

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA SINGH: Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR: Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a very pertinent issue for the nation. There are such heroes and heroines in different parts of the country. But, their lives and their sacrifices are not known. So, the CBSE as well as the State Boards should seriously think about the suggestion given by the hon. Member. Next, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose Pilli.

**Need to amend Section 54 of the Limitation Act, 1963 regarding registration of sale agreements**

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PILLI (Andhra Pradesh): Hon. Chairman, Sir, this is for the kind consideration of the hon. Minister for Law. Through you, I would like to bring to his kind notice that some of the people belonging to minority communities, retired employees, senior citizens, and others are sometimes forced to sell their properties with the intent to encash their assets and fulfill their day-to-day needs. But, unfortunately, when they sell their properties, many of the purchases enter into

the Sale Agreement with the sellers by giving them petty amounts as a part of consideration. And, after entering into agreement, they do not perform the agreements for years together. Consequently, the sellers fail to fulfil their life desires. The reason is that purchasers intentionally delay executing the agreements entered between them due to hike in prices by filing suits in the court and thus delaying the matters. Consequently, the sellers are not getting the consideration amount within the time decided by them.

There are some occasions where purchasers went to court and filed a suit even after a delay of 25 years and 40 years. It is an appropriate place to submit— I am giving two citations - that in 2002, in the case of Raj Narain Sarin Vs. Laxmi Devi and others, a suit was filed in the Supreme Court 40 years after the execution of the sale deed. That is the pity, Sir. Similarly, in the case of Urvashiben Vs. Krishnakant Manuprasad Trivedi, which was reported in AMLJ I SC, 2019, a suit was filed 25 years after the sale deed was executed. That is the pity, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Boseji, you have to conclude now.

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PILLI: It is an appropriate place to submit that the reason for delay is due to the Second Limb/part of Section 54 of the Limitation Act, 1963. The Second Limb of Section 54 of the Limitation Act of 1963 does not prescribe any limitation for filing the suit for specific performance of contract. So, taking advantage of the same, the purchasers are delaying execution of contracts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right.

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PILLI: Sir, my prayer is...

MR. CHAIRMAN: As you know, I can't extend it. Subhas Chandra Boseji, you have been a senior person in the Legislature. It will not go on record even if I allow you. That is the problem. Time is over. You have to conclude.

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PILLI: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should have said it beforehand so that it would have gone on record. It is a very important point. But it is not going on record. Now, Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw. Please understand, anything said beyond three minutes will not go into record. The very purpose of this is to put it on record, so that the concerned Minister can apply his mind and do something.

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA SINGH: Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SASMIT PATRA: Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI: Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

### **Racism in the United Kingdom**

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW (Odisha): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I draw the attention of the House to a shared global concern about racism. There appears to be a continuation of attitudes and prejudices from the colonial area, especially in the United Kingdom.

The recent case of Rashmi Samant, a young student from Karnataka, Udupi area, is a classic case in point. She is a bright student from Karnataka. She persevered and overcame all the challenges to become the first Indian women President of the Oxford Students' Union. What was the treatment meted out to her? Shouldn't have this diversity been celebrated? Instead of that, she was cyber bullied to the point that she had to resign. Even the Hindu religious beliefs of her parents were publicly attacked by a faculty member and that also went unpunished. Sir, if this happens at an institute like Oxford, what is the kind of message that goes out to the world?

The second instance is the widely publicised interview of Meghan Markle, one of the erstwhile members of the royal family of the UK. A behaviour of a society is actually a reflection of its beliefs and value systems. If such practices of racial