industrial areas, 40-50 dB for silent zones**) and time restrictions (prohibited from **10 PM to 6 AM**). Violators, especially those using DJs beyond permissible limits, will face legal action.
- **Laser Light Prohibition:** The use of laser beam lights is prohibited due to the risk of eye injuries to citizens.
- **Inter-Community Harmony:** Processions are strictly instructed **not to throw gulal or firecrackers near religious places of other communities** along the route and must not halt at such locations. Adequate security will be deployed at these sensitive points.

4. Coordination with Traffic Police for Smooth Flow

- **City Traffic Branch (Shahar Wahatuk Shakha):** This dedicated branch is responsible for managing major routes and preventing congestion. It will deploy **independent police teams specifically for traffic control** on main routes and in congested areas.
- **Central Control Room:** The Control Room, headed by an Assistant Commissioner of Police (ACP), coordinates operations, manages reserve manpower, and ensures vehicle readiness. It continuously monitors all activities and calls, deploying additional manpower from reserve forces based on superior orders.
- **Wireless Communication:** A robust wireless communication system is in place, with a **dedicated channel (Channel 05) for the City Traffic Branch** and a main contact channel (Channel 03). **Walkie-talkies are provided to police officers** for real-time coordination and situation assessment.
- **Senior Officer Inspections:** Senior police officers, including Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners, conduct **inspections of the main procession routes** to identify potential issues and give necessary instructions.
- **Inter-Agency Meetings:** Regular coordination meetings are held with the Regional Transport Office (RTO), Home Guard, Civil Defense, and Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB) to ensure seamless operations, traffic management, and uninterrupted power supply. These meetings also involve Ganesh Mandal officials, Peace Committee members, and prominent citizens.
- **Manpower Allocation:** Police station-specific documents for 2025 consistently include the "city traffic branch included" or "city traffic branch requested" in their manpower requests, indicating continued reliance on this central authority for traffic management.
- **Technology for Monitoring:** **Watch Towers equipped with cameramen and armed police** are deployed along main procession routes for elevated surveillance. **CCTV vans are used for videography**, and their movement is directed by the Control Room.

Despite these comprehensive plans, a **significant and consistent gap** identified is the **lack of self-security measures (e.g., CCTV, self-security volunteers, fire safety equipment) by most mandals**. This places a considerable burden on the police force for basic crowd and vehicle management at numerous localized points, potentially impacting overall operational efficiency.

As an AI, I am unable to generate a visual map or diagram directly. However, I can provide a comprehensive textual description of the information that would be included in such a Traffic and Transport Management Plan map for Ganpati Utsav 2025 in Nashik City, based on the provided sources and our conversation history. This description will follow your requested headings and bullet points, noting any areas where specific details are not available in the sources.

Traffic and Transport Management Plan: Map Information

Legend

- **Closed Roads:** Areas and routes that will be closed or heavily restricted (hypothetically highlighted in **Red** on a map).
- **Alternate Routes:** Designated diversion paths (hypothetically highlighted in **Green** on a map).
- **Parking Zones:** Areas where parking is permitted or restricted.
- **Public Transport Stops:** Designated public transport access points.

1. Planned Road Closures and Diversions with Timings

The plan identifies primary procession routes that will be subject to closures or heavy restrictions to facilitate the movement of Ganesh Mandals and their tableaux.

- **Closed Roads (Hypothetically highlighted in Red)**
 - **Perimeter 01: Bhadrakali to Panchavati Procession Route**
 - **Route Description:** This approximately **3.5 km** route runs from **Wakadi Barav** (Bhadrakali PS limits) to **Mahsoba Maharaj Patangan** (Panchavati PS limits). It encompasses segments like 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.
 - **Timings:** The main procession for the Bhadrakali Police Station area typically starts at **11:00 AM**. In 2023, this route experienced peak crowds of **8,000 to 10,000 people** from **3:00 PM to 9:00 PM**.
 - **Perimeter 02: Nashik Road to Upnagar Procession Route**
 - **Route Description:** This approximately **3 km** route 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.
 - **Timings:** In 2023, these routes saw **5,000 to 6,000 people** from **11:30 AM to 2:00 PM**.

- **Smaller Processions:** Processions from village premises are often scheduled between **6:00 AM and 11:00 AM**. 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.
- **Barricading:** **Barricades will be strategically placed** at necessary locations along procession routes and at immersion sites to control crowd movement and prevent congestion. Roads connecting to main procession routes will also be barricaded.
- **Obstruction Clearance:** Prior to and during the processions, **unauthorized mandaps, banners, hoardings, or flags obstructing traffic flow** on procession routes will be promptly removed.
- **Alternate Routes (Hypothetically highlighted in Green)**

 - **General Strategy:** While specific alternate routes are not detailed in the provided sources, the City Traffic Branch will deploy independent police teams to manage traffic and prevent jams on main routes and in congested areas. This implies that **traffic will be diverted to alternative paths as needed**.
 - **Limitation:** The sources **do not provide specific names or geographical paths for these alternate routes**, so they cannot be plotted on a map.

2. Public Transport Arrangements and Parking Zones

- **Public Transport Arrangements**

 - **General Facilitation:** Specific details on public transport facilitation (e.g., special bus routes or shuttle services) are not provided in the sources. However, the overarching traffic management plan, particularly the deployment of independent police teams for traffic control, is intended to **minimize overall traffic congestion**, which would indirectly facilitate smoother movement for public transport vehicles.
 - **Key Public Transport Hubs (subject to checks):** Bus stands and railway stations are identified as "general crowded places" subject to anti-sabotage checks by BDDS. No specific public transport stops or changes are detailed in the sources.

- **Parking Zones**

 - **Restricted Parking:** Parking will be **strictly prohibited along all procession routes**. Any abandoned vehicles found on these routes will be **promptly removed** to ensure unimpeded movement of the processions and emergency services.
 - **Proximity Restriction:** A standing rule prohibits vehicles from being parked within **100 meters of a Ganpati mandal**.
 - **Identified Gap:** There is **no clear, comprehensive plan for where vehicles should be parked**, especially for large crowds, which could lead to ad-hoc

parking and worsen congestion [Previous conversation, 280, 470]. The sources do not specify any designated public parking areas.

3. Vehicle Ingress and Egress Protocols

- **Driver Monitoring:** Drivers of procession vehicles (trucks, tempos, etc.) will be **strictly monitored to ensure they have not consumed alcohol**. Mandals are advised to have **alternative drivers on standby**.
- **Vehicle Checks:** All vehicles participating in processions will undergo **thorough checks before commencement to ensure they do not carry illicit items** such as sticks, stones, bricks, acid bulbs, or explosives.
- **Continuous Movement:** Processions are expected to maintain **continuous movement without prolonged stops**. Organizers must ensure that no gaps are created within the procession lines to prevent tension or disorder.
- **Height Restrictions:** The height of tableaux and other procession vehicles must be managed to **avoid obstruction or damage to overhead electric poles and wires**.
- **Noise Control:** Strict adherence to noise pollution rules will be enforced, with specific decibel limits (**70-75 dB for industrial areas, 40-50 dB for silent zones**) and time restrictions (prohibited from **10 PM to 6 AM**). Violators, especially those using DJs beyond permissible limits, will face legal action.
- **Laser Light Prohibition:** The use of laser beam lights is prohibited due to the risk of eye injuries to citizens.
- **Inter-Community Harmony:** Processions are strictly instructed **not to throw gulal or firecrackers near religious places of other communities** along the route and must not halt at such locations. Adequate security will be deployed at these sensitive points.

4. Coordination with Traffic Police for Smooth Flow

- **City Traffic Branch (Shahar Wahatuk Shakha):** This dedicated branch is responsible for managing major routes and preventing congestion. It will deploy **independent police teams specifically for traffic control** on main routes and in congested areas.
- **Central Control Room:** The Control Room, headed by an Assistant Commissioner of Police (ACP), coordinates operations, manages reserve manpower, and ensures vehicle readiness. It continuously monitors all activities and calls, deploying additional manpower from reserve forces based on superior orders.
- **Wireless Communication:** A robust wireless communication system is in place, with a **dedicated channel (Channel 05) for the City Traffic Branch** and a main contact channel (Channel 03). **Walkie-talkies are provided to police officers** for real-time coordination and situation assessment.
- **Senior Officer Inspections:** Senior police officers, including Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners, conduct **inspections of the main procession routes** to identify potential issues and give necessary instructions.
- **Inter-Agency Meetings:** Regular coordination meetings are held with the Regional Transport Office (RTO), Home Guard, Civil Defense, and Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB) to ensure seamless operations, traffic management, and uninterrupted

power supply. These meetings also involve Ganesh Mandal officials, Peace Committee members, and prominent citizens.

- **Manpower Allocation:** Police station-specific documents for 2025 consistently include the "city traffic branch included" or "city traffic branch requested" in their manpower requests, indicating continued reliance on this central authority for traffic management.
- **Technology for Monitoring:** **Watch Towers equipped with cameramen and armed police** are deployed along main procession routes for elevated surveillance. **CCTV vans are used for videography**, and their movement is directed by the Control Room.

Step 5: Emergency Preparedness & Response Plan

Here is a detailed section on Emergency Preparedness and Response for Ganpati Utsav 2025 in Nashik City, drawing on the provided sources and our conversation history:

Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan

The Ganpati Utsav 2025 emergency preparedness plan integrates elements from previous years' strategies (2022, 2023, and 2024), focusing on maintaining law and order, managing crowds, and responding to potential incidents.

1. Locations of Medical Camps and Ambulance Routes

Medical Camps:

- The provided sources **do not explicitly detail dedicated medical camp locations for the general public** during Ganpati Utsav.
- The focus regarding health-related incidents is primarily on **drowning prevention at immersion sites**.
- Police welfare provisions, such as food packets and drinking water for officers, are detailed, and medical leaves for police personnel are restricted, implicitly supporting overall health and safety of personnel.

Ambulance Routes:

- **No specific ambulance routes are outlined** in the sources.
- However, the overall traffic management plan aims to **prevent traffic congestion on main procession routes and in crowded areas** through the deployment of independent police teams [Previous conversation, 266, 279, 486]. This general approach to maintaining smooth traffic flow is intended to indirectly facilitate emergency vehicle movement, including ambulances, by keeping routes as clear as possible.
- Processions are also instructed to **maintain continuous movement without prolonged stops**, which helps keep routes clear for any emergency services.

2. Firefighting Units and Rapid Response Teams Deployment

Firefighting Units and Prevention:

- **Mandal-level fire extinguishing equipment is consistently reported as "nil" or "not applicable"** across various police station reports for 2025 and previous years. This indicates a significant gap in immediate, on-site fire response capabilities by event organizers.
- The **Municipal Corporation (NMC) is a key stakeholder** implicated in providing fire services, although specific deployment details are not provided.
- **Preventive Measures:**

- Mandals are required to manage the **height of their tableaux and vehicles to avoid obstruction or damage to overhead electric poles and wires**, a critical fire prevention measure.
- The **throwing of firecrackers is strictly prohibited near religious places of other communities** along procession routes.
- Police will **inspect permits of firearms shops**.

Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) Deployment: The plan includes a robust deployment of specialized and rapid response teams:

- **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.
 - They are allocated for major events, especially when Ganesh Utsav coincides with other festivals like Eid-E-Milad.
- **Riot Control Police (RCP) and Quick Response Teams (QRT):**
 - 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.
- **Striking Force:**
 - Dedicated teams of police personnel are **assembled from various units and kept reserved at control rooms for immediate deployment**.
- **"Good Morning Squads" / Special Checking Teams:**
 - These teams will conduct **pre-procession checks of temples, mosques, statues of national figures**, and other religious and sensitive locations to prevent untoward incidents.
- **Vajra and Varun Vehicles:**
 - **Riot control vans (Vajra Vahan) and water cannon vehicles (Varun Vahan)** are **kept in good condition and on standby** for rapid deployment in case of emergencies.

3. Communication Protocols for Emergencies

Communication protocols for emergency response involve both internal police networks and limited public/volunteer outreach:

- **Police Internal Communication:**
 - **Central Control Room:** Acts as a **central monitoring hub**, coordinating operations, managing reserve manpower, and ensuring vehicle readiness. It **continuously monitors all activities and calls** within the Commissionerate limits, deploying additional manpower as needed [Previous conversation, 40, 245, 338, 345, 349, 362, 490, 510].
 - **Wireless Communication:** A **robust wireless communication system is in place**, with a **dedicated channel (Channel 05) for the City Traffic Branch** and a **main contact channel (Channel 03)** [Previous conversation, 75, 183, 210, 247, 273, 284, 316, 346, 364, 491, 511].
 - **Walkie-talkies are provided to police officers** for real-time coordination and situation assessment [Previous conversation, 75, 183, 210, 247, 273, 284, 316, 347, 364, 491, 511]. Wireless sets are also installed at immersion points.
 - **Hierarchical Reporting:** Police station in-charge officers 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 to superiors immediately.
- **Public and Volunteer Communication:**
 - **Public Address (PA) Systems:** Planned for **main procession routes to disseminate information and raise public awareness**.
 - **Emergency Helplines:** Volunteers and the public are instructed to **report any suspicious items, unclaimed objects, or bags immediately to the nearest police station, Helpline 112, or the Police Control Room at 100**.
 - **Social Media Monitoring:** A dedicated **social media monitoring lab within the Special Branch actively tracks objectionable posts and hashtags** on platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter to curb rumor-mongering [Previous conversation, 199, 208, 226, 271, 285, 298, 317, 325, 336, 347, 365, 495].

Gaps and Unclear Areas in Communication:

- **Lack of Mandal-Level Emergency Communication Protocols:** There is no clear protocol for how a mandal would immediately report a fire, a medical emergency, or a crowd incident to authorities beyond a general emergency call, potentially leading to critical delays.
- **Undefined Real-Time Medical/Fire Communication:** Sources do not detail specific real-time communication protocols for summoning immediate medical aid or fire services during an active emergency.
- **Limited Multi-Agency Real-Time Coordination:** While pre-event coordination is mentioned, detailed real-time command protocols for a unified response involving all emergency services during an ongoing crisis are not clearly laid out.

- **Unclear Role of Volunteers in Emergency Communication:** Volunteers lack formal training and clear integration into official communication channels for reporting or responding to incidents.

4. Disaster Scenarios and Response Actions

A. Fire Scenarios | Risk Identified | Response Actions The response outlines information directly from the provided sources and includes relevant citations [i]. As an AI, I am unable to generate a visual map or diagram. However, I can provide a comprehensive textual description of the information that would be included in such a map for Ganpati Utsav in Nashik City, based on the provided sources and our conversation history.

Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan

The Ganpati Utsav 2025 emergency preparedness plan integrates elements from previous years' strategies (2022, 2023, and 2024), focusing on maintaining law and order, managing crowds, and responding to potential incidents.

1. Locations of Medical Camps and Ambulance Routes

Medical Camps:

- The provided sources do not explicitly detail dedicated medical camp locations for the general public during Ganpati Utsav. The primary focus concerning health-related incidents in the sources is on drowning prevention at immersion sites.
- Police welfare provisions, such as food packets and drinking water for officers, are detailed, and medical leaves for police personnel are restricted, implicitly supporting the overall health and safety of deployed personnel.

Ambulance Routes:

- No specific ambulance routes are outlined in the sources.
- However, the overarching traffic management plan aims to prevent traffic congestion on main procession routes and in crowded areas through the deployment of independent police teams [Previous conversation, 266, 279, 486]. This general approach to maintaining smooth traffic flow is intended to indirectly facilitate emergency vehicle movement, including ambulances, by reducing overall traffic jams.
- Processions are also instructed to maintain continuous movement without prolonged stops, which helps keep routes clear for emergency services.

2. Firefighting Units and Rapid Response Teams Deployment

Firefighting Units and Prevention:

- A significant and consistent gap identified is that mandal-level fire extinguishing equipment is consistently reported as "nil" or "not applicable" across various police

station reports for 2025 and previous years. This indicates a lack of immediate, on-site fire response capabilities by mandals themselves.

- The **Municipal Corporation (NMC)** is identified as a key stakeholder, implying their role in providing fire services during the event, though specific deployment details for NMC fire brigades are not directly provided.
- **Preventive Measures:**
 - Mandals are required to manage the **height of their tableaux and vehicles to avoid obstruction or damage to overhead electric poles and wires**, which is considered a critical fire prevention measure.
 - The **throwing of firecrackers is strictly prohibited near religious places of other communities** along procession routes.
 - Police will also **inspect permits of firearms shops**.

Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) Deployment: The plan includes a robust deployment of specialized and rapid response teams from the police force:

- **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.
 - They are allocated for major events, especially when Ganesh Utsav coincides with other festivals like Eid-E-Milad.
- **Riot Control Police (RCP) and Quick Response Teams (QRT):**
 - 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.
- **Striking Force:**
 - Dedicated teams of police personnel are assembled from various units and kept reserved at control rooms for immediate deployment.
- **"Good Morning Squads" / Special Checking Teams:**
 - These teams will conduct pre-procession checks of temples, mosques, statues of national figures, and other religious and sensitive locations to prevent untoward incidents.
- **Vajra and Varun Vehicles:**
 - Riot control vans (Vajra Vahan) and water cannon vehicles (Varun Vahan) are kept in good condition and on standby for rapid deployment in case of emergencies.

3. Communication Protocols for Emergencies

Communication protocols for emergency response primarily involve internal police networks, with limited but crucial public and volunteer communication elements:

- **Police Internal Communication:**

- **Central Control Room:** This unit acts as a **central monitoring hub**, coordinating operations, managing reserve manpower, and ensuring vehicle readiness. It **continuously monitors all activities and calls** within the Commissionerate limits, deploying additional manpower as needed [Previous conversation, 40, 245, 338, 345, 349, 362, 490, 510].
- **Wireless Communication:** A **robust wireless communication system is in place**, with a **dedicated channel (Channel 05) for the City Traffic Branch** and a **main contact channel (Channel 03)** [Previous conversation, 75, 183, 210, 247, 273, 284, 316, 346, 364, 491, 511].
- **Walkie-talkies are provided to police officers** for real-time coordination and situation assessment [Previous conversation, 75, 183, 210, 247, 273, 284, 316, 347, 364, 491, 511]. Wireless sets are also installed at immersion points for communication.
- **Hierarchical Reporting:** Police station in-charge officers 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 to superiors immediately.

- **Public and Volunteer Communication:**

- **Public Address (PA) Systems:** These are **planned for main procession routes to disseminate information and raise public awareness**.
- **Emergency Helplines:** Volunteers and the public are instructed to **report any suspicious items, unclaimed objects, or bags immediately to the nearest police station, Helpline 112, or the Police Control Room at 100**.
- **Social Media Monitoring:** A dedicated **social media monitoring lab within the Special Branch actively tracks objectionable posts and hashtags** on platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter to curb rumor-mongering and maintain communal harmony [Previous conversation, 199, 208, 226, 271, 285, 298, 317, 325, 336, 347, 365, 495].

Gaps and Unclear Areas in Communication:

- **Lack of Mandal-Level Emergency Communication Protocols:** Sources do not detail a clear protocol for how a mandal would immediately report a fire, a medical emergency, or a crowd incident to authorities beyond a general emergency call, potentially leading to critical delays.

- **Undefined Real-Time Medical/Fire Communication:** Sources lack specific real-time communication protocols for summoning immediate medical aid or fire services during an active emergency.
- **Limited Multi-Agency Real-Time Coordination:** While pre-event coordination is mentioned, detailed real-time command protocols for a unified response involving all emergency services during an ongoing crisis are not clearly laid out as actionable steps.
- **Unclear Role of Volunteers in Emergency Communication:** Volunteers lack formal training and clear integration into official communication channels for reporting or responding to incidents.

4. Disaster Scenarios and Response Actions

A. Fire Scenarios | Risk Identified | Response Actions

Based on the provided sources and our conversation, a comprehensive emergency services map detailing specific locations for medical camps, ambulance routes, fire service units, and emergency assembly points cannot be fully generated. The sources largely indicate that such explicit, granular details for Ganpati Utsav 2025 are either not provided or are consistently reported as "nil" at the local level.

Here's a conceptual overview of what an emergency services map for Ganpati Utsav 2025 would illustrate, highlighting available information and critical gaps:

Emergency Services Map: Ganpati Utsav 2025 (Conceptual Overview)

Legend:

-  **Medical Camp Locations:** No specific locations are detailed in the sources.
 -  **Ambulance Routes:** No specific routes are outlined in the sources.
 -  **Fire Service Units:** Municipal Corporation (NMC) is implied as a key provider.
 -  **Emergency Assembly Points:** No explicit designated public assembly points are identified in the sources.
-

Map Contents & Explanations:

-  **Medical Camp Locations:**
 - The provided sources do not explicitly detail dedicated "medical camp locations" for the general public during Ganpati Utsav.
 - The primary focus regarding health-related incidents is on **drowning prevention at immersion sites**, where lifeguards are deployed by the Municipal Corporation.

However, a broader medical emergency response plan with designated first-aid stations or medical teams is not articulated.

-  **Ambulance Routes:**

- **No specific "ambulance routes" are outlined** in the sources.
- The general **comprehensive traffic management plan** aims to prevent traffic congestion on main procession routes and in crowded areas. This approach is intended to indirectly facilitate the movement of all emergency vehicles, including ambulances, by maintaining clear roads and continuous procession flow.

-  **Fire Service Units:**

- Individual Ganesh Mandals largely **lack fire extinguishing equipment** and consistently report "nil" for such systems at their locations across various police station reports (Adgaon, Bhadrakali, Nashik Road, Panchavati, Satpur).
- The **Municipal Corporation (NMC)** is a key stakeholder, implying their role in providing fire services during the event. However, the sources **do not detail specific locations for fire service units** or explicit real-time communication protocols for how the police would coordinate with fire services during an active fire, beyond general deployment instructions.
- Preventive measures include mandals managing the height of their tableaux to avoid overhead electric wires and prohibiting firecrackers at religious places along procession routes.

-  **Emergency Assembly Points:**

- The sources **do not explicitly mention or outline designated "emergency assembly points" or "safe zones"** for the general public to gather in case of an emergency.
- Police establish "**fixed points**" for security and crowd control at important locations, squares, temples, mosques, and national leaders' statues. While these are strategic police positions, they are not defined as public assembly points for emergencies. Public announcements via PA systems are planned, but details on conveying emergency information like evacuation routes are unclear.

Summary of Gaps Affecting Map Generation:

The primary limitation in creating a detailed emergency services map is the **consistent absence of specific, localized information** regarding these services in the provided planning documents for 2025. While there's a strong emphasis on police deployment and general crowd management, the detailed logistical support for medical, fire, and public safety assembly points is not explicitly outlined in a mappable format. This suggests that the plan heavily relies on existing general city emergency services rather than creating dedicated, temporary, and clearly mapped points for the festival period.

Step 6: Volunteer Management & Communication

The Ganpati Utsav 2025 Bandobast Plan for Nashik outlines a framework for volunteer management and communication, drawing heavily on past practices. While volunteers are considered integral to the event's execution, a consistent gap in formal training and specific emergency protocols for them is noted across the provided sources.

Volunteer Management and Communication Plan: Ganpati Utsav 2025 (Conceptual)

1. Recruitment and Training Processes

- **Recruitment:**
 - **Volunteer recruitment primarily occurs at the individual Ganesh Mandal level.** Mandals are **instructed to appoint volunteers** for their respective locations.
 - Some mandals report having a specific number of volunteers, generally ranging from **4 to 30 or even up to 60 individuals**.
 - Ganesh Mandals are specifically required to appoint **24-hour volunteers for idol protection**.
 - Volunteers are expected to wear **identity cards**.
- **Training:**
 - This is identified as a **significant and consistent gap**. Across multiple police station reports for 2019, 2021, 2023, 2024, and 2025, the category for "**volunteer registration and training**" (**Lo;alsodkph ukans.kh o izf'k{k.k**) is **consistently marked as "nil"** (fujad).
 - This indicates a **fundamental lack of formal preparedness for crisis situations** among volunteers.
 - There is **no explicit mention of technical/security system training or fire safety training** for volunteers, aligning with the frequent "nil" entries for such systems at mandal levels.

2. Deployment Zones and Assigned Responsibilities

- **Deployment Zones:**
 - Volunteers are primarily deployed **at their respective Ganesh Mandal locations**.
 - They are also expected to assist **along procession routes**.

- **Assigned Responsibilities:**

- **Idol Protection and Security:** Providing **24-hour protection of Ganesh idols** at their pandal locations.
 - **Crowd Management:** Assisting in **maintaining continuous procession movement** to prevent congestion and potential stampedes. They are expected to aid in managing crowds and maintaining peace.
 - **Order and Safety:** Ensuring that the basic rights of devotees and citizens are not negatively impacted and that no untoward incidents occur from a security and law and order perspective. This includes guiding citizens and assisting devotees.
 - **Food and Environment Hygiene:** Preventing animals from entering the mandap to consume offerings. Taking precautions against potential fire hazards from flammable materials like lamps and incense sticks. They are also expected to ensure the pandal does not obstruct traffic.
 - **Vehicle Regulation:** For processions involving vehicles, mandals are instructed to have **two drivers** (one primary, one alternate). Volunteers are responsible for ensuring that procession vehicles do not carry **prohibited items** such as sticks, stones, bricks, acid bulbs, or explosives.
-

3. Communication Channels with Police and Other Agencies

- **Mandal-Police Meetings:** Regular coordination meetings are held between police authorities (including various ranks), Ganesh Mandal office bearers, peace committee members, and Mohalla committees. This serves as a primary channel for conveying instructions and expectations.
- **Emergency Helplines:** Volunteers (and the public) are instructed to report any suspicious items, unclaimed objects, or bags immediately to the nearest police station, **Helpline 112, or the Police Control Room at 100.**
- **Direct Reporting to Police:** Volunteers would communicate with deployed police officers along procession routes or at mandal locations. Police officers are equipped with **walkie-talkies and wireless sets** for internal coordination.
- **Public Address (PA) Systems:** Police plan to use PA systems along main procession routes for public announcements and awareness campaigns. These announcements may also guide volunteer actions.
- **Social Media Monitoring:** A dedicated Cyber Police Station actively monitors social media for objectionable posts and rumors to prevent panic and maintain communal harmony. Volunteers can support this by refraining from spreading unverified information

and reporting such posts.

- **Communication Gaps for Volunteers:**

- There are **no specific, dedicated communication channels outlined for individual volunteers** to directly communicate with police or other agencies beyond general emergency numbers.
 - The sources **do not indicate that mandal-appointed volunteers are equipped with official communication devices** such as police-issued walkie-talkies or wireless sets.
-

4. Emergency Roles and Escalation Procedures

- **General Emergency Roles:**

- Volunteers are generally expected to **assist with crowd guidance and protection of the idol**.
- However, their specific roles in larger emergencies (like stampedes, large-scale medical incidents, or security threats) are **not clearly defined or operationalized** in the plans.
- The police primarily rely on **robust deployment of specialized police units** (SRPF, RCP, QRT, BDDS, Damini/Nirbhaya squads) for emergency response, indicating these roles are not delegated to or shared with untrained volunteers.

- **Fire Incidents:**

- Volunteers' primary role is **prevention** (e.g., ensuring tableau heights avoid overhead electric wires) and **immediate reporting of any fire incidents to emergency services**.
- A **critical gap** is the **consistent lack of fire extinguishing systems at most mandals**, meaning there is no prepared first response at the immediate local level.
- The sources **do not detail explicit real-time communication protocols for how fire incidents are to be reported immediately to the fire brigade**, or how police would coordinate with fire services during an active fire.

- **Stampede/Crowd Control:**

- Volunteers are crucial for **preventing crowd buildup by ensuring continuous movement of processions** and assisting in orderly crowd flow. They should **alert police to any signs of uncontrolled crowd surges**.
- Police are primarily responsible for stampede response, deploying **barricading, surveillance (CCTV, watch towers, drones)**, and specialized units (SRPF, RCP, Striking Force).

- Specific, granular, actionable steps for volunteers to manage an actual stampede are **not explicitly outlined**.
- **Medical Emergencies (including Drowning):**
 - Volunteers are expected to **alert authorities in case of medical emergencies**.
 - At immersion sites, where past drowning incidents have occurred, their role is to **quickly identify and report individuals in distress to lifeguards and emergency services present**.
 - **Lifeguards are deployed by the Municipal Corporation** at immersion ghats.
 - There is **no explicit mention of dedicated medical emergency units** or specific ambulance staging points for general crowd medical emergencies beyond drowning at immersion sites.
- **Escalation Procedures:**
 - **Immediate Reporting:** Any suspicious items, unclaimed objects, or bags must be reported immediately to the **nearest police station, Helpline 112, or the Police Control Room at 100**.
 - **Control Room Deployment:** The Police Control Room can deploy additional manpower from reserve forces based on superior orders.
 - **Police Hierarchy:** Police personnel are instructed to report to their superiors, who then escalate the information to higher ranks (Police Inspector to Assistant Commissioner of Police, Assistant Commissioner of Police to Deputy Commissioner of Police, etc.).

The Ganpati Utsav 2025 Bandobast Plan for Nashik outlines a framework for volunteer management and communication, drawing heavily on past practices. While volunteers are considered integral to the event's execution, a consistent gap in formal training and specific emergency protocols for them is noted across the provided sources.

Due to the nature of the provided sources, I cannot generate a visual map or diagram. However, I can describe a conceptual volunteer deployment map with color codes indicating volunteer density and primary responsibilities, and outline the communication hierarchy and flows based on the available information.

Volunteer Deployment Map (Conceptual Description)

A conceptual volunteer deployment map for Ganpati Utsav 2025 in Nashik would visually represent the concentration of volunteers and their primary tasks across different zones, acknowledging the varying crowd densities and critical areas.

1. Zones and Geographic Scope

Volunteers are primarily affiliated with and deployed at their respective Ganesh Mandal locations, as well as along key procession routes and at immersion sites. The scale of the event is vast, involving:

- **Mandal Locations:** Approximately **790 public Ganesh mandals** (201 large, 562 small, 35 valuable) and an estimated **125,389 household Ganpatis** across Nashik City.
- **Main Procession Routes:**
 - **Perimeter 01:** From Wakadi Barav (Bhadrakali PS limits) to Mahsoba Maharaj Patangan (Panchavati PS limits), approximately 3.5 km.
 - **Perimeter 02:** From Bitco Chowk (Nashik Road PS limits) to Valdevi River (Upnagar PS limits), approximately 3 km.
- **Immersion Sites (Visarjan Ghats):** Key locations include Mahsoba Patangan (Panchavati), Valdevi River (Nashik Road), Nasardi River (Satpur), Ambad, Someshwar, Navshya Ganpati, Anjanvali, Chopda Lawns, Gharpure Ghat, Ramwadi Pul, Nandur Naka, Tapovan, Dwarka-Panchak, Odha, Lakhalaon, Sansari Village - Darana River, Bhagur - Darana River, and Kapila Sangam Tapovan.
- **Sensitive/High-Risk Areas:** These are localities prone to communal tensions or disturbances, such as BD Kamgar Nagar, Nilgiri Bagh (Adgaon), Bitco Chowk, Jail Road, Sinner Phata (Nashik Road), Pavan Nagar, Uttam Nagar, Trimurti Chowk, State Bank Chowk (Ambad), Town Chowky, Mahindra & Mahindra Slum, Swarbabanagar, Ashoknagar (Satpur), and certain mosques, dargahs, and other religious places along procession routes.
- **General Crowded Places:** Bus stands, railway stations, malls, and markets.

2. Color-Coding for Volunteer Density and Primary Responsibilities

The map would use color gradients to indicate the qualitative density of volunteers, generally correlating with crowd size and risk level.

- **Dark Red / High Density Zones:**
 - **Description:** Main procession routes during peak immersion hours, major immersion ghats (e.g., Godaghat, Mahsoba Patangan), and large public Ganesh Mandals, especially those attracting **8,000 to 10,000 people** (Bhadrakali routes) or **5,000 to 6,000 people** (Nashik Road routes). These areas have the highest concentration of crowds and thus the highest need for volunteer presence.
 - **Volunteer Density:** Volunteers (50-60 reported at some large mandals).
 - **Primary Responsibilities:**
 - **Crowd Flow Management:** Ensuring **continuous procession movement** to prevent stagnation and potential stampedes.
 - **Identifying & Reporting:** Alerting police to signs of uncontrolled crowd surges, suspicious items, or any untoward incidents.
 - **Idol Protection:** Providing **24-hour protection of Ganesh idols** at large pandal locations.
 - **Basic Guidance:** Guiding devotees and citizens for orderly movement.
- **Orange / Medium Density Zones:**
 - **Description:** Smaller procession routes, areas around medium-sized Ganesh Mandals (attracting **100-200 people** annually), and general crowded public

- places like bus stands, railway stations, malls, and markets. Sensitive localities with mixed populations or historical tension points.
- **Volunteer Density:** Volunteers (10-45 reported at some mandals).
 - **Primary Responsibilities:**
 - **Crowd Assistance:** Assisting with general crowd movement and ensuring public order.
 - **Local Security:** Vigilance against petty crimes (e.g., pickpocketing, harassment) and reporting suspicious activities to police.
 - **Environmental Hygiene:** Preventing animals from entering pandals and taking precautions against fire hazards from lamps/incense sticks.
 - **Traffic Facilitation:** Ensuring mandals do not obstruct local traffic flow.
 - **Yellow / Low Density Zones:**
 - **Description:** Areas with household Ganpatis, very small public Ganesh Mandals (attracting **30-40 people** annually), and general residential areas not directly on main procession routes.
 - **Volunteer Density:** Volunteers (2-5 reported at some mandals, or "nil").
 - **Primary Responsibilities:**
 - **Idol Protection:** General protection of idols at local mandaps.
 - **Local Order:** Maintaining peace within their immediate vicinity.
 - **Reporting:** Promptly reporting any unusual or emergency situations to the nearest police authorities.

Important Note on Volunteer Training Gap: It is critical to highlight that despite the planned deployment and assigned responsibilities, **formal "volunteer registration and training" is consistently reported as "nil"** across all 2025 police station documents and previous years. This indicates a significant lack of formal preparedness for crisis situations among volunteers, placing the primary burden of effective crowd and emergency management on the police force. The roles outlined above are *expected* roles, but their effective execution is limited by the absence of formal training.

Communication Hierarchy Diagram (Textual Representation)

The communication hierarchy is largely centralized within the police department, with mandates for coordination with other agencies and specific channels for public/volunteer interaction.

1. Chain of Command (Police and Allied Agencies)

- **Apex:**
 - **Police Commissioner, Nashik City** (Overall Command)
- **Senior Management:**
 - **Deputy Commissioners of Police (DCP)**
 - (Oversee specific zones/Parimandal, manage striking forces)
 - **Assistant Commissioners of Police (ACP)**
 - (Supervise divisions, inspect immersion ghats, issue prohibitory orders)

- **Operational Management:**
 - **Police Inspector (PI) / Sub-Inspector (PSI)**
 - (Police Station In-charge Officers, implement directives, collect local info)
- **Specialized Units (Police):**
 - **Special Branch / Intelligence Personnel** (Intelligence gathering, social media monitoring, confidential bandobast)
 - **City Traffic Branch (Shahar Wahatuk Shakha)** (Traffic management, barricading, parking)
 - **Control Room (Nyantran Kaksh)** (Central monitoring, reserve manpower deployment, vehicle readiness, CCTV operation)
 - **Crime Branch** (Crime control, monitoring offenders, plainclothes deployment)
 - **Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad (BDDS)** (Anti-sabotage checks, certification)
 - **Quick Response Teams (QRT) / Riot Control Police (RCP)** (Rapid response, riot control, equipped with specialized gear)
 - **Damini Squad & Nirbhaya Squad** (Women's safety, patrolling sensitive areas)
 - **Motor Transport Department** (Vehicle maintenance, fuel, drivers)
- **Field Personnel:**
 - **Police Personnel (Male & Female)**
 - **Home Guards (HG)** (Augment police strength)
- **External Support (Coordination-based):**
 - **Municipal Corporation (NMC)** (Immersion facilities, sanitation, lifeguards, generators)
 - **Regional Transport Office (RTO)**
 - **Home Guard & Civil Defense**
 - **Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB)**
 - **Fire Department** (Inferred role given mandal fire safety gaps)
- **Local Organizers:**
 - **Ganesh Mandal Office Bearers / Presidents** (Primary contact for mandals, responsible for mandal activities and volunteers)
 - **Peace Committees & Mohalla Committees** (Community outreach, harmony)
- **Volunteers:**
 - **Individual Mandal-Appointed Volunteers** (On-ground assistance at mandals/routes)

2. Communication Flow

- **Upward Flow (Reporting / Escalation):**
 - **Volunteers to Police:** Volunteers are instructed to report any suspicious items, unclaimed objects, or emergencies **immediately to the nearest police station, Helpline 112, or the Police Control Room at 100**. They would also communicate with deployed police officers on the ground.
 - **Police Personnel to Superiors:** Field police personnel report to their assigned superiors (PI/PSI).

- **PSIOs to ACPs/DCPs:** Police Station In-charge Officers report to their respective ACPs, who then escalate information to their DCPs.
 - **Specialized Units to Superiors:** All specialized units (e.g., Special Branch, Crime Branch, BDDS) report collected information, incidents, and check reports to their designated superiors.
 - **Control Room:** Monitors all activities and calls, and can deploy additional reserve manpower based on superior orders, ensuring rapid response to emerging situations.
- **Downward Flow (Instructions / Directives):**
 - **Police Hierarchy:** Instructions flow from the Police Commissioner down through DCPs, ACPs, and PSIOs to police personnel on duty.
 - **Police to Mandals:** Regular coordination meetings are held between police authorities (various ranks), Ganesh Mandal office bearers, peace committee members, and Mohalla committees to convey instructions and expectations.
 - **Mandals to Volunteers:** Mandal office bearers are responsible for relaying instructions and guidelines to their appointed volunteers.
 - **Public Address (PA) Systems:** Police use PA systems along main procession routes for public announcements and awareness campaigns, which can also guide volunteer actions and public behavior.
 - **Social Media Monitoring:** The Cyber Police Station actively monitors social media for objectionable posts and rumors to prevent panic and maintain communal harmony. Volunteers are implicitly expected to support this by refraining from spreading unverified information and reporting such posts.

3. Communication Channels and Tools

- **Primary Police Channels:**
 - **Wireless Communication System:** Fully functional across the city.
 - **Dedicated Channels:**
 - **Channel No. 03:** For critical main communication.
 - **Channel No. 05:** For City Traffic Branch communication.
 - **Walkie-Talkies:** Provided to police officers for real-time coordination and situation assessment.
 - **Wireless Sets:** Installed in patrolling vehicles and at immersion points.
 - **Megaphones/PA Systems:** For public announcements during processions and at immersion sites.
- **Emergency Contact Numbers:**
 - **Helpline 112**
 - **Police Control Room 100**

4. Key Gaps in Volunteer Communication

- **No Dedicated Volunteer Communication Channels:** Beyond general emergency numbers, there are no specific, dedicated communication channels outlined for individual volunteers to directly communicate with police or other agencies.
- **Lack of Official Equipment for Volunteers:** The sources do not indicate that mandal-appointed volunteers are equipped with official communication devices such as police-issued walkie-talkies or wireless sets.
- **Reliance on Informal Channels:** Communication from volunteers to authorities appears to primarily rely on reporting to their mandal leaders, who then convey information to the police, potentially leading to delays in critical situations.

Step 7: Timeline and Event Schedule

The Bandobast operations for Ganpati Utsav in Nashik City are meticulously planned, drawing heavily on strategies and lessons from previous years (2022-2024). The Ganpati Utsav 2025 is projected to run for **10 days, from September 7 to September 17, 2025**, with Anant Chaturdashi (the 10-day idol immersion) expected on **September 17, 2025**. The plan also accounts for the potential coincidence of Eid-e-Milad, requiring joint coordination.

Here is a detailed timeline and schedule for the Bandobast operations:

Phase	Activity/Event	Key Timings/Duration	Responsible Parties/Resource	Notes/Goals
I. Pre-Event Preparations	Coordination Meetings	Ongoing, leading up to September 7, 2025. Specific examples from previous years include August 17 and 18, 2022.	Police (various ranks), Ganesh Mandal Officials, Government Departments (e.g., RTO, Home Guard, Civil Defense, MSEB), Peace Committees.	To convey expectations, provide instructions for maintaining peace and order, and establish preliminary alignment. A "one-window" system is operational for mandals to obtain permissions.

Preventive Actions & Intelligence Gathering	Ongoing.	Police (Cyber Police Station, Special Branch, Local Police Stations).	Implementation of a "Preventive Action Plan" using CRPC sections (e.g., 107, 109, 110, 144, 149, 151). Continuous social media monitoring for objectionable posts and rumors. Nodal officers are tasked with immediate content removal.
Infrastructure & Security Checks	Prior to September 7, 2025.	BDDS (Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad), Police (all units).	BDDS conducts anti-sabotage checks at bus stands, temples, railway stations, malls, and markets. Main immersion routes are inspected for obstacles. Patrolling vehicles and communication systems (CCTV vans, wireless) are checked for readiness.

	Volunteer-Specific Preparations	Ongoing.	Ganesh Mandals.	Mandals recruit their own volunteers, with numbers reported between 4 and 30 per mandal. Mandals are instructed to appoint 24-hour volunteers for idol protection . Formal volunteer registration and training are consistently reported as "nil".
	Police Briefings & Drills	Days prior to September 7, 2025 (e.g., for the 2022 event, reporting was 15:00, with drills from 16:00 to 18:00 on September 8).	Police (all ranks).	To practice deployment strategies and ensure operational readiness. This implies a similar practice for 2025.
II. Event Days (Sept 7 - Sept 17, 2025)	Continuous Deployment	Throughout the 10-day festival.	Police (all ranks: DCP, ACP, PI, PSI, Constables), Home Guards, SRPF, Ganesh Mandal Volunteers.	Maintain law and order, conduct patrolling, and ensure general security. Maximum police presence in uniform with essential equipment.

Crowd & Traffic Management	Throughout the 10-day festival.	City Traffic Branch, Police.	Barricading on roads connecting to main immersion routes and at necessary points. Dedicated traffic police bandobast on main routes and crowded areas to prevent congestion. Mandals are instructed to ensure continuous procession movement.	
Safety & Compliance Checks	Throughout the 10-day festival.	Police, Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (MSEDCL).	Strict control on loudspeakers and firecrackers, adherence to noise rules (40-75 dB limits) and Supreme Court directives. DJs are prohibited from playing objectionable or provocative songs. Electrical supply inspection certificates are required.	
III. Peak Immersion Day (Anant Chaturdashi: Sept 17, 2025)	Full Bandobast Deployment	By 08:30 AM on the immersion day.	All Police personnel, Home Guards, SRPF.	Ensure maximum manpower is present at assigned points for the most

			critical phase of the festival.
Main Processions Start	Bhadrakali PS route: 15:00-21:00; Nashik Road PS route: 11:30-14:00. Smaller processions occur concurrently in other areas.	Ganesh Mandals, Police.	Manage large crowds and ensure controlled movement of tableaux along designated routes.
Communication & Monitoring	Throughout the immersion day.	Police (Watch Towers, Public Address systems, Wireless communication).	Four watch towers are set up on the main immersion route, each staffed by a cameraman (with binoculars) and an armed police. PA systems are used for announcements. Wireless sets are installed at immersion sites for coordination.
Immersion Site Management	24-hour availability.	Municipal Corporation, Lifeguards.	Searchlights, barricading, ropes, lifeguards, and boats are arranged at immersion sites. Quick response to incidents like drowning is crucial, given past fatalities in 2017, 2019, and 2023.

IV. Post-Event Wrap-up	Debriefing & Review	After September 17, 2025.	Police Leadership.	Review positive and negative experiences, identify shortcomings, and gather suggestions for future improvements. All officers and personnel are debriefed on handling emergency situations.
Force Release	After the main procession concludes or in phases as needed.	Police Leadership.	Phased release of additional manpower, including Home Guards and police personnel from Headquarters.	
Documentation	Ongoing / Post-event.	Police Station In-charge Officers, Special Branch.	A copy of the deployed Bandobast list is submitted to the Control Room and Special Branch. All incidents, arrests, and actions are documented and reported immediately to superiors. Records of past crimes are monitored.	

Emergency Preparedness & Communication Checks:

1. Emergency Drill Timings:

- A "colourful drill" (practice session) for Bandobast personnel was planned for **16:00 to 18:00 on September 8, 2022**, for the 2022 event, following a 15:00 reporting time. This suggests a similar practice will be conducted for 2025, likely **the day before the main immersion or a few days prior to the festival peak**, to ensure operational readiness.

2. Communication Channels:

- **Police Internal Communication:**
 - **Wireless Network:** The police commissionerate's wireless communication system is **fully functional**.
 - **Dedicated Channels:** Separate channels are established for city traffic (**Channel 05**) and main communication (**Channel 03**).
 - **Equipment:** Police officers are provided with **walkie-talkies** for situational reviews, and patrolling vehicles have **wireless sets** and **megafones/PA systems**. Wireless sets are also installed at immersion sites for coordination.
- **Public and Volunteer Communication:**
 - **Public Address Systems (PA Systems):** Planned for main procession routes to provide instructions and raise public awareness.
 - **Emergency Helplines:** Volunteers and the public are instructed to report any suspicious items, unclaimed objects, or bags immediately to the **nearest police station, Helpline 112, or the Police Control Room at 100**.
 - **Mandal-Police Meetings:** Coordination meetings serve as a primary channel for police to communicate directives to Ganesh Mandal office bearers, who then relay information to their volunteers.

3. Emergency Responsibilities & Escalation Protocols:

- **Immediate Reporting:** Volunteers are expected to promptly report any untoward incidents, suspicious activity, or emergencies to the police through the designated helplines or to nearby deployed officers.
- **Crowd Control & Stampedes:**
 - Police have **riot control plans** in place.
 - **RCP (Riot Control Police) platoons and QRT (Quick Response Team) units** are kept fully equipped and ready, deployed at critical points like Bhadrakali and Nashik Road.
 - **Vajra and Varun vehicles** are kept in good condition and on standby for rapid deployment in case of emergencies.
 - Mandal volunteers play a crucial role in preventing crowd buildup and ensuring smooth movement, alerting police to any potential crowd surges.
- **Medical & Drowning Emergencies:**
 - At immersion sites, **lifeguards are deployed** by the Municipal Corporation.
 - Volunteers should quickly identify individuals in distress (e.g., drowning) and alert the nearest emergency personnel.

- **Fire Incidents:**
 - Most mandals lack fire extinguishing systems.
 - Volunteers' primary role is prevention (e.g., ensuring tableau heights avoid electrical wires) and immediate reporting to emergency services.
- **Bomb Threat/Suspicious Objects:**
 - **BDDS teams** conduct anti-sabotage checks. Any suspicious items or unclaimed objects must be reported immediately to police helplines.
- **Anti-Terror Preparation:**
 - An **Anti-Terror Cell (ATC)** and **Anti-Terrorism Branch (ATB)** are active at the Police Commissionerate and police station levels, with trained personnel.
 - Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for preventing terrorist activities are updated.
- **Incident Briefings:** All officers and personnel are briefed on how to handle emergency situations and implement action plans effectively.

The Ganpati Utsav 2025 Bandobast Plan for Nashik City is designed as a comprehensive framework, integrating past experiences and detailed resource allocation to ensure a secure and orderly festival. The timeline below provides a Gantt chart style overview of key activities, their durations, and important milestones.

Overall Festival Period (Projected): September 7, 2025 – September 17, 2025

- **Key Milestone: Anant Chaturdashi (Main Immersion Day): September 17, 2025**
 - **Eid-e-Milad (Coincides): September 16 or 17, 2025 (depending on moon sighting)**
-

Phase 1: Pre-Event Preparations (Leading up to September 7, 2025)

- **Coordination Meetings:**
 - **Activity:** Ongoing meetings are held with Ganesh Mandal officials, peace committee members, and representatives from various government departments (e.g., Municipal Corporation, RTO, Home Guard, Civil Defense, MSEB, Fire, Health Departments) to convey expectations and instructions for maintaining peace and order.
 - **Milestone:** Joint coordination meetings specifically with Muslim religious leaders and Ganpati Mandals are planned for coinciding events like Eid-e-Milad.
- **Preventive Actions & Intelligence Gathering:**
 - **Activity:** Continuous implementation of the "Preventive Action Plan," involving sections of the Criminal Procedure Code (CRPC). Ongoing intelligence collection is carried out by the Special Branch and local police stations.
 - **Duration:** Throughout the year, intensifying closer to the festival.

- **Social Media Monitoring:**
 - **Activity:** The Cyber Police Station continuously monitors social media for objectionable posts and hashtags to prevent rumor-mongering. Nodal officers are tasked with immediate action to remove such content.
 - **Duration:** Continuous, intensifying closer to and during the festival.
- **Infrastructure & Security Checks:**
 - **Activity:** The Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad (BDDS) conducts anti-sabotage checks at important and crowded places such as bus stands, railway stations, malls, and markets. Main Ganesh immersion routes are inspected in advance to identify and address any obstacles. All patrolling vehicles are checked and equipped with essential tools like batons, helmets, gas guns, wireless sets, and megaphones/PA systems. CCTV vans and wireless communication systems are ensured to be fully functional.
 - **Duration:** Conducted prior to the festival, with ongoing checks as needed.
- **Volunteer-Specific Preparations (Mandal Level):**
 - **Activity:** Ganesh Mandals are responsible for recruiting their own volunteers, with numbers typically ranging from 4 to 30 per mandal. Mandals are specifically instructed to appoint **24-hour volunteers for idol protection**.
 - **Duration:** Ongoing, leading up to the festival.
 - **Note:** Formal volunteer registration and training are consistently reported as "nil" across sources, indicating a lack of formal preparation for volunteer roles.
- **Police Briefings & Drills:**
 - **Activity:** Police officers and personnel assigned to Bandobast duties report to their respective police stations for briefings and participate in a "colourful drill" (practice session).
 - **Duration:** Day before immersion (e.g., September 8, 2025, from 15:00 to 18:00, based on 2022 data).

Phase 2: Event Days (September 7 – September 17, 2025)

- **Idol Protection and Security (Volunteers):**
 - **Activity:** Mandal volunteers provide 24-hour protection of Ganesh idols at their pandal locations.
 - **Duration:** Throughout the 10-day festival.
- **Crowd & Traffic Management (Police):**
 - **Activity:** Continuous police deployment for crowd control and traffic management, including barricading of roads connecting to main immersion

routes and at necessary points. Dedicated traffic police units are deployed to manage main routes and crowded areas, aiming to prevent congestion.

- **Duration:** Throughout the 10-day festival.

- **Procession Movement Control:**

- **Activity:** Mandals are instructed to ensure continuous movement of tableaux to avoid congestion and prevent tension, particularly near religious sites of other communities.
- **Duration:** During all processions.

- **Safety & Compliance Enforcement:**

- **Activity:** Strict control over loudspeakers, with adherence to noise pollution rules (e.g., 40-75 dB limits depending on zone) and specific time restrictions (prohibited from 10 PM to 6 AM). DJs are prohibited from playing objectionable or provocative songs/slogans. Thorough vehicle checks are conducted for prohibited items such as sticks, stones, explosives, and acid bulbs before processions begin. Drivers of procession vehicles must not consume alcohol, and mandals are advised to arrange for alternative drivers. The use of laser lights is prohibited due to the risk of eye injuries.
- **Duration:** Throughout the 10-day festival, particularly during processions.

- **Surveillance:**

- **Activity:** Police utilize videography, photography, and drones for surveillance where necessary. Four watchtowers are deployed on main immersion routes, each staffed with a cameraman (with binoculars) and an armed police constable. Public address (PA) systems are used for announcements and public awareness campaigns.
- **Duration:** Throughout the 10-day festival.

- **Gauri Arrival and Immersion Milestones:**

- **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 Milestone:**

- **September 13, 2025 (Friday).**

Phase 3: Peak Hours (Anant Chaturdashi, September 17, 2025)

- **Full Bandobast Deployment:**

- **Milestone:** Entire Bandobast force, including additional personnel, is expected to be present at their assigned points by 08:30.

- **Main Processions:**
 - **Activity:** Main immersion processions begin.
 - **Start Times:** Bhadrakali PS route: **15:00-21:00**. Nashik Road PS route: **11:30-14:00**. Processions from village premises: **06:00-11:00**.
 - **Crowd Peaks:** Bhadrakali: 8,000-10,000 people; Nashik Road: 5,000-6,000 people.
 - **Immersion Site Management:**
 - **Activity:** Searchlights, barricading, ropes, lifeguards, and boats are arranged by the Municipal Corporation at immersion sites. Promotion of an idol donation drive is encouraged to reduce risks at crowded ghats.
 - **Duration:** Continuous throughout the immersion period.
 - **Incident Response:**
 - **Activity:** Quick response to incidents such as drowning (historically, incidents occurred in 2017, 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2023). Riot Control Police (RCP) and Quick Response Team (QRT) units are deployed with full equipment. Striking Force teams are kept ready for immediate deployment. Vajra and Varun vehicles (riot control and water cannons) are kept on standby for rapid deployment.
 - **Duration:** As incidents occur.
-

Phase 4: Post-Event Activities (After September 17, 2025)

- **Debriefing & Review:**
 - **Activity:** An analysis of positive and negative experiences is conducted, shortcomings are identified, and suggestions for future improvements are gathered. All officers and personnel are debriefed on how to effectively handle emergency situations and implement action plans.
 - **Duration:** Immediately following the festival.
- **Force Management:**
 - **Activity:** Additional manpower, including Home Guards and police personnel from Headquarters, are released in phases after the main procession concludes. Police leaves, which were restricted during the festival, resume.
 - **Duration:** Begins after the immersion day.
- **Reporting:**
 - **Activity:** Bandobast lists are submitted to the Control Room and Special Branch. Daily reports on anti-sabotage checks and details of registered crimes during the festival period are maintained.
 - **Duration:** Ongoing, concluding after the festival review.

Step 8: Monitoring, Feedback & Reporting Mechanism

The Ganpati Utsav 2025 Bandobast Plan for Nashik City includes a robust framework for monitoring, incident reporting, communication, and documentation, drawing heavily on strategies and lessons from previous years (2022-2024).

Real-time Monitoring Methods

Real-time monitoring is multi-faceted, employing both technological and physical surveillance methods:

- **CCTV Surveillance:**
 - The **Control Room** operates a dedicated CCTV van for videography, ensuring its functionality and directing its movement as needed. The Control Room continuously monitors all activities and calls within the Commissionerate limits.
 - While mandals are encouraged to install CCTV cameras, many reports consistently indicate "nil" for CCTV availability at mandal premises.
- **Physical Patrolling:**
 - **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 units** like the **Damini Squad and Nirbhaya Squad**, composed of women police personnel, actively patrol crowded and sensitive areas to prevent harassment and ensure safety.
 - **Secret bandobast** and patrolling are conducted by the **Special Branch**.
- **Elevated Surveillance:**
 - **Four watchtowers** are deployed at critical locations along main procession routes. Each tower is staffed with a cameraman (equipped with binoculars) and an armed police constable for elevated crowd monitoring and incident detection.
 - **Drones** are utilized for videography and photography, especially during processions, to monitor crowd movement and potential incidents.
- **Social Media Monitoring:**
 - The **Cyber Police Station** continuously monitors social media for objectionable posts and hashtags to prevent rumor-mongering and maintain communal harmony. Nodal officers are tasked with immediate action to remove such content.
- **Pre-emptive Checks and Patrols:**

- The **Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad (BDDS)** conducts **anti-sabotage checks** at important and crowded places such as bus stands, railway stations, malls, markets, and main Ganesh mandal locations prior to and during the festival.
- **Vehicle checks** are conducted on trucks, tempos, and other procession vehicles to ensure no prohibited items (like sticks, stones, acid bulbs, explosives) are carried.
- **Hotels, lodges, and dhabas** are thoroughly checked during the festival period to prevent illicit activities.

Incident Reporting Protocols and Escalation Matrix

The plan outlines clear protocols for incident reporting and immediate escalation to ensure rapid response:

- **Immediate Action and Superior Notification:** Police personnel are instructed to **take immediate action** upon identifying any suspicious individuals or activities and to **promptly inform their superiors**.
- **Control Room Authority:** The **Control Room** continuously monitors all activities and calls, and is **authorized to deploy additional manpower** from reserve forces based on orders from superiors, ensuring rapid response to any emerging situation.
- **Rapid Response Teams:**
 - **Quick Response Teams (QRT)** and **Riot Control Police (RCP)** platoons are kept on standby at central locations and police stations. They are **fully equipped** with lathis, shields, helmets, gas guns, and grenades, ready for immediate deployment for riot control and patrolling sensitive areas.
 - **Striking Force teams** are kept ready for immediate deployment.
 - **Vajra (riot control vans)** and **Varun (water cannon vehicles)** are maintained in good condition and kept on standby for rapid deployment in case of emergencies.
- **Drowning Incidents:** In case of drowning incidents at immersion sites, **lifeguards are deployed** by the Municipal Corporation, and arrangements are made for proper rescue and reporting. An idol donation drive is also promoted to encourage immersion in designated safe areas and reduce risks at crowded ghats.
- **Bomb Threat/Suspicious Objects:** Any suspicious items or unclaimed objects must be **reported immediately** to the nearest police station, Helpline 112, or the Police Control Room at 100. BDDS teams also conduct anti-sabotage checks and issue certificates.
- **Anti-Terrorism Response:** Anti-Terrorism Cells (ATC) and Anti-Terrorism Branch (ATB) are active at the Police Commissionerate and police station levels with trained personnel. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for preventing terrorist activities are updated.
- **Volunteer Role:** Volunteers are generally expected to quickly identify individuals in distress and alert the nearest emergency personnel.

Communication Feedback Loops Between Teams

Effective coordination relies on clear communication channels and regular feedback:

- **Internal Police Communication:**

- A **fully functional wireless communication system** is in place throughout the city.
- **Dedicated channels** are established: Channel 05 for the City Traffic Branch and Channel 03 for main communication.
- **Walkie-talkies** are provided to police officers for real-time coordination and situation assessment.
- Patrolling vehicles are equipped with **wireless sets and megaphones/PA systems**.
- Wireless sets are also installed at immersion sites for coordination.

- **Police to Public and Mandal Communication:**

- **Public Address (PA) systems** are planned for main procession routes to provide instructions and raise public awareness.
- **Coordination meetings** are regularly held with Ganesh Mandal officials, peace committee members, and representatives from various government departments (Municipal Corporation, RTO, Home Guard, Civil Defense, MSEB, Fire, Health) to convey expectations, instructions, and ensure seamless operations.
- **Rumor control** is a priority, with nodal officers tasked to immediately clarify and remove objectionable social media content.

- **Feedback and Review Loops:**

- **Post-event analysis** and debriefing are conducted to analyze positive/negative experiences, identify shortcomings, and gather suggestions for future improvements.
- All officers and personnel are debriefed on how to handle emergency situations and implement action plans effectively.

Documentation and Reporting Formats

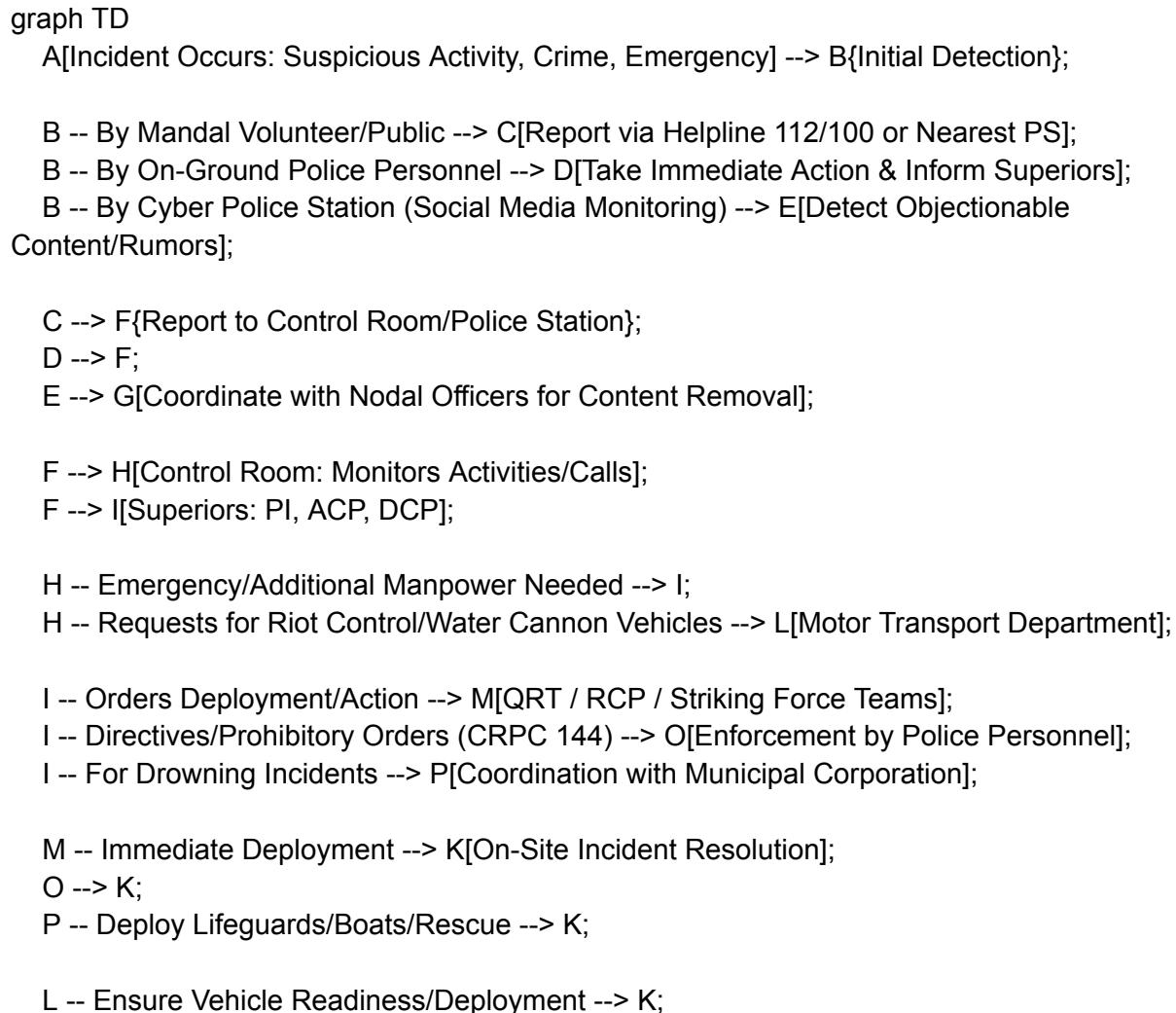
Detailed documentation and reporting are crucial for accountability and future planning:

- **Bandobast Lists:** Police Station In-charge Officers are required to submit lists of deployed personnel and Bandobast plans to the **Control Room and the Special Branch**.
- **Daily Reports:** Daily reports on anti-sabotage checks are submitted. Details of registered crimes during the festival period are maintained.
- **Intelligence Reports:** Confidential information gathered by the Special Branch and local police stations is submitted to superiors.
- **Checklists:** Police Deputy Commissioners are responsible for ensuring all responsible officers complete their assigned tasks as per checklists and report completion to the Police Commissioner.

- **Incident Documentation:** All incidents, arrests, and actions taken are **documented and reported immediately** to superiors.
- **Historical Records:** The movements of record-on criminals are closely watched, and past issues and responsible individuals are studied for preventive actions in the future.

A critical gap identified across the sources is the consistent reporting of "nil" for **formal volunteer registration and training**, as well as for **mandal-level fire extinguishing equipment and technical/security systems** [Adgaon PS (1-13, 15-31), Bhadrakali PS (97, 101, 102, 104, 106, 109), Nashik Road PS (276-279, 281, 283-299, 301-303), Panchavati PS (359), Satpur PS (363-375), 189, 215, 230, 297, 416, 427, 437, 464, 473, 477, 484, 487, 502, 513, 515, 519, 520, 526, 529, 530, 539, 540, 541]. This indicates a reliance on informal, untrained volunteer support and places a significant burden on the police force for localized incident response.

Below is a flowchart diagram illustrating the incident reporting and feedback escalation process among Bandobast teams during the Ganpati Utsav in Nashik City, based on the provided sources and our conversation history.



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 Incident Reporting and Feedback Escalation Process:

1. Incident Occurrence and Initial Detection:

- An incident, such as suspicious activity, a crime (e.g., pickpocketing, harassment), procession stagnation, or an emergency (e.g., drowning, bomb threat), occurs on the ground.
- Detection can happen via **Mandal Volunteers or the General Public** who are instructed to report suspicious items or emergencies to the nearest police station, **Helpline 112**, or the **Police Control Room at 100**.
- **On-Ground Police Personnel** (mobile units, beat marshals, crime detection squads, Damini Squad, Nirbhaya Squad) also detect incidents through **effective patrolling** and at **fixed points** (A & B points, temples, mosques, national

leaders' statutes). They are mandated to take **immediate action** and **promptly inform their superiors**.

- The **Cyber Police Station** acts as a detection point by continuously **monitoring social media** for objectionable posts and hashtags that could spread rumors or incite tension.

2. Reporting and Escalation to Central Command:

- Initial reports from the public or on-ground police personnel are directed to the **Police Control Room** or the nearest **Police Station**.
- The **Control Room** is a central hub that continuously **monitors all activities and calls** within the Commissionerate limits through its own systems, including a **dedicated CCTV van** and **watchtowers**.
- The Cyber Police Station, upon detecting objectionable content, **coordinates with nodal officers for immediate removal**, which is a form of incident resolution and feedback.
- The **Special Branch** continuously **gathers confidential intelligence** and submits it to superiors, providing a proactive feedback loop.

3. Command, Response, and Resolution:

- **Superiors** (ranging from Police Inspectors to Deputy Commissioners of Police) receive information from the Control Room, police stations, and specialized units. They issue **orders for deployment of additional manpower** from reserve forces (which the Control Room then executes).
- **Quick Response Teams (QRT)** and **Riot Control Police (RCP)** platoons are kept on standby at central locations and police stations, **fully equipped** with riot control gear (lathis, shields, helmets, gas guns, grenades), for **immediate deployment** to sensitive areas or for riot control.
- **Striking Force teams** are also maintained and kept ready for immediate deployment.
- The **Motor Transport Department** ensures that police vehicles, including **Vajra (riot control vans)** and **Varun (water cannon vehicles)**, are in good condition, fueled, and readily available with drivers for rapid deployment in emergencies.
- For specific incidents like **drowning**, the police coordinate with the **Municipal Corporation** to deploy **lifeguards** and arrange for proper rescue and reporting. This also involves providing necessary facilities like searchlights, barricades, and boats at immersion sites.
- The **Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad (BDDS)** conducts **anti-sabotage checks** at critical and crowded locations and submits certificates to concerned police stations.
- **Crime Prevention and Control:** Plainclothes personnel from the Crime Branch are deployed to prevent crimes, monitor habitual criminals, and check hotels/lodges. Prohibitory orders (CRPC 144) are issued by Assistant Police Commissioners as needed.

4. Documentation, Feedback, and Future Planning:

- **Documentation:** All incidents, arrests, and actions taken are **documented and reported immediately to superiors**. Daily reports on anti-sabotage checks are submitted, and details of registered crimes are maintained. Police Station In-charge Officers are required to submit lists of deployed personnel and Bandobast plans to the **Control Room and Special Branch**.
- **Post-Event Review:** After the festival, a review is conducted to analyze **positive and negative experiences**, identify **shortcomings**, and gather **suggestions for future improvements**. All officers and personnel are **debriefed** on how to handle emergency situations and implement action plans effectively.
- This detailed review and feedback loop directly informs and enhances **future Bandobast planning and preparation**, leading to continuous improvement in managing the Ganpati Utsav.

Monitoring and Feedback Mechanisms (Continuous Loops):

- **Real-time Monitoring:** Police utilize **CCTV surveillance** (including dedicated vans and mandal CCTVs where available), **physical patrolling** (mobile units, beat marshals, specialized squads), and elevated surveillance from **watchtowers**.
- **Communication Systems:** A **fully operational wireless communication system** with dedicated channels (Channel 05 for Traffic, Channel 03 for main communication) and **walkie-talkies** for officers facilitates real-time coordination. **Public Address (PA) systems** are also used on main procession routes for public instructions and awareness.
- **Social Media Monitoring:** The Cyber Police Station provides a continuous feedback loop by monitoring social media to **prevent rumor-mongering** and maintain communal harmony.
- **Coordination Meetings:** Regular meetings with Ganesh Mandal officials, community leaders, and various government departments facilitate **inter-agency feedback and coordination** throughout the planning and execution phases.

Critical Gaps in Mandal Involvement (as noted from sources):

- **Volunteer Training:** A consistent and significant gap is the "**nil**" **reporting for formal volunteer registration and training** across most police station reports, indicating a reliance on informal, untrained support at the local level.
- **Mandal-level Security/Equipment:** Many mandals also report "**nil**" for **fire extinguishing equipment and technical/security systems**, placing a greater burden on the official police and emergency services for localized incident response.

Step 9: Final Compilation & Formatting

GANPATI UTSAV 2025 BANDOBAST PLAN – NASHIK CITY

REPORT DATE: [Insert Current Date]

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report outlines the comprehensive Bandobast (security and crowd management) Plan for the Ganpati Utsav 2025 in Nashik City. Drawing heavily on established protocols, historical data, and lessons learned from previous festivals (2019-2024), this plan details real-time monitoring, incident management, resource deployment, and inter-agency coordination strategies for the Nashik Police and associated agencies. The plan addresses anticipated large crowds, particularly during processions and immersion, and identifies critical risks such as drowning incidents, traffic congestion, and law and order concerns. While robust frameworks for police deployment and multi-agency coordination are in place, significant recurring gaps remain in mandal-level self-security measures, formal volunteer training, and localized intelligence gathering. Addressing these critical areas will be paramount for ensuring a secure and orderly Ganpati Utsav 2025.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Purpose and Scope The purpose of this document is to consolidate and present a detailed Bandobast Plan for the Ganpati Utsav 2025 in Nashik City. This plan integrates information on manpower, resources, roles, responsibilities, operational strategies, and emergency preparedness, drawing extensively from historical data and established procedures from prior years (2019-2024). The scope covers the entire Nashik City Police Commissionerate jurisdiction.

1.2. Event Overview & Key Dates for Ganpati Utsav 2025 (Projected) The Ganpati Utsav 2025 is expected to be a 10-day festival, with planning based on the 2024 schedule, which ran from September 7 to September 17, 2024. The most critical period is Anant Chaturdashi, the idol immersion day.

Projected Key Dates for Ganpati Utsav 2025:

- **Ganpati Chaturthi (Installation):** September 7, 2025 (Saturday).
- **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).

The plan also accounts for the simultaneous celebration of Eid-e-Milad, which sometimes coincides with Ganpati Visarjan, necessitating joint coordination meetings with Muslim religious leaders and Ganesh Mandals.

1.3. Overview of Ganpati Mandals (Projected for 2025) Based on historical data from 2024, the plan accounts for a substantial number of Ganpati installations:

- **Total Public Mandals (Big):** Approximately 201.
- **Total Public Mandals (Small):** Approximately 562.
- **Valuable Mandals:** Approximately 35 (requiring enhanced security).
- **Total Public Mandals (Grand Total):** Approximately 790.
- **Household Ganpatis:** An estimated 125,389.

Detailed lists of mandals, including their addresses, contact persons, idol types and heights, installation year, approximate crowd size, procession routes, and volunteer numbers, are maintained by individual police stations for their respective jurisdictions. It is noted that Adgaon PS's "2025" document primarily contains data from 2019, 2021, 2023, and 2024, not specific 2025 mandal data.

2. COMPONENTS, RESOURCES, AND STAKEHOLDERS

The Bandobast Plan incorporates a wide array of personnel, equipment, and inter-agency cooperation.

2.1. Manpower and Deployment The core of the bandobast relies heavily on police forces, augmented by other security personnel.

Overall Manpower Requirement and Deployment (Typical for Visarjan):

- **Deputy Commissioners of Police (DCP):** 4.
- **Assistant Commissioners of Police (ACP):** 7-8.
- **Police Inspectors (PI):** 45-53.
- **Sub-Inspectors/Assistant Police Inspectors/Assistant Sub-Inspectors (PSI/API/ASI):** 75-134.
- **Police Personnel (Male):** 1075-1100.
- **Police Personnel (Female):** 240-261.
- **Home Guards (Male):** 800-840.
- **Home Guards (Female):** 250-255.
- **State Reserve Police Force (SRPF):** 1-2 companies (platoons).
- **Striking Force:** 5-6 platoons.
- **Vehicles:** 65-67 (including Police Jeeps, Mobile vehicles).

External Force Contributions:

- **Mumbai Highway Security:** 14 officers.
- **Maharashtra Police Academy (MPA) Nashik:** 10 officers.
- **Railway Police:** 5 officers (note: in previous years, these officers have not always reported for duty).
- **RPS Dhule/Nagpur:** 125 male and 100 female personnel.
- **Trainee Police Officers/Personnel:** Significant numbers are often deployed.

2.2. Equipment and Infrastructure

- **Vehicles:** Police vehicles (including Vajra riot control vans and Varun water cannon vehicles) are maintained in good condition, fueled, and equipped with iron meshes and sound projectors for rapid deployment.
- **Riot Control Gear:** Police personnel are equipped with lathis, shields, helmets, gas guns, and gas grenades.
- **Communication Systems:** 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:** Strategically placed PA systems are used on main procession routes for public announcements and awareness.
- **Surveillance:** CCTV cameras (including dedicated CCTV vans and fixed cameras), drone photography/videography, and watchtowers (four on main routes, each with a cameraman and armed police constable) are utilized for real-time monitoring.
- **Barricading & Ropes:** Used at immersion ghats and to block connecting roads to main procession routes for crowd control.
- **Lighting:** Searchlights are provided at immersion ghats, along with general lighting at bandobast points and camps.
- **Tents and Housing:** Arrangements for accommodation and rest are made for deployed personnel, especially those from outside the city.

2.3. Medical and Emergency Response Assets

- **Life-Saving Personnel:** Lifeguards are deployed at immersion sites in coordination with the Municipal Corporation.
- **Disaster Management Facilities:** Other facilities related to disaster management are arranged at immersion ghats.
- **Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad (BDDS):** Essential for anti-sabotage checks at key locations and mandals.
- **Anti-Terrorism Cells (ATC):** Established at the police commissionerate and police station levels, with trained personnel for counter-terrorism measures.

2.4. Other Stakeholders and Coordination

- **Ganesh Mandal Officials:** Presidents and chairpersons are primary points of contact, involved in coordination meetings, and responsible for their mandal's activities.

- **Municipal Corporation (NMC):** Crucial for providing necessary facilities at immersion sites (e.g., searchlights, barricades, boats), and for permitting mandap erections.
 - **Other Government Departments:** Regular coordination meetings are held with the RTO, Home Guard, Civil Defense, and MSEB to ensure seamless operations, traffic management, and uninterrupted power supply.
 - **Peace Committees & Prominent Citizens:** Involved in maintaining communal harmony and facilitating communication.
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3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1. Police Department

The Police Commissioner, Nashik City, holds the overall command.

- **Law and Order and Crime Control:** Maintain law and order, implement prohibitory orders (CRPC 144).
- **Safety Measures:** Ensure proper lighting, barricading, and lifeguard arrangements at immersion sites in coordination with the Municipal Corporation. Oversee fire safety at large mandal locations.
- **Manpower Deployment:** Deploy police personnel, Home Guards, and SRPF according to assessed needs for various bandobast duties.
- **Equipment Readiness:** Ensure police vehicles are in good condition, equipped with iron meshes and sound projectors, and sufficient fuel. Maintain readiness of riot control equipment.
- **Traffic Police (City Traffic Branch):** Manage major routes and prevent congestion.
- **Special Branch / Intelligence Personnel:** Responsible for intelligence gathering and social media monitoring.
- **Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad (BDDS):** Conduct anti-sabotage checks at key locations and mandals.
- **Anti-Terrorism Cells (ATC):** Established at the police commissionerate level and police station level, with trained personnel for counter-terrorism measures.
- **Photographers/Videographers:** Appoint personnel to conduct video recording and photography as needed, especially during processions.
- **Holiday Restrictions:** All types of leaves (weekly offs, medical leaves) are cancelled for police officers and personnel on critical days to maximize manpower.
- **Pre-Festival Briefings:** All police officers receive necessary instructions regarding festival preparations and security measures during coordination meetings.

3.2. Ganpati Mandal Organizers (Mandals)

- **Permissions:** Obtain necessary permits from the police and municipal corporation.
- **Safety Infrastructure:** Install CCTV cameras (though often reported as "nil"), fire extinguishers (often "nil"), and arrange for separate parking and drinking water facilities.

- **Procession Management:** Plan routes and timing, ensure alternative lighting, avoid provocative slogans/songs/displays. Maintain continuous movement of the procession to prevent tension.
- **Electrical Safety:** Get electrical supply inspected and certified by MSEB.
- **Volunteer Registration:** Register and train their own volunteers (though consistently reported as "nil" for formal training).
- **Idol Protection:** Appoint 24-hour volunteers for idol protection.
- **Vehicle Regulation:** Ensure drivers are not under influence and provide alternative drivers for procession vehicles. Also, ensure vehicles do not carry prohibited items.
- **No Forced Donations:** Avoid forced donation collection.

3.3. Municipal Corporation (NMC)

- **Immersion Facilities:** Arrange artificial ponds, ghats, and provide searchlights, barricading, ropes, and lifeguards at immersion sites.
- **Sanitation and Waste Management:** Arrange vehicles for collecting Ganpati idols and Nirmalya (offerings).
- **Lighting:** Provide generators for lighting at immersion sites.
- **Mandap Permissions:** Permit mandap erections on roads.

3.4. Other Government Departments

- **RTO:** Coordinate for traffic management.
- **Home Guard & Civil Defense:** Provide additional manpower support.
- **MSEB:** Ensure uninterrupted power supply and electrical safety.
- **Fire Department:** Provide fire services (inferred, as mandals lack equipment).
- **Health Department:** Support overall health and safety (inferred).

3.5. Peace Committees & Prominent Citizens

- Involved in maintaining communal harmony and facilitating communication during the festival.

3.6. Photographers/Videographers

- Appointed by police station in-charge officers to conduct video recording and photography as needed, especially during processions.

4. ZONES AND LOCATIONS INVOLVED

The geographical scope of the bandobast covers various types of locations.

4.1. Mandal Locations (Main Venues)

- There are approximately 790 public Ganesh mandals (201 large, 562 small, 35 valuable) and an estimated 125,389 household Ganpatis in Nashik City. Each mandal's specific address is registered.

4.2. Main Procession Routes Two primary procession routes are identified for immersion, prone to heavy pedestrian and vehicular traffic:

- **Perimeter 01:** From **Wakadi Barav** (Bhadrakali PS limits) to **Mahsoba Maharaj Patangan** (Panchavati PS limits), approximately 3.5 km. Detailed segments include Chowk Mandai, Kadri Market, Phule Mandai, Abdul Hamid Chowk, Badshahi Corner, Gadge Maharaj Putala, Dhumal Point, Sangli Bank, Meher Signal, Ashok Stambh, Ravivar Karanja, Malegaon Stand.
- **Perimeter 02:** From **Bitco Chowk** (Nashik Road PS limits) to **Valdevi River** (Upnagar PS limits), approximately 3 km. Points include Anjuman Gosavi Wadi, Anjuman School, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar statue, Shivaji statue (Chowk), M G Road, Muktidham, Satkar Point, Vihitgaon Corner, Mahatma Gandhi statue Deolali village.

4.3. Immersion Sites (Visarjan Ghats) Key immersion points with historical risks:

- Mahsoba Patangan (Panchavati).
- Valdevi River (Nashik Road/Upnagar).
- Nasardi River (Satpur).
- Godavari River (Gangaghat, Panchavati).
- Kapila Sangam Tapovan (Panchavati).
- Darana River (Nashik Road/Deolali Camp).
- Other sites: Ambad, Someshwar, Navshya Ganpati, Anjanvali, Chopda Lawns, Gharpure Ghat, Ramwadi Pul, Nandur Naka, Tapovan, Dwarka-Panchak, Odha, Lakhalaon, Sansari Village.

4.4. General Crowded Places Bus stands, railway stations, malls, and markets are subject to anti-sabotage checks by BDDS.

4.5. Sensitive and High-Risk Areas Specific localities identified as sensitive or prone to crowd gathering/past incidents:

- **Bhadrakali PS:** Dudhbazar, Kathwada, Old Nashik, Shalimar, Ga.Ma. Putala, Trivandha, Badi Darga, B.D. Bhalekar Maidan.
- **Ambad PS:** Pawan Nagar, Uttam Nagar, Trimurti Chowk, State Bank Chowk.
- **Satpur PS:** Town Chowky, Mahindra & Mahindra Slum, Swarababa Nagar, Ashoknagar.
- **Other areas:** Wadala Naka, Raviwar Karanja, Ashok Stambh, Meher Signal, CBS Signal, Malegaon Stand, Peth Road, Sardar Chowk, Bharat Nagar, Wadala Gaon, Bitco Chowk, Jail Road, Sinner Phata, Deolali Gaon, Datta Mandir, Bhagur.

5. EXPECTED RISKS AND CHALLENGES

Based on historical data and planning documents, several risks and challenges need to be proactively addressed.

5.1. Crowd Management and Movement Risks

- **Large Gatherings:** The festival draws massive crowds, necessitating robust crowd control measures.
- **Stagnation During Processions:** Lengthy stoppages or slow movement of tableaux can lead to tension and potential incidents.
- **Disputes:** Historical incidents include disputes over procession movement and dancing.

5.2. Accidents and Safety Incidents

- **Drowning Incidents:** A recurring risk at immersion sites. Historical data shows deaths by drowning in the Godavari, Darana, and Valdevi rivers during Ganesh immersions in 2017, 2019, 2020, and 2023.
- **Vehicle-Related Accidents:** Incidents involving tableaux (e.g., a fatal accident in 2021 where a person was hit by a tempo) highlight the risk of accidents caused by vehicles in processions.
- **Drivers Under Influence:** Drivers under the influence of alcohol are a concern, requiring alternative drivers.
- **Laser Light Injuries:** Use of laser lights in processions has caused eye injuries to citizens.
- **Lack of Mandal-Level Safety Equipment:** A critical and widespread weakness is the consistent absence of fire extinguishing equipment and general "technical and security systems" at mandal premises, repeatedly noted as "nil" in 2025 police station reports. This significantly increases vulnerability to fire and other emergencies.

5.3. Law and Order Concerns

- **Communal Tensions:** The simultaneous occurrence of Ganesh Utsav and Eid-E-Milad requires careful management to prevent communal clashes. Historical cases of offensive social media posts and hate speech have been recorded, posing a risk.
- **Noise Pollution:** Exceeding permissible noise limits for loudspeakers is a recurring issue, with specific regulations in place.
- **Molestation:** Ensuring the safety of women and girls from harassment during processions is a key instruction.
- **Illicit Items:** Carrying sticks, stones, bricks, acid bulbs, or explosives in procession vehicles is a risk.

5.4. Logistical and Preparatory Challenges

- **Manpower Shortfalls:** Despite comprehensive planning, there can be deficits in actual personnel reporting, as noted with Railway Police officers not reporting for bandobast duties.

- **Lack of Formal Volunteer Training:** The absence of formal training for mandal volunteers is a significant gap in on-ground support for crowd management and emergency response.
 - **Intelligence Gaps:** Consistent reporting of "nil" for "intelligence and sensitive information" at the police station level indicates a potential weakness in real-time, localized intelligence gathering for proactive threat assessment.
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6. OPERATIONAL STRATEGIES

6.1. Crowd Management Strategies

- **Barricades and Traffic Management:** Barricading is planned at necessary locations along procession routes and at immersion sites to control crowd movement and prevent congestion.
- **Traffic Branch:** The City Traffic Branch plays a crucial role in deploying independent police teams for traffic control on main routes and in congested areas.
- **Driver Monitoring:** Drivers of procession vehicles are strictly monitored for alcohol consumption, and alternative drivers are advised.
- **Continuous Movement:** Processions are expected to maintain continuous movement to prevent tension and disorder.
- **Surveillance (CCTV, Drones, Watchtowers):** Police utilize videography, photography, and drones where necessary. Four watchtowers with cameramen and armed police constables are deployed on main routes.
- **Public Address Systems:** PA systems are used along main procession routes for public announcements and awareness.
- **Rumor Control:** Police officers are instructed to immediately clarify and act upon any rumors spread to prevent panic or unrest.
- **Good Morning Squads:** Teams conduct checks of religious sites and statues before processions.
- **Prohibition of Laser Lights:** Use of laser lights in processions is prohibited due to risk of eye injuries.
- **Inter-Community Harmony:** Processions are strictly instructed not to throw gulal or firecrackers at religious places of other communities or halt at such locations.

--- Summary: Crowd Management Approach --- The strategy heavily relies on police presence, surveillance, and proactive communication to manage large crowds and potential bottlenecks. However, it is significantly hampered by the lack of self-security and untrained

volunteers from the mandals, placing an increased burden on official forces.

6.2. Traffic Management Plan The plan is designed to manage large public processions and significant crowd gatherings, ensuring smooth flow and preventing congestion.

- **Road Closures and Alternate Routes:** Main procession routes (Perimeter 01 & 02) will be subject to closures or heavy restrictions. Alternative routes are not explicitly detailed but will be managed by the City Traffic Branch.
- **Clearance of Obstructions:** Unauthorized mandaps, banners, hoardings, or flags obstructing traffic flow will be cleared.
- **Parking Arrangements:** Parking will be strictly prohibited along all procession routes, and abandoned vehicles will be promptly removed.
- **Public Transport Facilitation:** The overall traffic management aims to indirectly facilitate smoother movement for public transport by reducing general traffic jams.
- **Vehicle Movement Protocols:**
 - **Driver Monitoring:** Drivers of procession vehicles will be strictly monitored for alcohol consumption, and alternative drivers are advised.
 - **Vehicle Checks:** All vehicles will undergo thorough checks for illicit items before commencement.
 - **Continuous Movement:** Processions must maintain continuous movement without prolonged stops.
 - **Height Restrictions:** Tableaux heights must be managed to avoid obstruction or damage to overhead electric poles and wires.
 - **Noise Control:** Strict adherence to noise pollution rules is mandated, with specific decibel limits and time restrictions. Violators, especially those using DJs beyond permissible limits, will face legal action.

6.3. Emergency Preparedness & Response The plan focuses on maintaining law and order, controlling crowds, and responding to potential incidents.

- **Medical Preparedness:**
 - **Medical Camps/Ambulance Routes:** Dedicated medical camp locations for the general public or specific ambulance routes are not explicitly detailed in sources. However, traffic management aims to indirectly facilitate emergency vehicle movement.
 - **Drowning Prevention:** Lifeguards, searchlights, barricades, and boats are arranged at immersion ghats in coordination with the Municipal Corporation. An idol donation drive is promoted for safer immersion.
- **Firefighting Units and Prevention:**
 - **Mandal-Level Deficiency:** Most mandals report "nil" for fire extinguishing systems, placing the primary response burden on city municipal fire brigades.

- **Preventive Measures:** Tableaux height management (to avoid electric wires) and prohibition of firecrackers at sensitive locations are key.
- **Rapid Response Teams (RRTs):**
 - **SRPF:** Companies are deployed for crowd control and law enforcement.
 - **RCP (Riot Control Police) and QRT (Quick Response Team):** Units are deployed with full equipment (lathis, shields, helmets, gas guns, grenades, rifles) at critical points and for patrolling.
 - **Vajra and Varun Vehicles:** Kept ready for rapid deployment in emergencies.
- **Communication Systems:**
 - **Wireless:** Fully functional wireless system with dedicated channels (Channel 05 for Traffic, Channel 03 for main communication).
 - **Equipment:** Additional walkie-talkies and static sets are distributed to officers; wireless sets are installed at immersion sites.
 - **Social Media Monitoring:** A specialized lab monitors objectionable posts/hashtags to prevent rumor-mongering.
- **Bomb Threat/Suspicious Objects:** BDDS teams conduct anti-sabotage checks. Any suspicious items must be reported immediately to police helplines.
- **Anti-Terror Preparation:** An Anti-Terror Cell (ATC) and Anti-Terrorism Branch (ATB) are active at the Police Commissionerate and police station levels with trained personnel and updated SOPs.

--- Summary: Emergency Preparedness Gaps --- The plan relies heavily on police-led rapid response, but lacks explicit details on public medical facilities, ambulance routes, and comprehensive fire response at the mandal level, where equipment is consistently reported as "nil".

6.4. Volunteer Management Volunteer efforts, primarily from Ganesh Mandals, are integrated to support law and order, crowd management, and incident response.

- **Volunteer Recruitment:** Primarily occurs at the individual Ganesh Mandal level; mandals organize their own volunteers (ranging from 4 to 30 per mandal).
- **Volunteer Training:** A significant gap is the consistent "nil" reporting for formal "volunteer registration and training" across most police station reports.
- **Volunteer Deployment and Roles:**
 - **Idol Protection:** Mandals must appoint 24-hour volunteers for idol protection.
 - **Crowd Management:** Assist in maintaining continuous procession movement to prevent congestion.
 - **Vehicle Regulation:** Ensure drivers are not intoxicated and vehicles do not carry prohibited items.
 - **Permit Compliance:** Adhere to permit conditions from police and municipal corporation.

- **Communication Channels:** Primarily rely on reporting incidents to the police via emergency helplines (112, 100), or directly to deployed officers. Police PA systems and social media monitoring can also guide volunteers.
 - **Emergency Responsibilities:** Volunteers' primary role is prevention (e.g., ensuring tableau heights avoid electric wires) and immediate reporting of incidents (fire, drowning, stampede) to emergency services.
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7. MONITORING, FEEDBACK & REPORTING

7.1. Real-time Monitoring and Feedback Mechanisms The police administration employs a multi-faceted approach to monitor the Ganpati Utsav in real-time and collect feedback:

- **Patrolling:** Uniformed and plainclothes police personnel conduct continuous patrolling (mobile units, beat marshals, crime detection squads, Damini Squad, Nirbhaya Squad).
- **Fixed Point Deployment:** Personnel are deployed at fixed points (A & B points, temples, mosques, national leaders' statues).
- **CCTV Surveillance:** Control Room monitors activities via CCTVs, dedicated CCTV vans, and mandal CCTVs (where available).
- **Watch Towers:** Four watchtowers on main routes are staffed for elevated crowd monitoring.
- **Social Media Monitoring:** Cyber Police Station monitors social media for objectionable posts and rumors to prevent communal tension.
- **Wireless Communication:** A fully functional wireless communication system with dedicated channels ensures real-time coordination.
- **Intelligence Gathering:** Special Branch continuously gathers confidential intelligence and submits it to superiors.

7.2. Incident Reporting, Resolution, and Documentation Clear guidelines are in place for managing incidents and ensuring proper record-keeping.

- **Immediate Action and Escalation:** Police personnel take immediate action on suspicious individuals/activities and promptly inform superiors. The Control Room monitors calls and can deploy additional manpower based on superior orders for rapid response.
- **Documentation:** All incidents, arrests, and actions taken are documented and reported immediately to superiors.
- **Daily Reports:** Reports on anti-sabotage checks are submitted daily.
- **Crime Records:** Details of registered crimes during the festival period are maintained.
- **Bandobast Plans:** Police Station In-charge Officers submit lists of deployed personnel and Bandobast plans to the Control Room and Special Branch.
- **Post-Event Review:** After the festival, a review is conducted to analyze positive and negative experiences, identify shortcomings, and gather suggestions for future

improvements. Officers are debriefed on handling emergency situations and implementing action plans effectively.

8. HISTORICAL INCIDENT DATA (FOR PLANNING AND AWARENESS)

Analyzing past incidents informs future planning.

- **Drowning Incidents:**
 - **2017:** Two individuals drowned during Ganpati immersion in the Darana River (Nashik Road PS) and Godavari River (Panchavati PS).
 - **2019:** One person drowned during Ganpati immersion in the Godavari River (Gangapur PS).
 - **2020:** Drowning incidents recorded in Darana and Valdevi rivers.
 - **2023:** Four individuals drowned at Gangaghat in Panchavati on September 28.
 - **Procession-Related Accidents/Disputes:**
 - **2018:** A crowd disturbance incident occurred at Kapila Sangam Tapovan in Panchavati during immersion due to illegal gathering, pushing/shoving, and shouting, violating prohibitory orders.
 - **2021:** An accidental death occurred at Mhasoba Patangan (Panchavati PS) due to negligent driving of a mini-truck.
 - **2022:** An incident of assault involving a knife occurred in Panchavati PS during a procession due to a dispute over procession movement.
 - **Noise Pollution Violations:** Cases related to excessive noise from loudspeakers/DJs were registered in 2016 and 2017 in Panchavati, and in 2018 in Bhadrakali, sometimes due to organizers publicly stating their intent to use loud music.
 - **Crime Data:** For 2019 and 2020, crime incidents directly linked to Ganpati Utsav were reported as "Nil" in the Nashik Police Commissionerate.
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9. INTER-AGENCY COORDINATION

Effective coordination with various governmental and non-governmental agencies is crucial.

- **"One-Window" Permission System:** A single-window system is operational for Ganesh Mandals to obtain necessary permissions from various departments, streamlining the process.
- **Joint Meetings:** Coordination meetings are regularly held with:
 - Municipal Corporation (Nashik Municipal Corporation).
 - Gram Panchayat.
 - Regional Transport Office (RTO).
 - Home Guard.
 - Civil Defense.
 - Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB).

- Fire Department.
 - Health Department.
 - Ganesh Mandal Presidents/Vice-Presidents, Peace Committee members.
 - Muslim religious leaders (especially when Eid-e-Milad coincides).
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10. CRITICAL GAPS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A reverse analysis of the Ganpati 2025 Bandobast data categories reveals both strengths and critical weaknesses that need to be addressed before finalizing the plan.

10.1. Data Strengths

- **Comprehensive Mandal Registration and Demographics:** A strong system exists for registering Ganesh mandals with detailed information.
- **Quantified Police Manpower and Deployment Strategy:** Detailed figures for police personnel deployment by rank and category, along with vehicle and SRPF allocations, demonstrate a structured approach.
- **Identification of Key Immersion Sites and Main Procession Routes:** Clear identification of critical areas for focused security arrangements.
- **Multi-Agency Coordination (Pre-event):** Documented practice of holding coordination meetings with various government departments and mandal officials.
- **Emphasis on Technological Surveillance and Specialized Units (Police-centric):** Integration of CCTV, drones, wireless sets, PA systems, and specialized police units (BDDS, QRT/RCP) for security and rapid response.

10.2. Weaknesses

- **Consistent Absence of Formal Volunteer Training and Registration:** Across all 2025 police station reports, "volunteer registration and training" is consistently "nil".
- **Lack of Mandal-Level Emergency Equipment and Security Systems:** Many mandals consistently show "nil" for fire extinguishing equipment, technical/security systems, or general "security measures". This places a significant burden on the police force.
- **Undefined Volunteer Emergency Roles and Communication:** Volunteers' specific roles in larger emergencies are not defined, and there's no clear indication of how they would communicate directly with police or other emergency services, suggesting reliance on informal channels.
- **"Nil" for Intelligence and Sensitive Information:** Multiple 2025 police station reports consistently state "nil" for "intelligence and sensitive information" regarding mandals or areas, suggesting a potential lack of dynamic local intelligence.

--- Summary: Persistent Operational Risks --- The over-reliance on police due to the consistent failure of

Ganpati mandals to implement basic self-security measures (including CCTV, fire safety, and trained volunteers) is the most significant threat to operational efficiency and public safety. This forces police to stretch already constrained resources.

10.3. Critical Gaps That Need to Be Addressed Before Finalizing the Plan

- **Mandatory and Standardized Volunteer Training:** Implement a formal, comprehensive training program for all Ganesh mandal volunteers covering crowd management, basic first-aid, localized fire safety, and clear reporting procedures for suspicious activities/emergencies.
- **Enforcement of Mandal-Level Safety Requirements:** Mandate and strictly enforce the presence of essential safety equipment (fire extinguishers, first-aid kits) at all mandals, particularly larger ones. Conduct regular pre-event inspections.
- **Establishing Clear Communication and Emergency Protocols for Volunteers:** Formally integrate volunteers into the communication network, providing them with clear channels and protocols for reporting incidents directly to police or emergency services.
- **Proactive and Dynamic Intelligence Gathering:** Outline a continuous, dynamic process for collecting and analyzing intelligence related to potential communal tensions, anti-social elements, or specific threats at the mandal/area level, ensuring this information actively informs deployment and preventive actions.
- **Addressing Gaps in Technical Systems at Mandals:** Strongly encourage (through incentives or stricter requirements) mandals to install and maintain basic technical security systems like CCTV cameras, especially for high-footfall or high-value idol installations, and ensure designated mandal members are trained to operate and monitor these systems effectively.

By prioritizing these critical gaps, the Ganpati 2025 Bandobast plan can evolve into a more integrated, comprehensive, and resilient security framework that effectively leverages local volunteer support for enhanced public safety.
