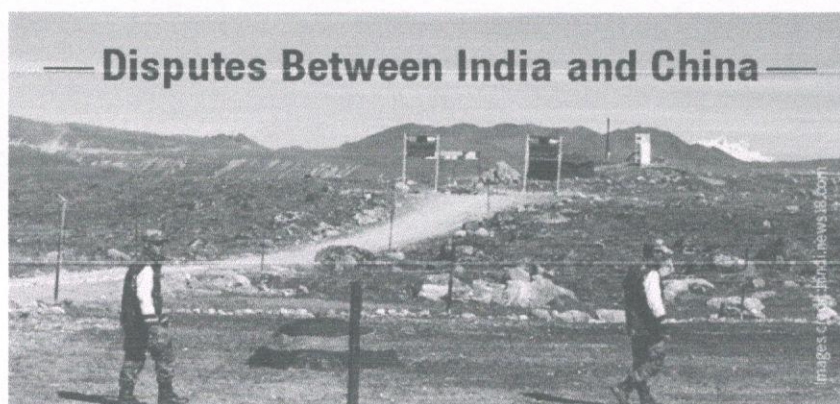




Report on Fomento lecture Series [Causes of Tension between China and India and could it lead to a war?"]

Title of the event	Causes of Tension between China and India and could it lead to a war?"
Date and time	28-january-2020 [6:00pm-7:00pm]
Mode	Physical Mode [online mode]
Venue	Faculty Block F Goa business school [auditorium]
Series	Fomento Lecture Series
Speaker	Major Maroof Raza
Department/School/Directorate	Goa Business School
Participants	Approximately 60
G-Meet Link code	OOK-NPTZ-NRX
Benefit/Key outcome of the event in terms of learning/skills/knowledge	The Indian discovery of the road and objection to the Chinese presence in the sector was one of the factors leading to sharp border clashes between the two countries in 1962. At the conclusion of the conflict, China retained control of about 14,700 square miles (38,000 square km) of territory in Aksai Chin
Event coordinators	Prof. Nilesh Borde Ms. Teja khandolkar



Brochure



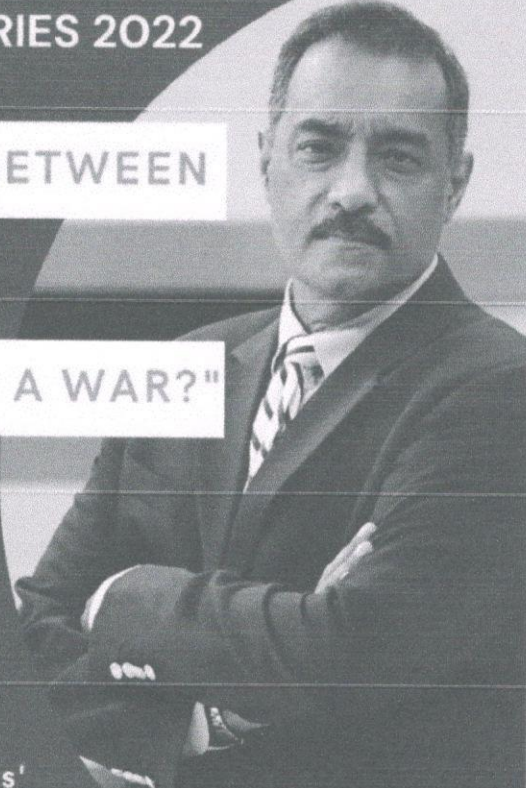
**GOA BUSINESS SCHOOL,
GOA UNIVERSITY
AND
GOA MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION**

PRESENTS

FOMENTO

LECTURE SERIES 2022


**"CAUSES OF TENSION BETWEEN
CHINA AND INDIA
AND COULD IT LEAD TO A WAR?"**



Major Maroof Raza,
Consulting Editor,
Times TV Network (Strategic Affairs)
and author of: "CONTESTED LANDS:
India, China and the Boundary Disputes"

JAN 25 • 6:00 PM TO 7:00 PM

WEBINAR WILL BE HOSTED ON: GOOGLE MEET
G-MEET CODE: OOK-NPTZ-NRX



A talk on "Causes of Tension between China and India and could it lead to a war?" was organized Goa Business School, Goa University. The key note speaker for the day was Major Maroof Raza. The topic focused on Sino-Indian War, (October 20–November 20, 1962), conflict between India and China, centred primarily on the disputed Aksai Chin region along those countries' borders. The partition of India (1947), which took place just as



the Cold War began transforming the landscape of international relations worldwide, left a set of border disputes in the Indian subcontinent where India, Pakistan, and China converged. The regime in Beijing, after suppressing the buffer state of Tibet in 1950, began disputing the border with India at several points between the tiny Himalayan states of Nepal, Bhutan, and Sikkim. The Indian discovery of the road and objection to the Chinese presence in the sector was one of the factors leading to sharp border clashes between the two countries in 1962. At the conclusion of the conflict, China retained control of about 14,700 square miles (38,000 square km) of territory in Aksai Chin. The session gave the students an insight on how to prioritize business objective in a strategic manner in order to achieve a competitive edge in the business world

