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Manzoor: Committed to Sino-Pakistani Friendship and Dedicated to Technological Innovation

文/郑立伟　宋佳祎　译/宋佳祎

在全球化与科技文明深度交融的时代，跨国科技协作与人文交流已成为推动世界发展的重要力量。在这个人文温度与科技力量交融的征程上，巴基斯坦著名科学家曼祖尔·侯赛因·苏姆罗（Manzoor Hussain Soomro）教授无疑是一位闪耀的践行者。他以半个世纪的学术深耕，在农业科技创新、区域科研协作、全球层面的青年参与和能力建设等领域，尤其是在共建“一带一路”倡议背景下的青年科技培养方面留下了坚实的足迹。他于2013年荣获法国棕榈学术勋章。因对促进中巴技术交流的杰出贡献，他于2021年获得中国政府友谊奖。

从田间地头的科研探索到人民大会堂的领奖时刻，从实验室的技术攻坚到“一带一路”创客营的欢声笑语，他的故事不仅书写着一位科学家的坚守与担当，更让这枚沉甸甸的友谊奖章成为中外科技界携手同行的生动见证。

田埂间的科学萌芽：从农家子弟到农业科技先锋

在巴基斯坦乡村里，泥土的芬芳与作物的生长是曼祖尔教授童年最鲜活的记忆。作为农民的儿子，他自幼便在田埂间穿梭，观察庄稼的生长规律，留意昆虫与作物的互动。“家人总说我太慢，能在田埂上一动不动地站半个小时。”他笑着回忆道。彼时的他或许未曾察觉，这份对自然的好奇与专注，正是科学探索的种子在萌芽。在那个科技资源匮乏的年代，农村的田野便是他的第一间实验室，农作物生长和农业生物多样性的奥秘、病虫害的踪迹，都成了他观察与思考的对象。

In an era where globalization and technological civilization are deeply intertwined, transnational scientific collaboration and cultural exchanges have become a significant force driving global development. On this journey where humanistic warmth and technological power converge, Professor Manzoor Hussain Soomro, a renowned Pakistani scientist, is undoubtedly a shining practitioner. With over half a century of academic dedication, he has left a lasting impact in fields such as agricultural technology innovation, regional scientific research collaboration, youth participation at the global level, and capacity building, particularly in the area of youth technology training within the context of the Belt and Road Initiative. He was awarded the *Order of Academic Palms* (French Award) in 2013. In recognition of his outstanding contribution to promoting technological exchanges between China and Pakistan, he received the Chinese Government Friendship Award in 2021.

From scientific exploration in the fields to receiving awards in the Great Hall of the People, from technological breakthroughs in the laboratory to the laughter and joy at the Belt and Road Maker Camps, his story not only depicts a scientist's perseverance and responsibility but also makes this heavy friendship medal a vivid testament to the joint efforts of Chinese and foreign scientific and technological communities.

The budding of science amidst the rice paddies: From farm boy to pioneer of agricultural technology

In the rural areas of Pakistan, the fragrance of the soil and the growth of crops are the most vivid memories of Professor Manzoor's childhood. As the son of a farmer, he shuttled between the field ridges from a young age, observing the growth patterns of crops and paying attention to the interactions between insects and crops. “My family always said I was too slow, and I could stand motionless on the field ridges for half an hour,“ he recalled with a smile.

曼祖尔·侯赛因·苏姆罗（Manzoor Hussain Soomro，巴基斯坦），曾任经济合作组织科学基金会（ECOSF）创始主席、巴基斯坦科学基金会（PSF）主席。他长期致力于作物保护领域研究，专注气候变化、粮食安全、可持续发展等全球挑战，在科研国际合作与科学、技术、工程、数学（STEM）教育发展等领域作出了突出贡献。2021年获中国政府友谊奖。

这份源于生活的科学启蒙，指引他踏上了农业研究的征程。本科阶段，他全身心投入农业科学领域，并以优异成绩毕业。在选择硕士研究方向时，导师（已故的G.R. Solangi教授）的建议成为他此后科研道路的关键转折点："如果想留在巴基斯坦工作，植物保护领域的植物线虫学急需专家，如果想出国发展，病毒学或细菌学可能更有用。"出于对祖国农业发展的强烈责任感，他毅然选择了植物线虫学（植物病理学），决心攻克巴基斯坦农业面临的实际难题。凭借优异的学业表现，他获得了巴基斯坦政府颁发的金质奖章和博士生总统奖学金。1983年，他前往英国攻读博士学位，这段经历彻底重塑了他的科研思维。他的博士生导师是英国学者Nigel Hague，这位导师在他的学术生涯中留下了极具分量的印记，常称赞他是自己最聪慧的学生之一，不仅培养他独立思考和解决社会问题的能力，更希望他

At that time, he may not have realized that this curiosity and focus on nature were the seeds of scientific exploration sprouting. In an era when technological resources were scarce, the rural fields became his first laboratory, and the mysteries of crop growth and agro-biodiversity, as well as the traces of pests and diseases, all became the objects of his observation and contemplation.

This scientific enlightenment, rooted in daily life, guided him on his journey into agricultural research. During his undergraduate studies, he dedicated himself entirely to the field of agricultural science and graduated with excellent grades. When choosing his master's research direction, the advice of his mentor (Late, Prof. G.R. Solangi) became a pivotal turning point in his subsequent scientific career: "If you want to stay in Pakistan and work, plant nematology within the field of plant protection is in great need of experts. If you want to pursue opportunities abroad, virology or bacteriology may be more useful." Driven by a strong sense of responsibility towards the agricultural development of his country, he resolutely chose plant

不要止步于读博阶段的实验课题，期许将他塑造成一位兼具思想深度和规划能力的践行者。也正因此，他后来才得以涉足其他科技领域。这种从“实验执行者”到“问题解决者”的思维转变，让他跳出了单一学科的局限，开始以更宏观的视角审视科技与社会之间的关系。

博士毕业后，他进入巴基斯坦农业研究委员会工作，直面国家农业发展的“心腹大患”。1988年起，巴基斯坦遭遇棉花曲叶病毒和香蕉束顶病毒的肆虐，尽管专攻植物病理学的他此前并未涉足病毒领域的专门研究，但受博士生导师“要思考并解决社会问题”理念的启发，他毅然接受这一挑战。他带领团队深入田间诊断病害，对致病病毒基因组展开测序，攻坚防治技术，最终将实验室的研究成果转化为田间地头的实际解决方案，有效遏制了病毒对农作物的侵害。

这段从田间求索到攻克农业难题的成长轨迹，将“为人民服务的科技”这一核心信念深深烙印在他的生命坐标中。“我出身农村，‘为人民服务的科技’一直是我的追求。”这种信念不仅贯穿他在农业领域的研究生涯，更成为他后来推动跨学科协作、参与区域科技合作以及投身“一带一路”建设的精神底色。

国际组织与学术网络：搭建跨国科技桥梁

在国际组织与学术网络搭建跨境科技桥梁的实践中，曼祖尔教授展现出卓越的推动能力。其跨国合作实践可追溯至他在联合国任职期间（2000—2004年）：当时他任职于巴基斯坦科学基金会，而联合国粮食及农业组织正在寻找能兼顾研究指导与农业社区教育项目的人才。曼祖尔教授凭借出色的沟通、报告撰写与活动设计能力脱颖而出，获选加入联合国系统。此后的5年里，他还投身包括中国在内的区域合作项目，并于2002年首次访华，与中国相关省级机构和国际组织建立合作关系，积累了早期的“科技外交”经验。

联合国项目结束后，他回到巴基斯坦科学基金会，并于2007年肩负起推动经济合作组织科学基金会（ECOSF）成立的使命，主导完成文件准

nematology (a branch of plant pathology), determined to tackle the practical challenges facing Pakistani agriculture. Thanks to his excellent academic performance, he also received a Gold Medal and a Presidential scholarship from the Pakistani government for a Ph.D. In 1983, he traveled to the UK to pursue a PhD, an experience that completely reshaped his scientific thinking. His mentor Nigel Hague is a British scholar who left a profound mark on his academic career. He often praised him as one of his brightest students and continuously nurtured his ability to think independently and solve social problems, not wanting him to stop at the experimental topics of his PhD research, but aspiring to mold him into a practitioner with both depth of thought and planning ability. It was also because of this that he later ventured into other technological fields. This shift in thinking from “experiment executor” to “problem solver” allowed him to break free from the limitations of a single discipline and begin to examine the relationship between science & technology and society from a broader perspective.

After graduating with a PhD, he joined the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC) to tackle the “serious problems” facing the country’s agriculture. Since 1988, Pakistan had been suffering from the ravages of the cotton leaf curl virus and the banana bunchy top virus. Although he had not previously delved into the specific research of viruses as a plant pathologist, inspired by his PhD mentor’s advice to “think and solve social problems,” he resolutely took on this challenge. He led his team to diagnose the disease thoroughly, sequence the causal virus genome, develop prevention and control techniques, and translate laboratory research results into practical solutions on the farm, effectively mitigating the damage caused by viruses to crops.

This growth trajectory, from seeking solutions in the fields to tackling agricultural challenges, has deeply ingrained his core belief in “Science and technology that serves the people.” “I come from a rural background, and ‘Science and technology that serves the people’ has always been my pursuit.” This belief not only permeates his research career in the agricultural field, but also became the spiritual foundation for his promotion of interdisciplinary collaboration, participation in regional scientific and technological cooperation, and contribution to the construction of the Belt and Road Initiative.

International organizations and academic networks: Building a transnational technological bridge

In the practice of building cross-border technological

2023年9月27日曼祖尔教授（左）在北京参加中国政府友谊奖颁奖仪式

备、审批等筹备工作，最终于2011年促成这一涵盖中亚各国、阿塞拜疆、阿富汗、伊朗、巴基斯坦等10个成员国的政府间组织正式成立。凭借联合国任职经验与巴基斯坦科学基金会主席身份，他高效协调各成员国开展协作。作为经济合作组织科学基金会的创始主席，他带领该组织发展成为成员国之间科技交流的核心平台。其间，他还参与了美国科学促进会与世界科学院（TWAS）在国际理论物理中心（ICTP）联合举办的科学外交课程，该课程以巴基斯坦诺贝尔奖获得者阿卜杜勒·萨拉姆（Abdus Salam）教授的名字命名，进一步提升了他的专业能力。他始终坚信青年是国家的力量与未来，因此在以技术学科为纽带强化跨区域联结的过程中，尤其注重对青年力量的培育。

科技为骨，教育为脉：
深耕“一带一路”的双向赋能

曼祖尔教授与中国的缘分始于20世纪90年代，当时他已与中国的机构及同事开启合作。共建“一带一路”倡议的提出让这份跨国联结愈发紧密。

bridges through international organizations and academic networks, Professor Manzoor has demonstrated remarkable driving capabilities. His practice of transnational cooperation can be traced back to his tenure at the United Nations (2000-2004): at that time, he was working at the Pakistan Science Foundation, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) was looking for talent who could balance research guidance and agricultural community education projects. He stood out with his excellent communication, report writing, and event design skills, and was selected to join the United Nations system. Over the five years, he devoted himself to regional cooperation projects that also covered China. During this period, he made his first visit to China in 2002. He established cooperative relationships with provincial-level institutions and international organizations in China, accumulating early experience in scientific and technological diplomacy.

After the UN project concluded, he returned to the Pakistan Science Foundation and, in 2007, took on the mission of promoting the establishment of the Economic Cooperation Organization Science Foundation (ECOSF). He led the preparatory work, including basic document preparation and approval, ultimately facilitating the official establishment of this intergovernmental organization in 2011, which comprises 10 member countries, including Central Asian nations, as well as Azerbaijan, Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan. Leveraging his experience from the UN and his position as the chairman of the Pakistan Science Foundation, he efficiently coordinated collaboration among member countries. As the founding President of the ECO Science Foundation (ECOSF), he has led the organization to become a core platform for scientific and technological exchanges among member countries. During this period, he also participated in the Science Diplomacy Course jointly organized by the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) and the World Academy of Sciences (TWAS) at the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), named after a Pakistani Nobel Laureate, Prof. Abdus Salam, further enhancing his professional capabilities. He has always believed that youth are the strength and future of a country. Therefore, in the process of strengthening cross-regional connections through technical disciplines, he places particular emphasis on nurturing the youth.

2002年，他通过联合国项目首次踏上中国的土地。2017年后，更是频繁到访北京及其他城市，在日常交流中与中国同事相互启发，碰撞出诸多新的研究思路。他深度参与了两方面工作：一是每年与中国科学技术协会（简称“中国科协”）携手开展的青少年创客营活动，二是担任北京工商大学经济管理学院荣誉教授，推动建立北京工商大学—ECOSF联合培训中心，助力提升“一带一路”人力资源的能力。

作为“一带一路”国际科学教育协调委员会副主席，曼祖尔教授积极支持中国科协下属的中国科协青少年科技中心于2017年12月发起首届“一带一路”青少年创客营和教师工作坊。该活动在北京第三十五中学举办，吸引18个“一带一路”共建国家参与，他负责动员经济合作组织科学基金会（ECOSF）的成员国各派出5名青少年与1名教师组团参加，ECOSF也因此被认定为青少年项目协调中心。2018年“一带一路”国际科学组织联盟正式成立，旨在响应共建“一带一路”倡议中培养青年科技创新能力的目标，曼祖尔教授当选分管教师培训的副主席。此后，他进一步将倡议与务实实践结合，持续推动以能力建设为核心的合作，通过每年举办创客营，以及在中国其他四个城市开展相关活动，促进了“一带一路”共建国家青少年和教师的交流与技能提升，为他们从事更高层次的科研和科技工作打下基础。2021年，这一项目被纳入“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛报告。

正因这些扎实的合作，中国科协提名他参评2021年中国政府友谊奖。当他梳理1995年起与中国国家自然科学基金委员会等机构联合开展的项目时，未曾想过能获此殊荣。虽因疫情影响，颁奖典礼未能如期举行，但他对在中国驻巴基斯坦大使馆领到奖牌的时刻依然难忘。中国政府友谊奖对他而言意义非凡：不仅是对多年合作的肯定，更像一把钥匙，为他在中国打开了更多交流的大门，让他有机会与更多中国同事分享成果、共话创新发展。

投身“一带一路”科技教育合作的过程中，曼祖尔教授始终坚信科技是“硬支撑”、教育是“软基础”。他认为，当前“一带一路”建设虽

Technology as the backbone, education as the lifeline: Deepening mutual empowerment in the Belt and Road Initiative

Professor Manzoor's connection with China dates back to the 1990s, when he began collaborating with Chinese institutions and colleagues. The Belt and Road Initiative has further strengthened this cross-border connection.

In 2002, he first set foot on Chinese soil through a United Nations project. After 2017, he visited Beijing and other cities frequently, inspiring and collaborating with Chinese colleagues through daily exchanges, which generated many new research ideas. He was deeply involved in two aspects of work: one was the youth maker camp activities held annually in collaboration with the China Association for Science and Technology(CAST), and the other was serving as an honorary professor at the School of Economics and Management of Beijing Technology and Business University, where he established the Beijing Technology and Business University-ECOSF (Economic Cooperation Organization Science Foundation, ECOSF) Joint Training Center to enhance the human resource capabilities related to the Belt and Road Initiative.

As the Vice Chairman of the Belt and Road International Science and Education Coordinating Committee (BRISECC), Professor Manzoor actively supported the Children and Youth Science Center (CYSC), affiliated to the CAST, in initiating the first Belt and Road Youth Maker Camp and Teacher Workshop in December 2017. The event, held at Beijing No. 35 Middle School, drew participation from 18 countries involved in the Belt and Road Initiative. He was responsible for mobilizing member countries of the Economic Cooperation Organization Science Foundation (ECOSF) to each send a team consisting of five youths and one teacher to participate in the event. As a result, ECOSF was recognized as the Youth Project Coordination Center. In 2018, the Belt and Road Youth Science and Technology Alliance was officially established, aiming to support the goal of cultivating young people's scientific and technological innovation abilities within the Belt and Road Initiative. Professor Manzoor was elected Vice Chairman of the Alliance, responsible for teacher training. Since then, he has further integrated the Belt and Road Initiative with pragmatic practices, continuously promoting cooperation centered on capacity building. Through holding annual maker camps and organizing events in four other cities in China, he has facilitated exchanges and skill improvement among youths and teachers from Belt and Road co-construction countries,

1987年12月12日，曼祖尔（右）在英国雷丁大学参加博士毕业典礼

以基础设施建设为重点，但设施建成后的长期维护至关重要，而这离不开本地技术人才的培养，更需要落地生根的检测维护实验室。

他十分赞赏中国政府为非洲多个“一带一路”共建国家打造的短期培训课程，将科技实践案例融入教学，精准赋能“一带一路”科教融合。在非洲，他与非洲科学院网络（NASAC）合作，建立项目合作，聚焦青少年和教师能力培养，吸引当地青年与教师参与交流，助力他们对接优秀专家。在中国或其他地方组织论坛或研讨会时，他总会邀请中外同行共同参与，将教育理念与科技成果自然融入议题，推动二者实现深度融合。

2024年中巴政府签署《中巴产业合作框架协议行动计划》，加强双方各领域产业合作。这与联合国教科文组织将教育、科学、文化等纳入同一架构的理念不谋而合。在他看来，这种跨领域协作在推动国家间的科技教育合作中不可或缺，也是他多年来在实践中始终坚守的方向。

laying the foundation for them to engage in higher-level scientific research and technological work. In 2021, this project was included in the report of the Belt and Road International Cooperation Summit Forum.

Due to these solid collaborations, the China Association for Science and Technology nominated him for the 2021 China Government Friendship Award. When he reviewed the projects jointly carried out with institutions such as the National Natural Science Foundation of China since 1995, he never imagined he would receive such an honor. Although the award ceremony was postponed due to the pandemic, the moment he received the medal at the Chinese Embassy in Pakistan remains unforgettable. The China Government Friendship Award holds extraordinary significance for him: it is not only a recognition of years of collaboration but also serves as a key that opens more doors of communication in China, allowing him to share achievements and discuss innovative development with more Chinese colleagues.

In the process of engaging in Belt and Road cooperation in science, technology, and education, Professor Manzoor consistently believes that technology is the “hard support” and education is the “soft foundation.” He believes that although the Belt and Road currently focuses on infrastructure construction, the long-term maintenance of the facilities after completion is crucial, which cannot be separated from the cultivation of local technical talents, and more importantly, requires a well-established testing and maintenance laboratory.

He highly appreciates the short-term training courses that the Chinese government has developed for multiple African countries participating in the Belt and Road Initiative—a program that integrates technological practice cases into teaching and precisely empowers the integration of science and education within the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative. In Africa, he collaborates with the Network of African Scientific Academies (NASAC) focusing on the capacity building of adolescents and teachers, attract local youth and teachers to participate in exchanges, and facilitate their connection with outstanding experts. When organizing forums or seminars in China or elsewhere, he always invites Chinese and foreign peers to participate, naturally integrating educational concepts and technological achievements into the topics, and promoting a deep integration of the two.

In 2024, the governments of China and Pakistan signed the *Action Plan for the Sino-Pakistani Industrial Cooperation Framework Agreement* to strengthen industrial cooperation

2002年9月曼祖尔教授（右一）首次到访中国安徽池州

在华生活与观察：跨越文明的共鸣

“除非你亲身体验，否则很难理解——我真的被中国迷住了。”曼祖尔教授感慨道。多次到访中国的经历，让他对中国有了更深刻的感受与理解。“我去过很多西方国家，但中国的文化独特而温暖，尤其是中国快速发展的同时，依然保留着深厚的文化底蕴与热情好客的传统，这在西方发达国家很难见到。”他曾参加武汉的老年教育研讨会，既见证中国对老年人精神生活的重视，也看到中国学校对于学生身心健康的关注，深感触动，“这体现了社会的温度——发展不只是经济增长，更是人的全面发展。”

清晨的公园是他感受中国日常生活的窗口。“人们伴着舒缓的音乐锻炼身体，动作如慢舞一样，宁静而美好。”他说，这种对生活的热爱和对节奏的把控，正彰显了中国文化中“张弛有度”的智慧。中国饮食的多样性更让他着迷：“我去过广州、武汉、昆明、南宁、重庆、新疆、洛阳、上海等很多地方，每一种地方味道都承载着独特的传统文化。”

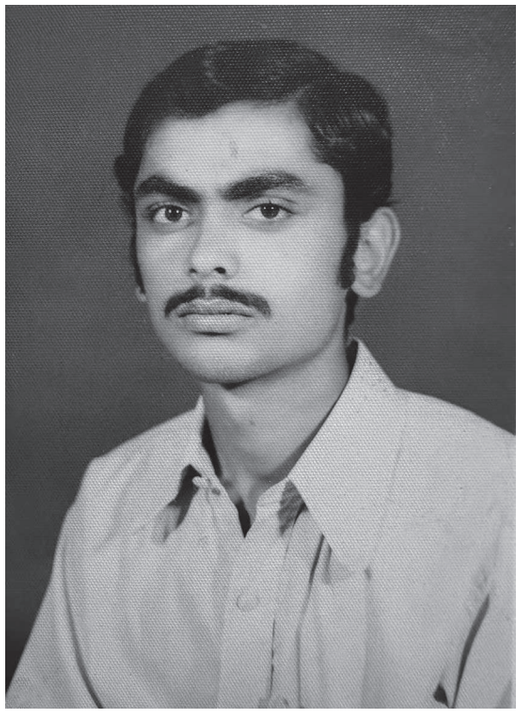
最让他难忘的是一次茶道体验。“那对我来说像一种疗愈，身心都得到了舒缓。”他回忆

in various fields. This aligns perfectly with UNESCO’s philosophy of integrating education, science, and culture into a unified framework. In his view, such cross-field collaboration is indispensable for promoting technological and educational cooperation between countries, and it is also the direction he has adhered to in his practice for many years.

Living and observing in China: Resonance across civilizations

“Unless you experience it personally, it’s hard to understand—I’m truly captivated by China,” Professor Manzoor exclaimed! His multiple visits to China have given him a profound feeling and understanding of the country. “I have been to many Western countries, but Chinese culture is unique and warm. Especially as China develops, it still retains its cultural heritage and tradition of hospitality and friendliness, which is hard to find in Western developed countries.” He once attended a seminar on elderly education in Wuhan, where he witnessed China’s emphasis on the spiritual well-being of older people. He was also deeply touched by the attention paid by Chinese schools to student health. “This reflects the warmth of society-development is not just about economic growth, but also about the comprehensive development of people.”

The park in the early morning serves as his window into daily life in China. “People exercise to soothing music, moving like slow dance, serene and beautiful,” he said. This



大学时期的曼祖尔

道，茶艺师告诉他茶道的意义在于专注——工作要努力，生活也要懂得放松。“中国文化中‘务实而不浮躁’的特质，与科技发展所需要的耐心和坚持高度契合。”

在他看来，文化交流是科技合作的润滑剂。“理解对方的文化，才能更好地合作。”他以亲身经历举例：中国同事重视“关系”与长期信任，“第一次合作可能进展较慢，但建立信任后会非常稳固。”这种在生活中沉淀的跨文化理解，让他在与中国伙伴的合作中始终保持顺畅与默契。

寄语与展望：对青年与未来的期待

谈及对参与国际科技合作的中国青年及来华发展外国青年的建议时，曼祖尔教授强调，技能培养、心态调整与合作技巧三者十分重要且相辅相成。他指出，每个人都是独特的个体，都拥有独一无二的特质与优势，年轻人应尽早发现自身优势，在合作中实现优势互补，秉持“合作共赢”的理念共创美好未来。

love for life and control over pace exemplifies the wisdom of “moderation” in Chinese culture. The diversity of Chinese cuisine captivates him even more: “I have been to many places such as Guangzhou, Wuhan, Kunming, Nanning, Chongqing, Xinjiang, Luoyang, and Shanghai, and each regional flavor carries a unique traditional culture.”

What impressed him most was a tea ceremony experience. “It was like a kind of healing for me, soothing both my body and mind,” he recalled. The tea artist told him that the significance of the tea ceremony lies in focus, hard work, and knowing how to relax in life. “The trait of ‘being pragmatic but not impulsive’ in Chinese culture highly aligns with the patience and persistence required for technological development.”

In his view, cultural exchange serves as a lubricant for technological cooperation. “Only by understanding each other’s culture can we cooperate better.” He cited his personal experience as an example: Chinese colleagues value “relationships” and long-term trust. “The first cooperation may progress slowly, but once trust is established, it will be very stable.” This cross-cultural understanding, accumulated through life experiences, has enabled him to maintain smooth and tacit cooperation with Chinese partners.

Message and outlook: Expectations for the youth and the future

When discussing suggestions for Chinese young people participating in international scientific and technological cooperation and foreign young people coming to China for development, Professor Manzoor emphasized that skill development, mindset adjustment, and cooperation skills are crucial and complement each other. He pointed out that everyone is a unique individual with their own unique traits and advantages; young people should discover their own strengths as early as possible, achieve complementary advantages through cooperation, and uphold the concept of “win-win cooperation” to jointly create a better future.

Professor Manzoor believes that humanity is at the end of the fourth industrial revolution centered on the digital revolution, and digital technology will become a key competitive force. “If you are not familiar with or do not master digital technology, you may be left behind.” He particularly reminds us that the output quality of technologies such as artificial intelligence depends on the quality of the input data, and content creators must adhere to ethics and morality to ensure that humans always maintain control over technological development and avoid the risk of losing control. Nowadays, artificial intelligence has been applied in fields such as justice and medical

曼祖尔教授认为人类正处于以数字革命为核心的第四次工业革命末期，数字技术将成为关键竞争力，“如果你不熟悉、不掌握数字技术，就可能被时代甩在身后”。他特别提醒，人工智能等技术的输出质量取决于输入的数据，内容创作者必须坚守伦理道德，确保技术发展始终由人类掌控，避免失控风险。如今，人工智能已应用于司法、医疗诊断等领域，清华大学的人工智能医院试点便是典型案例。

作为长期关注全球科技发展的学者，他尤其强调未来技能培养的重要性，数字技术将成为关键竞争力。掌握人工智能技术需要具备多方面的综合能力。中国文化历来重视年青一代与前辈的合作互助。这一传统为培养兼具文化底蕴与前沿技能的人才提供了土壤。对于未来规划，他希望年轻人坚守“合作、协作、负责、诚信”的原则，共同推动以数字技术为核心的跨境合作。

结语：以科技为笔，书写文明互鉴新篇

从巴基斯坦农村的田埂到“一带一路”的广阔舞台，曼祖尔教授的人生轨迹，既是一部发展中国家科学家的奋斗史，更是一曲科技外交与文明互鉴的赞歌。他用半个世纪的实践证明：科技不仅是推动发展的工具，更是连接国家、沟通文明的桥梁。

在他的故事中，我们感受到了科技工作者的责任与担当——不仅要攻克技术难题，更要让科技成果惠及更多人；看到了发展中国家的突围之路——立足本土需求，在开放合作中实现共赢；更读懂了文明交流的真谛——以科技为媒，超越地域与分歧，在理解中寻求共识。

正如他在谈及中国政府友谊奖时所感慨的：“科技没有国界，友谊没有距离。”在全球化面临挑战、文明对话陷入困境的今天，这样的信念显得尤为珍贵。未来，随着“一带一路”科技合作走向深入，更多像他这样的科技工作者接力前行，科技必将成为推动人类共同发展的坚实桥梁，在一次次跨越国界的协作中不断续写文明互鉴的新篇章。

diagnosis, and the pilot project of the artificial intelligence agent hospital at Tsinghua University is a typical case.

As a scholar who has long been concerned about global technological development, he particularly emphasizes the importance of future skill cultivation. The digital technology will be at the top, and artificial intelligence may be the first, because comprehensive abilities are required, and these skills are all necessary. The tradition of cooperation and mutual assistance between young people and their predecessors in Chinese culture provides fertile ground for cultivating talents with both cultural heritage and cutting-edge skills. Regarding future planning, he hopes that young people and their predecessors can cooperate and assist each other, adhering to the principles of “cooperation, collaboration, responsibility, and integrity”, while jointly promoting cross-border cooperation centered on digital technologies.

Conclusion: Using technology as a pen, we write a new chapter of mutual learning among civilizations

From the ridge of a rural field in Pakistan to the vast stage of the Belt and Road, Professor Manzoor’s life trajectory is not only a history of struggle for scientists in developing countries, but also an ode to technological diplomacy and mutual appreciation of civilizations. His half-century of practice proves that technology is not only a tool for promoting development, but also a bridge connecting countries and cultures.

In his story, we read about the responsibility and commitment of technology workers—not only to overcome technical challenges, but also to make technological achievements benefit more people; we see the breakthrough path of developing countries—based on local needs, achieving win-win results through open cooperation; and we understand the essence of cultural exchange—using technology as a medium, transcending regions and differences, and seeking consensus through understanding.

As he expressed his feelings when talking about the Chinese Government Friendship Award, “Science and technology have no borders, and friendship knows no distance.” In today’s world, where globalization faces challenges and dialogue among civilizations encounters obstacles, such a belief is particularly precious. In the future, as the Belt and Road technological cooperation deepens, more scientific and technological workers like him will carry on the torch, and technology will surely become a solid bridge for promoting the common development of humanity, constantly writing new chapters of mutual learning among civilizations through cross-border collaborations.

【责任编辑：苏明玉】