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From the history of agrarian thought

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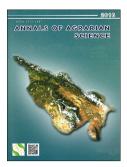
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From the History of Agrarian Thought

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture has long been recognized as the main field of production in Egypt, Babylon, China, India ... It is not accidental that we still have the most precious materials on the issues of management of this sphere, which have not lost their sensitivity to the present day. The study analyzes the individual aspects of the problem mainly on the example of ancient countries, particularly Rome. Based on the conclusion: For Platon the main thing is: The existence of natural farmland where everything is made according to demand; The land is the main sign - "mother", which is the property of the "ideal state". About the role of farming, Xenophon had a similar view, who first used the term "economics" and Aristotle, whose ownership is the term "economic science"; The issues of Latifundian agrarian farming research gained particular attention to Antiquity in Rome, where the specialists of Roman thinkers clearly outlined that the main field of agriculture, and the income derived from it is the most sacred; The most effective product is near the selling markets; The importance of livestock, viticulture and gardening took place in the foreground; The objective of the science of farming is to study soil composition, selection of favorable time for landprocessing tools and land cultivation; Additional work used in land cultivation ensures receiving of surplus product ... Despite the experience of history, unfortunately, in post-Soviet Georgia does not pay much attention to the development of real economy, including agriculture sector.

Keywords: Ancient Epoch, Economy, Agriculture, Georgia, Real Estate, Employment.

Introduction

Agriculture has been recognized as the main field of production since ancient times in Egypt, Babylon, China, India. [1-5] It is not accidental that we still have the most precious materials on the issues of management of this sphere, which have not lost their sensitivity to the present day. The study analyzes the individual aspects of the problem mainly on the example of ancient countries, particularly Rome.

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