

OUR ANNIVERSARIES

TO THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF KADZHİK M. OGANYAN

Kadzhik M. Oganyan is one of the most famous Armenian scientists in the world scientific community. During his fruitful career in the field of science, he published about 40 collective scientific and educational works, trained 15 candidates of science, opened the Department of Philosophy and Social Technologies at the St. Petersburg State University of Service and Economics, founded the scientific school “Social Technologies and Modern society”. In 2006, Kadzhik M. Oganyan was included in the list of “Outstanding Figures of Russia”; in 2009, the department headed by him was awarded the title “Golden Department of Russia”.

It gives me real pleasure to write about the outstanding scientist Kadzhik M. Oganyan for the personal reason that we are brought together by a similar path to science. My school interest in the problems of the nature of time and space led me to graduate from the Faculty of Physics and even post-graduate school in nuclear physics. But the natural inclination to rigorous reasoning prevailed, and I defended my Ph.D. dissertation on formal logic. Kadzhik M. Oganyan also graduated from the Faculty of Physics with a diploma “With Honors”, and defended his PhD thesis in a similar scientific field - the methodology of scientific knowledge. And doctoral dissertations brought us even closer together, we both defended our doctorates in the methodology of scientific knowledge and we published monographs in equal numbers - six monographs each.

But then there are striking differences in achievements, and everything is in favor of Kadzhik M. Oganyan. He published more than 20 collective monographs and more than 25 textbooks and teaching aids, I have only a total of 5 and 2, respectively. Under the scientific supervision of K. M. Oganyan, 15 dissertations were prepared for defense, while I did not have a single graduate student,

though I have been teaching at universities in Armenia for decades. It seems time for me to give up in this competition of my own making. But no, it's too early to give up. After all, I have 11 patents for inventions.

The formation of Kadzhik M. Oganyan as a scientist and leader of science took place during

critical years in the history of the Soviet Union. In his memoirs about Kadzhik M. Oganyan, Professor V. P. Ogorodnikov recalls the following interesting and important circumstances:

“In the turning point of 1991, in conditions when dissertation councils disappeared one after another, Kadzhik M. Oganyan managed to defend his doctoral dissertation in philosophy with great dignity, when the farewell “curtain” had already fallen on the USSR and the CPSU. The dissertation “Types of natural science knowledge and their interrelation” was defended by K.M. Oganyan in the Specialized Council of the Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee in 14 October 1991. This took place after the September, last in the history, Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR, which announced self-dissolution. The Higher Attestation Commission under the Council of Ministers of the USSR also ceased to exist. Doctoral dissertation by K.M. Oganyan was one of the last dissertations that she approved, and not without truly titanic efforts by the dissertation author himself”.

As V. P. Ogorodnikov, a colleague of our hero of the day notes, many, after defending their doctoral dissertation significantly reduce the intensity of scientific work and prefer to rest on their laurels. However, having become a young doctor of science, Kadzhik M. Oganyan showed himself to be a real generator of scientific thought and organizer of scientific and pedagogical activities. He publishes monographs one after another on current philosophical problems, taking into account global events in the world and Russia, he begins to work very fruitfully in the field of sociology, social technologies and philosophical anthropology. In 1992-2002 Professor K. M. Oganyan founded the department of philosophy and social technologies, became dean of the faculty of social technologies, and from 1997 to 2000 was Vice-Rector for Research at the St. Petersburg State Institute of Service and Economics.

Now I would like to present the words from the memoirs of Gagik Avetisyan, one of the many students of our glorious hero of the day, which sound very touching and instructive: “The 21st century is a new era of information technol-

ogy, innovative tools, social environment and online life, where personal qualities, human contacts and a warm friendly atmosphere, unfortunately, have lost their former importance. Time began to pass quickly: everyone is in a hurry, everyone is busy, everyone is working. And in this race you need to quickly find your place, adapt to the demands of the day, become more rhythmic and active. In the context of current globalization, the educational environment is also undergoing significant changes and has great difficulty keeping up with modern needs. In this context, the role of those persons who guide students in educational institutions in the above-mentioned area is very important. Move in harmony with the times, while maintaining a connection with the past and having a quality vision for the future. Professor Kajik Oganyan led us just this way”.

It is well known that it is very important for a teacher to have a positive professional reputation among students and enjoy mutual respect. And here G. Avetisyan notes an interesting point related to the image of K. M. Oganyan as a scientist and teacher. He emphasizes that at the same time, it is important for a university teacher to enter into the inner world of the student and understand the problems that concern him. This is truly difficult, especially when there is a significant age difference and opposing preferences. “The professionalism of Kadzhik M. Oganyan lies precisely in the fact that regardless of educational, social, age, gender and even spatial differences, he can give the necessary results in the field of learning”.

In connection with writing this text of memoirs, I had an interesting psychological question, prompted by my thoughts about the personality of Kadzhik M. Oganyan. The question is: are strict objectivity and generosity compatible in one person? As a result, I can state: Yes, they are compatible, but only in the personality of our respected hero of the day, a great scientist and sympathetic person, Kadzhik M. Oganyan.

Despite the fact that we lived separated by a huge distance between the northern capital of Russia and the capital of Armenia, personal contacts with Kadzhik M. Oganyan were systematic. This was mainly due to the fact that Kadzhik M. Oganyan constantly maintained contact with his *alma mater*, in particular, he taught special courses for graduate students of the Armenian

State Pedagogical University (ASPU) on modern problems of the methodology of scientific knowledge and methods of scientific research.

The topics of our conversations during personal meetings were purely scientific, dealing primarily with issues of philosophy of science and methodology of scientific research. Since my student years I have been interested in the problem of paradoxes of thinking. Discussing my attitude towards the paradoxes of science, Kadzhik M. Oganyan did not delve into technical details, but constantly pursued the principled line that in the aspect of scientific knowledge, dialectical contradiction retains its important status. Despite the presence of serious differences in our views on the problem of dialectical contradiction, Kadzhik M. Oganyan generously agreed to be the editor of our brochure on ways to resolve paradoxes and ways of using them in the development of logical thinking of university students.

When I finally managed to complete my many years of research into the mechanism of scientific discoveries, the head of our department, Hasmik Hovanesovna Hovhannisyan, advised me to send the manuscript of my book for review to Prof. K. M. Oganyan. Knowing the highest competence of Kadzhik M. Oganyan, I was very pleased with this decision, since it would be difficult to imagine a more knowledgeable specialist. In a very short time, feedback on my manuscript was received. The review amazed not only me, but the entire department. The reviewer thoroughly examined each chapter of my manuscript, and in each of them he found grounds for critical remarks. For some of these comments I publicly express my gratitude, because thanks to them the manuscript of the monograph will significantly improve its quality.

I perceive all the comments of our dear hero of the day as instructive scientific criticism worthy of serious consideration. And there is both the above-mentioned objective basis and a subjective factor. Kadzhik M. Oganyan gave my manuscript such a high assessment that I could not have even dreamed of: “To summarize, we can reasonably say that the monograph of Prof. R. Diidjian is a fundamental, multidimensional study of a very pressing problem of the methodology of scientific knowledge and scientific discoveries.” I myself could not have spoken better about my work.

This is in my personal perception of Kadzhik

M. Oganyan, our wonderful hero of the day, a great scientist, an outstanding organizer of sci

ence, a man of boundless spiritual generosity and inexhaustible energy.

Professor Robert DJIDJIAN