

State territory and part of that territory has been under the occupation of Pakistan.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: Is it a fact that many Indian traders returned long before 1948, that is to say, during the war, because of the trade difficulties that they had to encounter?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: Yes, that is so.

SHRI S. MAHANTY: Sir, from the replies of the Prime Minister I gather by the connotation "closed territory" is meant a territory where nobody from a foreign Government can go. But the latter part of my question remains unanswered. What are the considerations that guided them to define the territory as closed territory? And have the Government of India acquiesced in that definition?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: The Government of India also have got certain closed territories where we do not allow any foreigner to go. It is open to any Government to define what is its closed territory. Pakistan has closed territories—plenty of them—I don't know if some of them are now open—where nobody is allowed to go. It is natural for them to determine them. It is an internal matter for each Government to decide for strategic or other considerations what they consider to be a closed territory.

#### INDIA-CHINA FRIENDSHIP CONFERENCE

\*192. DR. KALIDAS NAG: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether an India-China Friendship Conference at official level is going to be held shortly, and if so, what arrangements have been made by Government in this connection?

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND DEFENCE (SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU): There is no proposal, at present, to hold an India-China Friendship Conference at an official level. Government understand, however, that such a Conference is

shortly to be held, in New Delhi, under the aegis of a group of India-China Friendship Associations in India.

DR. KALIDAS NAG: May I ask the Prime Minister, who is the architect of India-China friendship, because he started the thing in 1947 in the Asian Conference where we were invited in those days, though of course by a different Chinese regime, to hold a conference in China—there was a history of positive approach of friendship—is that policy being systematically pursued? Are our Education and External Affairs Ministries taking further steps—linguistic, cultural and economic—to strengthen that friendship between China and India?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: The hon. Member surely knows that we had here, at official invitation, a large cultural delegation from China. We have sent an official delegation from India to China. These have happened in the course of the last year and a half. In fact, cultural delegations had gone at official level. There have been others too, from the non-official level and the present one to which reference is made is a non-official one which is not officially connected.

DR. KALIDAS NAG: Is our Education or External Affairs Ministry properly equipped and fully competent to meet the creative writers and artists from China? Have they taken steps also to establish "Translations Boards" and such other things?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: For conversation?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Nag means translation of Chinese classics into the Indian languages.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: There is no question of competence. This is a matter which the Education Ministry, if it so chooses, can take up. It is a question of the desirability, the expense and other things. —

\*193. [The questioner (Shri K. C. George) was absent. For answer see col. 1561 infra.]