

**Need for stoppage of Vande Bharat Train Nos. 22426/22425
at Ghaziabad Railway Station**

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ जिले से आती हूँ। मेरा पड़ोस का जनपद गाजियाबाद, जो पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश का एक बड़ा शहर है, यह राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र का हिस्सा है। यह उत्तर प्रदेश के सबसे तेजी से विकसित क्षेत्रों में से एक है। दिल्ली के आनंद विहार स्टेशन से तीर्थ क्षेत्र श्री अयोध्या धाम के बीच वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन संख्या 22426/22425 चलती है। आनंद विहार स्टेशन के बाद 428 किलोमीटर दूरी पर कानपुर सेंट्रल पर इसका स्टॉपेज है। हालांकि यह ट्रेन गाजियाबाद होकर जाती है, परंतु वहाँ पर इसका स्टॉपेज नहीं है। इस कारण आसपास के जनपद जैसे हापुड़, मेरठ, बुलंदशहर के यात्रियों को असुविधा होती है और उन्हें इस ट्रेन को पकड़ने के लिए दिल्ली आना पड़ता है या फिर अन्य ट्रेनों या साधनों से अयोध्या या लखनऊ जाना पड़ता है, जिससे उनको पैसे और समय दोनों की ही हानि होती है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करती हूँ कि दिल्ली के आनंद विहार स्टेशन से तीर्थ क्षेत्र अयोध्या धाम के लिए चलने वाली वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन संख्या 22426/22425 का स्टॉपेज गाजियाबाद में भी किया जाए, ताकि गाजियाबाद, हापुड़, मेरठ और बुलंदशहर इत्यादि आसपास के क्षेत्रों के हजारों यात्रियों को इसका लाभ मिल सके और इस क्षेत्र के ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को रामलला के दर्शन करने का मौका मिल सके तथा वे अन्य कार्यों के लिए अयोध्या जा सकें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following Hon. Members associated themselves with the Zero Hour matter raised by the Hon. Member, Shrimati Kanta Kardam: Shri Surendra Singh Nagar (Uttar Pradesh), Dr. Amar Patnaik (Odisha), Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha) and Shri Vijay Pal Singh Tomar (Uttar Pradesh).

Demand to check population growth rate in Manipur

SHRI MAHARAJA SANAJAOBA LEISHEMBA (Manipur): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, population growth rate in some hill districts of Manipur is abnormally high as compared with that of India. This is highly needed to check for socio-economic planning and demographic balance of the State. It also affects population growth rate of valley districts due to huge migrations from the hill districts. Some main factors for this abnormal growth rate are: first, porous border fencing; second, access to free movement regime; third, negligence of security forces to guard the border; fourth, uncertainty and turmoil in neighbouring country; fifth, manipulation of census figure to get political advantages; and sixth, immigrations from neighbouring countries for various reasons, etc.

Sir, there were many ethnic clashes in different parts of the North-Eastern region due to the above-cited factors and the same has been witnessing in Manipur

for the last nine months. Taking the issue seriously, the Union Government has taken up a series of measures to curb the situation. For example, scrapping of Free Movement Regime, Impenetrable Border Fencings of 1,643 kilometres to be constructed soon, setting up of Population Commission and Biometric test has already undergone to alienate the foreigners, etc. So, to check the unnatural/abnormal growth rate in the State, I urge the Union Government to implement a full-fledged NRC in Manipur with base-year either 1951 or 1961 at the earliest for safeguarding the national security of our country. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following Hon. Members associated themselves with the Zero Hour matter raised by the Hon. Member, Shri Maharaja Sanajaoba Leishemba: Dr. Kalpana Saini (Uttarakhand), Shri Dhananjay Bhimrao Mahadik (Maharashtra), Ms. Kavita Patidar (Madhya Pradesh), Shri Nabam Rebia (Arunachal Pradesh), Shri Pabitra Margherita (Assam), Dr. Sikander Kumar (Himachal Pradesh), Shrimati Darshana Singh (Uttar Pradesh), Shri Baburam Nishad (Uttar Pradesh) and Dr. Amar Patnaik (Odisha).

Concern over rising crimes against women in the country

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, according to a report of the National Crime Records Bureau, crime against women has risen by 4 per cent in 2022 when compared to 2021. Over 4.45 lakh cases of crimes against women were registered in 2022. This equals about 51 FIRs filed every hour. This shows that the high crime rate is evident that the women and girls remain unsafe and unequal in India. While grievance redressal remains at snail's pace, the proportion of women officers in the force is dismal and their recruitment rate is very, very low. Much worrisome is that an alarming number of 65,893 cases were registered under cyber crimes showing an increase of 24.4 per cent. Of these 5.2 per cent, that is, 3,434 are of sexual exploitation. The surge in sexual harassment on social media and the proliferation of deep fakes has reshaped the contours of crime and women safety by accentuating gendered power abuse. Deep fakes can imitate the face, body, sound, speech, environment or any personal information to create an impersonation. This piece of technology is ridden with issues and can threaten the social fabric of India. It not only violates a woman's privacy but also increases the potential for the creation of non-consensual explicit content exposing them to social stigma. Where women have historically been a victim of cruelty, abduction, dowry deaths and assault under patriarchy, deep fake technology poses an additional layer of complexity. I urge the Union Government to take necessary and immediate steps to tackle these rising