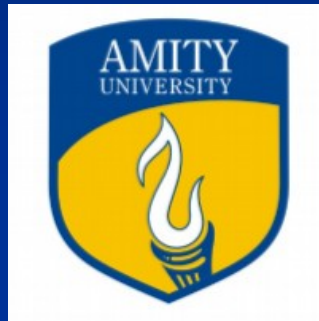


Indian and Chinese cultures: *A new paradigm in the 21st century*

The Opening Ceremony of Bilateral Workshop

Noida, Uttar Pradesh 201301, India

November 11, 2011



Da Hsuan Feng

**Senior Vice President for Global Strategies, Development
and Evaluation**

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WORLD

Political Map



Did PhD in
Minnesota

Program
Director at
NSF

Did Postdoc
in Univ of
Manchester

Did sabbatical
in Copenhagen

Prof of Physics at
Drexel University
Vice President at
SAIC
Vice President at
University of Texas

Did undergrad
in
New Jersey

In China
Before 1949

Now in
Republic of
China

Born in
India

Grew up in
Singapore



India's Globalization of Soft Power

From ancient to today!





**My last visit
to India
with Alan
Macdiarmid
December 7-
13, 2004**

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2000 Allen MacDiarmid

"for the discovery and development of conductive polymers".

*Alan and Director
Misra of IITB*



Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC)

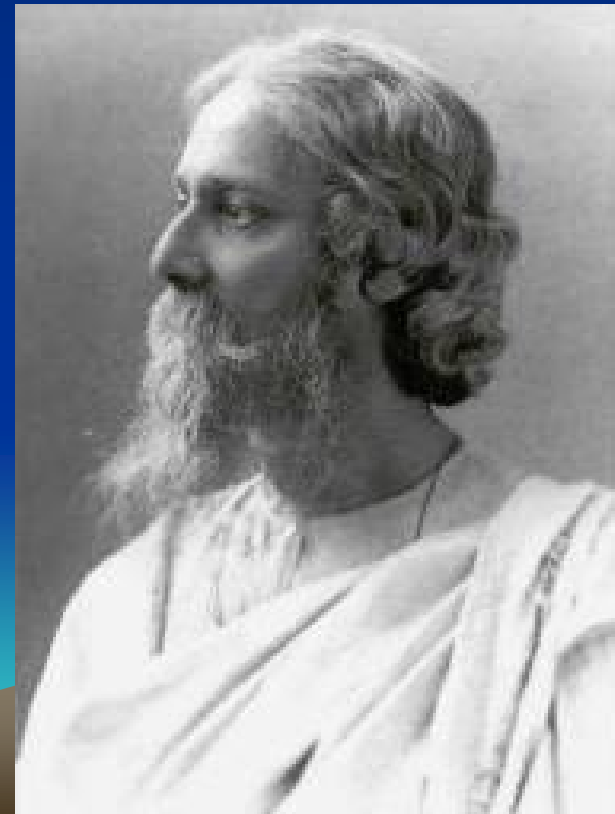


Nobel prize in literature

1913 *Rabindranath Tagore*
(1861-1941)



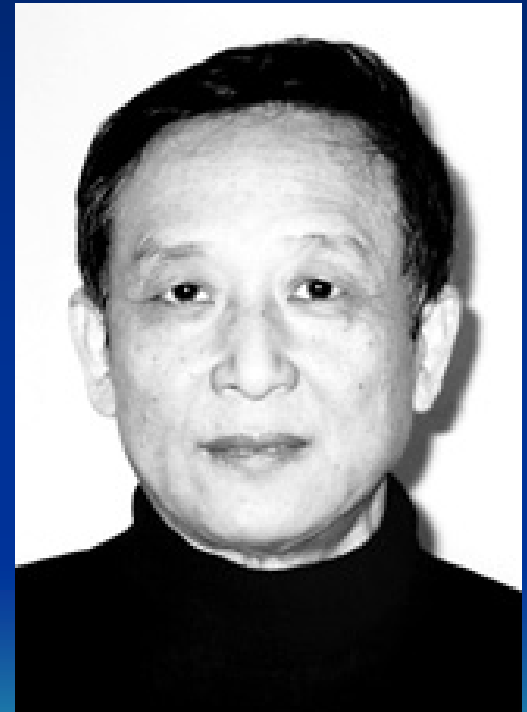
"because of his profoundly sensitive, fresh and beautiful verse, by which, with consummate skill, he has made his poetic thought, expressed in his own English words, a part of the literature of the West".



Nobel prize in literature

2000 Gao Xingjian (b.
1940) 高行建

*"for an œuvre of
universal validity, bitter
insights and linguistic
ingenuity, which has
opened new paths
for the Chinese novel
and drama".*



which has opened new paths for the Chinese novel and drama.

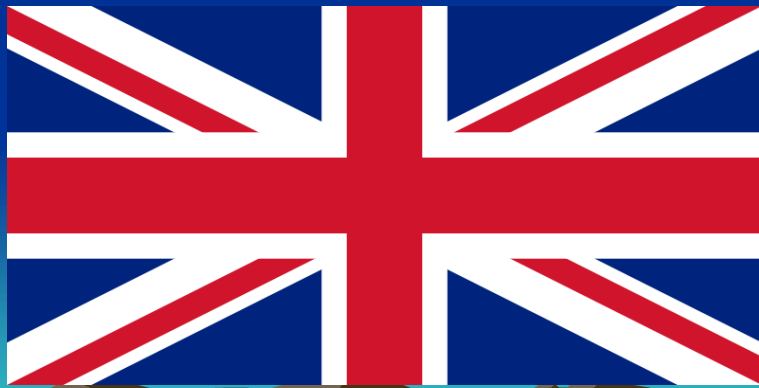


*expressed in his own English words,
a part of the literature of the West.*



A century later.....

**From colonial era to
global power**



The Nobel Prize in Physics 1930

Sir Venkata Raman

“for his work on the scattering of light and for the discovery of the effect named after him.”



Indian Finance Department

Institutions

University of Calcutta

Indian Association for the
Cultivation of Science

Indian Institute of Science

Alma mater

University of Madras



**Rama is an all and all Indian
Scientist!**



Raman's achievement must imply that India's scientific conditions – while it may not have been as robust as Europe when Raman was doing his work - the culture of world class scientific research must be quite prevalent for him to achieve greatness. Therefore, if one fast forward to today, it should not come as a surprise that India's technological prowess did not grow from vacuum.

It stood on solid foundations.

A silhouette of a mountain range is visible at the bottom of the slide, set against a blue gradient background that transitions from a darker blue at the top to a lighter blue at the bottom.

“Chinese Nobel laureates in Sciences”

Chen Ning Yang, Physics, 1957

Tsung-Dao Lee, Physics, 1957

Samuel C. C. Ting, Physics, 1976

Yuan Tseh Lee, Chemistry, 1986

Daniel C. Tsui, Physics, 1998

Roger Y. Tsien, Chemistry, 2008

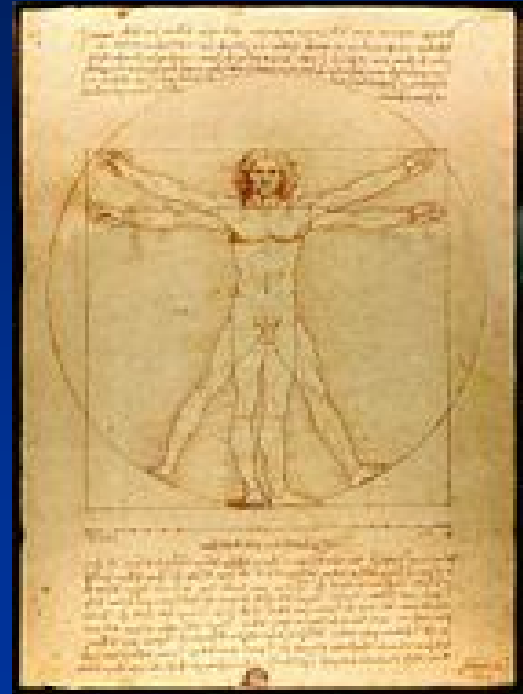
Charles K. Kao, Physics, 2009

**None did their pioneering work and most of their
scientific professional career in Asia**

A dark silhouette of a mountain range is visible at the bottom of the slide, spanning the width of the image.

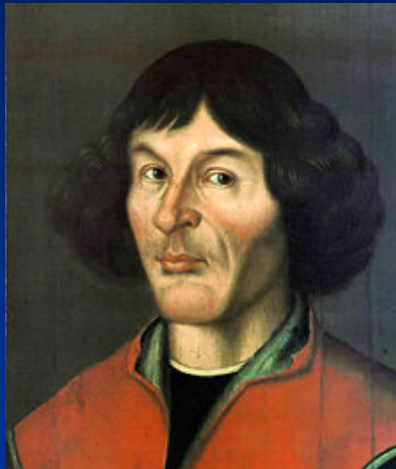
19th century

Built on the
Renaissance as
the
underpinning,
European
universities
became the
intellectual epic
center of the
world.

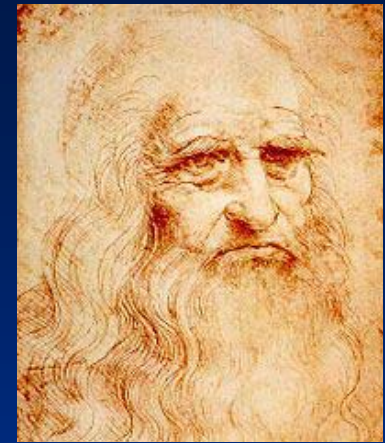




Francis Bacon
(1561-1626)



**Nicolaus
Copernicus**
(1483-1546)



**Leonardo da
Vinci**
(1452-1519)



Rene Descartes
(1596-1650)



Martin Luther
(1483-1546)

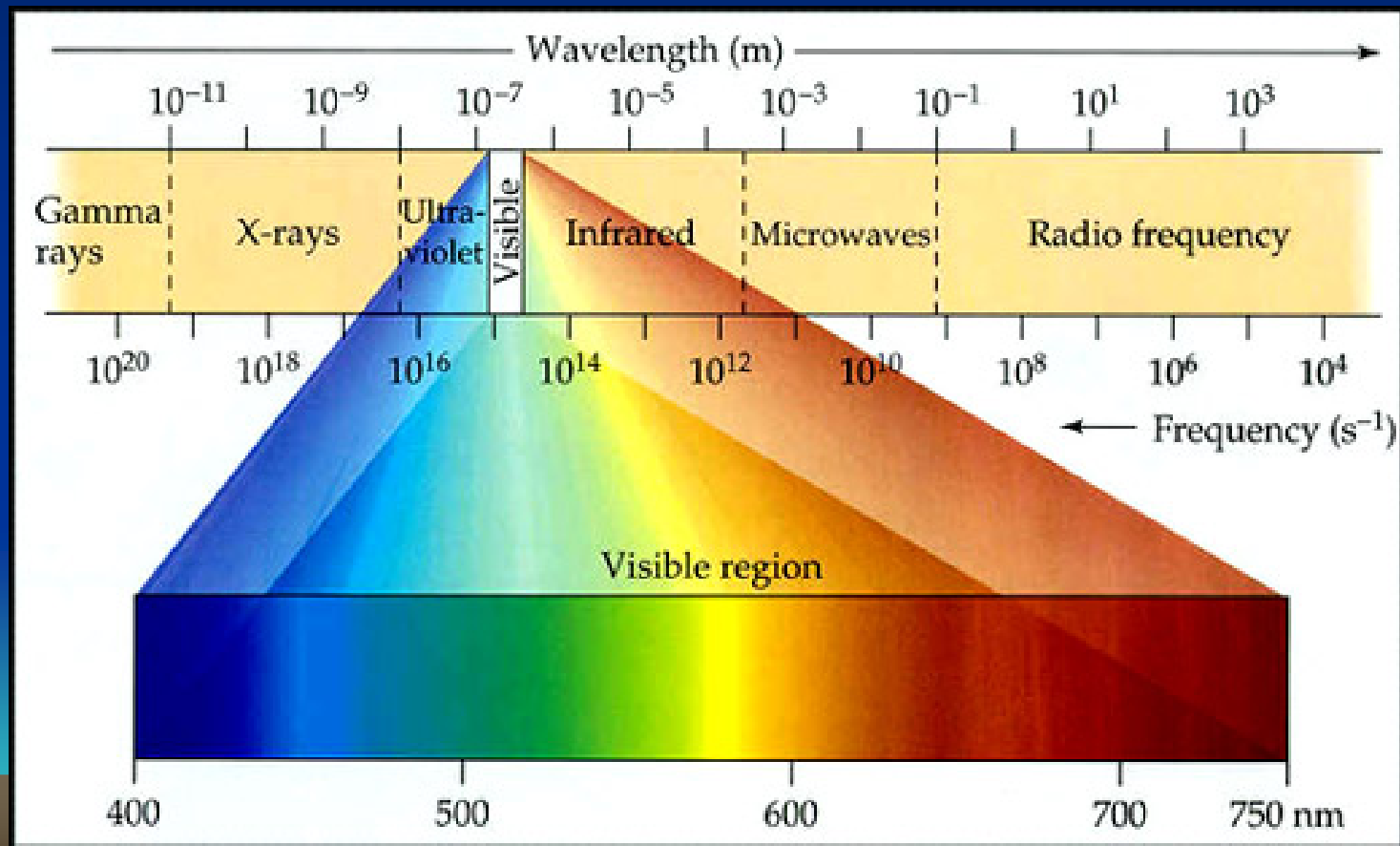
伯努利 (D. Bernoulli, 1700-1782) 克莱姆 (G. Cramer, 1704-1752)
克莱罗 (A. Clairaut, 1713-1765) 达朗贝尔 (d'Alembert, 1717-1783)
兰伯特 (J. Lambert, 1728-1777) 华林 (E. Waring, 1734-1798)
范德蒙德 (Vandermonde, 1735-1796) 蒙日 (Monge, 1746-1818)
拉格朗日 (Lagrange, 1736-1814) 拉普拉斯 (Laplace, 1749-1827)
勒让德 (Legendre, 1752-1833) 阿冈 (R. Argand, 1768-1822)
柯西 (Cauchy, 1789-1857) 莫比乌斯 (Möbius, 1790-1868)
罗巴切夫斯基 (Lobachevsky, 1792-1856) 格林 (Green, 1793-1841)
波尔约 (J. Bolyai, 1802-1860) 雅可比 (Jacobi, 1804-1851)
狄利克雷 (Dirichlet, 1805-1859) 哈密尔顿 (W. Hamilton, 1805-1865)
刘维尔 (Liouville, 1809-1892) 库默尔 (Kummer, 1810-1893)
魏尔斯特拉斯 (Weierstrass, 1815-1897) 布尔 (G. Boole, 1815-1864)
斯托克斯 (G. Stokes, 1819-1903) 凯莱 (Cayley, 1821-1895)
切比谢夫 (Chebyshev, 1821-1894) 埃尔米特 (Hermite, 1822-1901)
爱森斯坦 (Eisenstein, 1823-1852) 克罗内克 (Kronecker, 1823-1891)
开尔文 (Kelvin, 1824-1907) 麦克斯威尔 (J. Maxwell, 1831-1879)
富克斯 (L. Fuchs, 1833-1902) 贝尔特拉米 (E. Beltrami, 1835-1900)



索菲斯·李 (S. Lie, 1842-1899) 达布 (Darboux, 1842-1917)
施瓦兹 (Schwartz, 1843-1921) 康托尔 (Cantor, 1845-1918)
弗罗贝尼乌斯 (Frobenius, 1849-1917) 克莱因 (Klein, 1849-1925)
里奇 (G. Ricci, 1853-1925) 马尔可夫 (Markov, 1856-1922)
比安奇 (Bianchi, 1856-1928) 皮卡 (C.E. Picard, 1856-1941)
李雅普诺夫 (Lyapunov, 1857-1918) 希尔伯特 (Hilbert, 1862-1943)
闵可夫斯基 (Minkowski, 1864-1909) 阿达马 (Hadamard, 1865-1963)
卡斯特尔诺沃 (G. Castelnuovo, 1865-1952)
沃洛诺依 (Voronoi, 1865-1963) 豪斯道夫 (Hausdorff, 1868-1942)
恩里格斯 (F. Enriques, 1871-1946) 法诺 (Fano, 1871-1952)
波莱尔 (E. Borel, 1871-1956) 列维-奇维塔 (Levi-Civita, 1873-1941)
勒贝格 (Lebesgue, 1875-1941) 哈代 (G. Hardy, 1877-1947)
富比尼 (Fubini, 1879-1943) 塞韦里 (F. Severi, 1879-1961)
伯克霍夫 (Birkhoff, 1884-1944) 外尔 (H. Weyl, 1885-1955)
李特尔伍德 (J. Littlewood, 1885-1977) 维纳 (Wiener, 1894-1964)
维诺格拉多夫 (Vinogradov, 1891-1983) 西格尔 (Siegel, 1896-1981)
奈望林纳 (Nevanlinna, 1895-1980) 扎里斯基 (O. Zariski, 1899-1986)



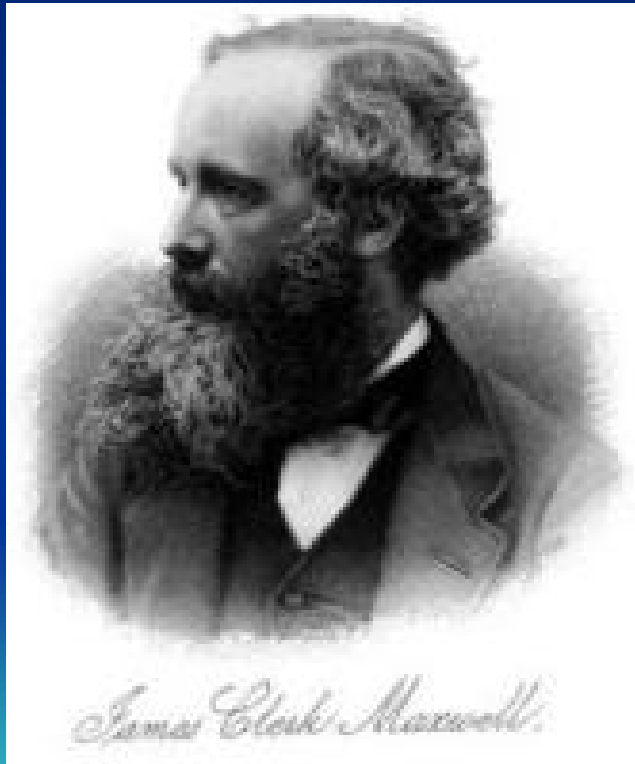
Maxwell equations give a complete understanding of electromagnetic “radiation”



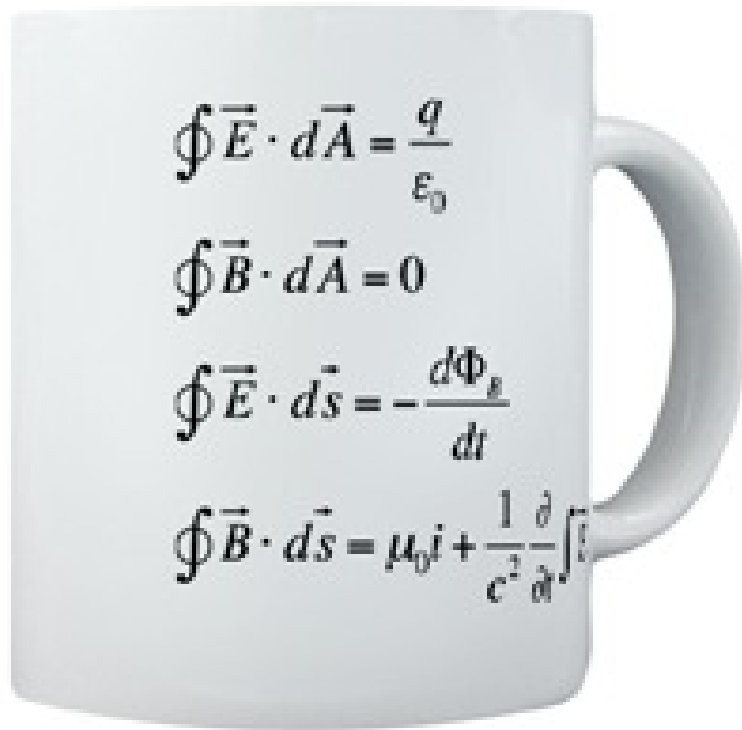
Maxwell Chopin

1831 - 1879

1810 - 1849



Maxwell Equations



Chopin Nocturne

A Mademoiselle J.W. Stirling
Nocturne

Chopin
op. 55 nr 1

Andante

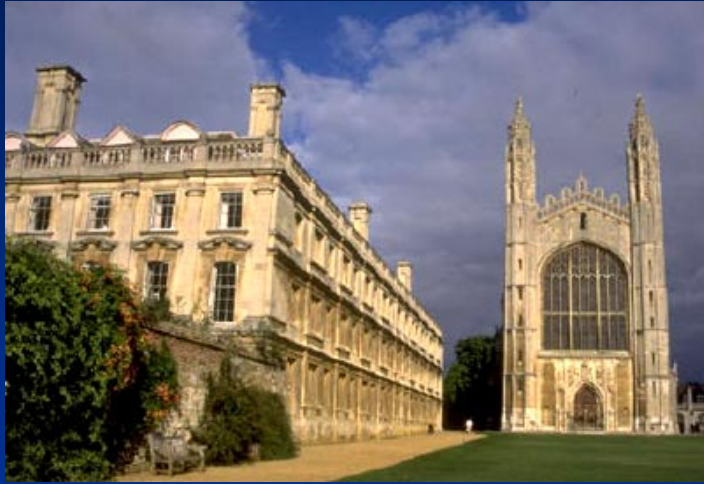
Piano

p

dim

Sheet Music from 8notes.com © Copyright 2007 Red Balloon Technology Ltd

Europe in the 19th century, with its powerful intellectual supremacy (**soft power**) drove great cultural and technological developments mankind had ever known. This bestowed young people in Europe with **inherent self confidence!**



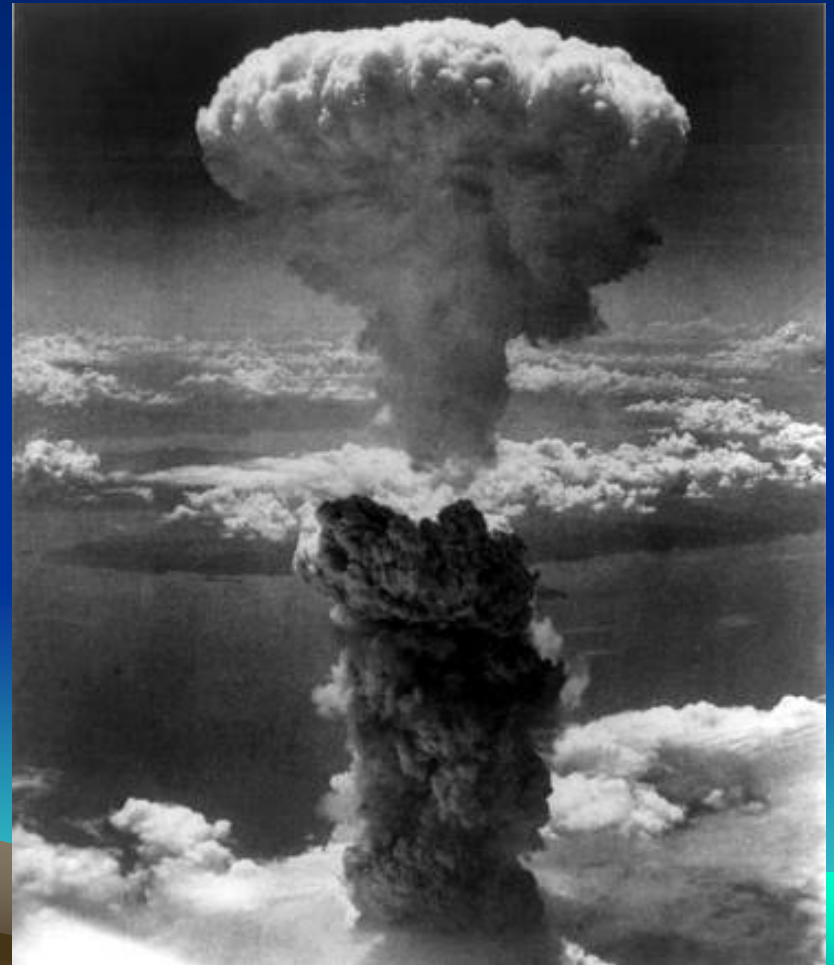
**Europe
changed the
world (for the
better)!**



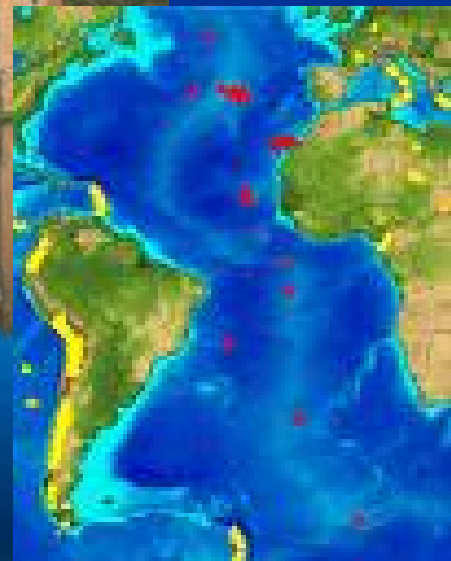


The rise of North America
economic and intellectual
prowess (**soft power**,) especially
United States in the 20th century.

First half of 20th century



**When Europe and Asia were turned
upside down by WWI and WWII,
North America was like a castle
protected by a moat!**





**Nobel laureate in
Medicine in 1953
Fritz Albert
Lipmann**



**Nobel laureate in
Medicine in 1964
Konrad Bloch**



Jascha Heifetz
1901-1981

Isaac Stern
1920-2001



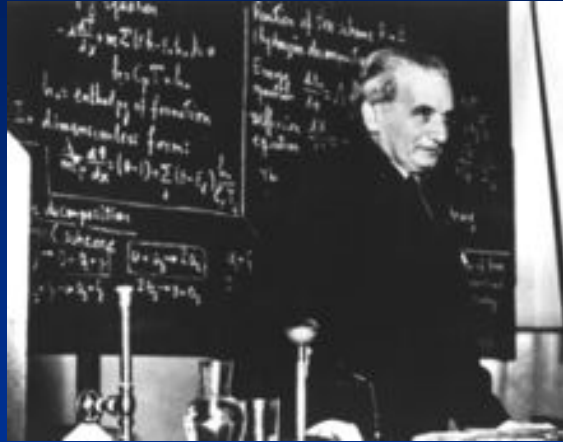
Ludwig Mies van der Rohe (1886 – 1969)



After 1933, Nazi political pressure soon forced Mies to close the government-financed school. his style was rejected by the Nazis as not "German" in character.

Theodore von Kármán

1881 - 1963



John von Neumann

1903-1957



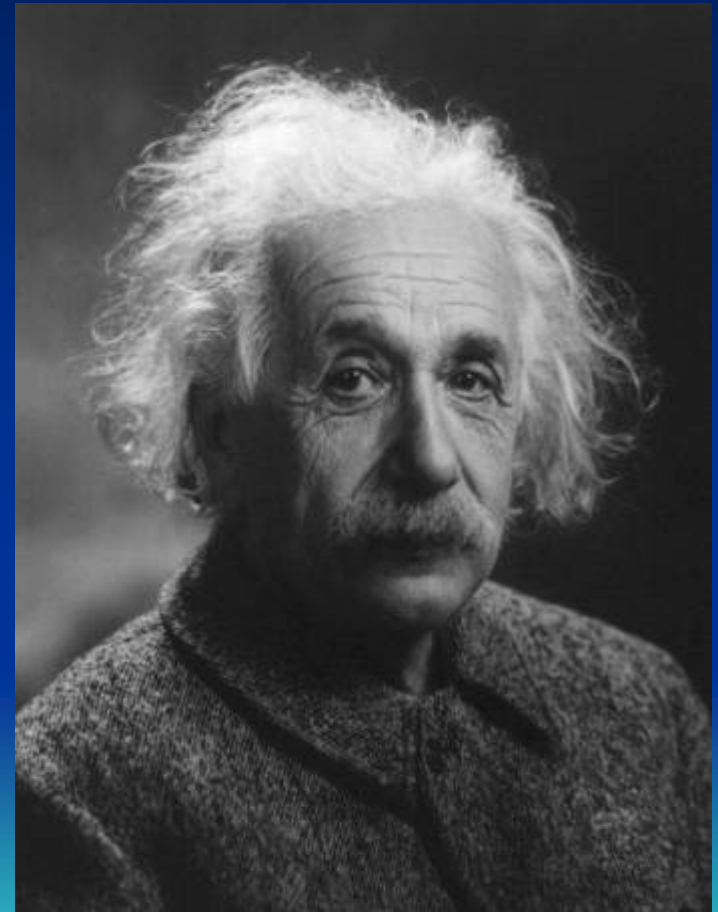
Herman Weyl

1885-1955



Albert Einstein

1879-1955



Supreme excellence !

Without WWII and without deep and inhumane Anti-Semitic sentiment, it was inconceivable that such a massive supreme brain drain would happen in such a short time from Europe to North America.

A dark silhouette of a mountain range is visible at the bottom of the slide, spanning the width of the image.

The vitalization of intellectual landscape allowed a significant number of North American universities to quantum jump in quality. By the middle of the 20th century, many North American universities became envy of the world.



**North
American
changed the
world (for the
better)!**

A stylized landscape at the bottom of the slide. It features dark brown, jagged mountain peaks on the left and right sides. The background transitions from a deep blue at the top to a lighter blue and then to a bright cyan at the bottom, suggesting a sky or water horizon.

New Paradigm for Asia....



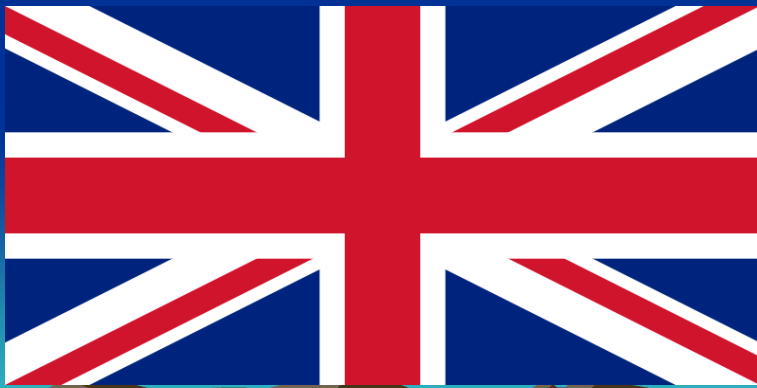
**Asia changed
the world (for
the better)?**



20th century to 21st century,

.....

**From colonial era to
global power**





January 7, 2001

Manoj Das

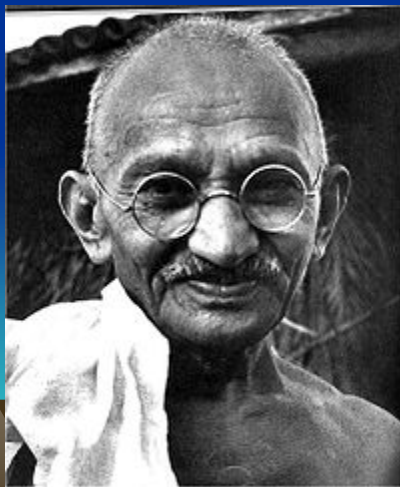
<http://www.burmalibrary.org/reg.burma/archives/200101/msg00016.html>

**An absolutely
memorizing article!**

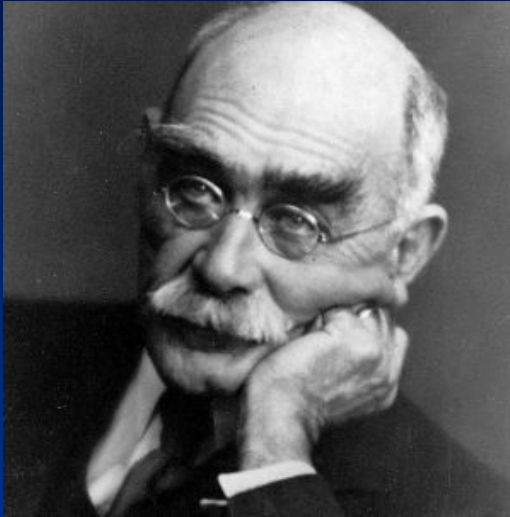




“...We in India have debated as much as other Asian countries have, about issues like the desirability of Western influence on our culture, its inevitability or otherwise, and the relation between tradition and modernity.



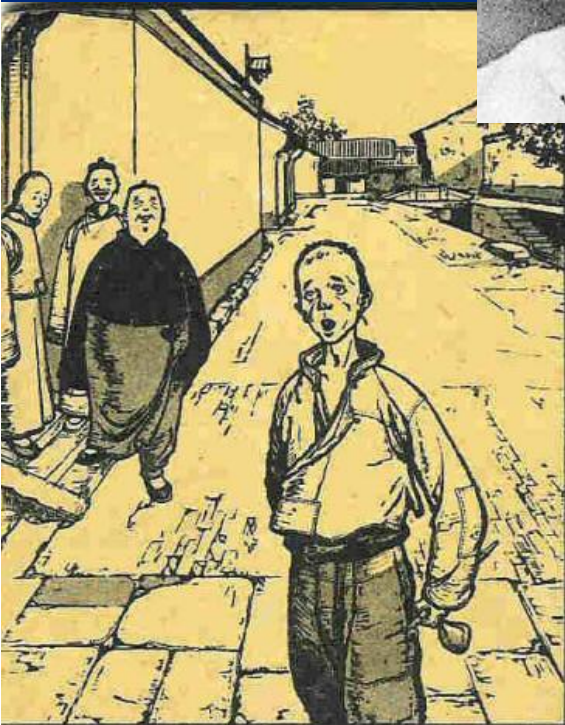
Like the May Fourth Movement in China which championed western values and ideals in the 1920s, we too had voices against our traditions and they were given a reasonable hearing. An exchange in experiences of this kind would no doubt be highly educative.



**For quite some time,
Indian literature for
the common
Englishman meant
what Rudyard Kipling
and the like wrote. For
long, India's window as
well as that of the West
on Chinese life has been
Pearl S. Buck's Good
Earth.**

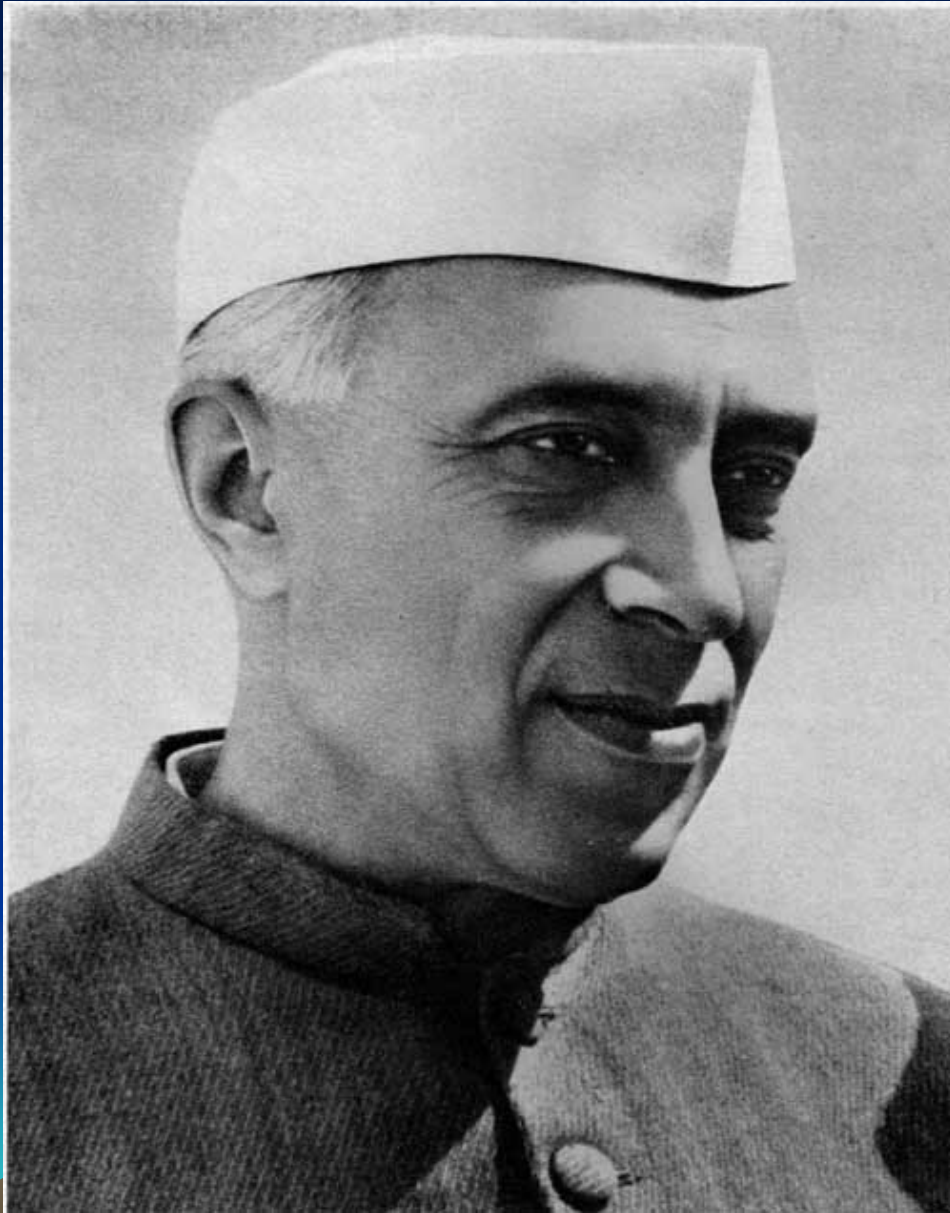


But when I read Lu Hsun, a number of his short stories and *The True Story of Ah Q*, I realised that despite the realism in the works of Pearl Buck and other gifted writers, Lu Hsun's work had an authenticity that could be expected only of a native of China. I do not propose to display my meagre knowledge of Chinese literature here, but what I propose is a strong and well-planned academy of Asian literatures to take care of the great need to know one another.



阿Q正传插图

顧 炳 鑫



**And who could
take any effective
step in that
direction? For me,
the answer came
from the first
Prime Minister of
India, Jawaharlal
Nehru.**

Twelve words, twelve simple words

*"If China and India
hold together, the
future of Asia is
assured."*

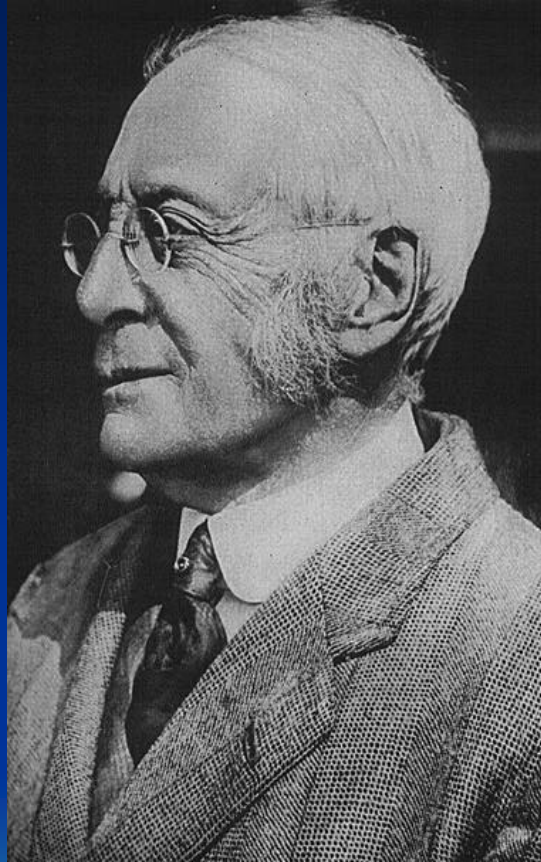


This holding together need not be confined to diplomacy; it can, by all means, be a psychological force that can work wonders in the realms of creativity....”



**Speaking to Mr.
Paul Feng (my
father!) of the
Central News
Agency, he said
on January 20,
1946**





"... a university, in any worthy sense of the term, must grow from seed. It cannot be transplanted from England or Germany in full leaf and bearing. ... When the American university appears, it will not be a copy of foreign institutions, or a hot-bed plant, but the slow and natural outgrowth of American social and political habits... The American college is an institution without a parallel; the American university will be equally original."

**Charles Eliot, Harvard President
1869-1909**

"... a university, in any worthy sense of the term, must grow from seed. It cannot be transplanted from England or United States in full leaf and bearing. ... When the Asian university appears, it will not be a copy of foreign institutions, or a hot-bed plant, but the slow and natural outgrowth of Asian Pacific social and political habits... The Asian college is an institution without a parallel; the Asian university will be equally original."





亞洲發展銀行

**My comment at the Closing
comment at Conference on Global
Financial Crisis: Industrial
Restructuring**

Throughout the 20th century, Asia was psychologically “coupled” to the West, and understandably so. With superior economic and intellectual strengths, it is quite natural that Asia viewed the West as the ‘standard of excellence.’ However, after such a period as this with the West so palpably exposing its social & economic weaknesses, this may be the first time in the modern global economy that Asia can psychologically “DECOUPLE” from the West.



This is not to suggest that Asia should decouple economically and intellectually from the West; rather, I am talking about a “psychological decoupling” to undo a sense of reliance on the West, without which it is unlikely that Asia will develop a deep sense of inherent self-confidence and without which the 21st century is surely not to be the “Asian Century.”



*Asia will develop a deep
sense of **inherent self-
confidence** and without which
the 21st century is surely not
to be the “Asian Century.”*



Psychological decoupling!



To be **learned** and **proud** of
your history, your culture and be
able to project their relevancy
into the 21st century will, in my
opinion, be one of the important
steps towards developing
inherent self-confidence!





Asian students of today will need the necessary skill sets, which their parents do not and need not have, to successfully navigate in this ever changing and complex landscape.

For this reason, education system in Asia has the sacred and urgent responsibility to provide the next generation of workforce the necessary inherent self-confidence, just like all their counterparts in other regions of Asia. They must be also fully cognizant of how to best position Asians in the ever and fast changing Asia economical, political and cultural landscapes!





I have a
dream....

Paraphrasing MLK:

**“I have a dream, that one day I
could hop on a bullet train in
Seoul and reach Mumbai and
never have to show anyone my
passport!”**







**With that in mind, I see
that the amalgamation
of Amity University and
National Tsing Hua
University is not your
everyday “marriage of
two great universities.”**



It is an important amalgamation of two great universities to bring two great cultures for the betterment of mankind in the 21st century!





*...this is the
beginning of a
beautiful
friendship*

Thanks!

