



GEORGIAN CLASSICS

Economic Doctrines

The Origins

Avtandil Silagadze
Tamar Atanelishvili
Nodar Silagadze

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ECONOMIC DOCTRINES

THE ORIGINS

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THE ORIGINS

**AVTANDIL SILAGADZE
TAMAR ATANELISHVILI
AND
NODAR SILAGADZE**



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Professor Avtandil Silagadze's book is very important for the better understanding of the development of economic science. The field has a rich history and the book provides interesting findings about its historical development. Georgia's input in the economic thought of the medieval period is also discussed in the book.

Dr. Professor Vladimer Papava
Faculty of Economics and Business,
Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University;
Academician of the Georgian National
Academy of Science,
Tbilisi, Georgia

Scientific book of the famous Professor of Economics, Doctor of Economics sciences of Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi is a preliminary study of economics. The book will be of interest not only to specialists, but also to a wide circle of readers interested in these issues.”

Dr. Professor Igor B. Arefyev
Full member of the International Academy
of Information Technologies of the United Nations,
the Academy of Geopolitics and Security,
and the International Academy of Transport.
Professor - Senator of the Polish Maritime Academy, Poland

In the scientific work of the doctor of economic sciences of Iv. Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University Professor Avtandil Silagadze "Economic Doctrines: The Origins" presented a peculiar study of the history of economic thinking, which formed the basis of economic science and doctrine, originally studied in individual countries (Egypt, Iraq, China, India, Ancient countries, Cyprus, Algeria, Western Europe, Tunisia, Ukraine, Russia, Georgia) The book will be interesting to scholars, students and a wide circle of readers interested in these problems.

Dr. Professor Krasimir Markov
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PREFACE

This book presents research in the old era about the individual elements of economic doctrines that form the basis of the formation of economic science. The aim of the first chapter is to consider the most important economic views (State economic function, budget model, statistics, ownership, etc.) in the ancient epoch (Egypt, Iraq, China, India, etc.). The second chapter deals with the most prominent economic considerations (economics, labor division, money, goods, property, management, etc.) of the famous representatives of the ancient epoch (Ancient Greece, Old Rome), although they did not specifically research economic issues (especially in ancient Greece). The third chapter reveals “mature” economic considerations formed in Western Europe, Kievan Rus’, Georgia, Russia, Tunisia, etc.) that have finally laid the foundation for economics as a science.

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INTRODUCTION

Economic science emerged as a result of long-term economic development. People of different professions were participating in it. For a long time, hit's individual elements were formed, those have established the new science. The term "Economics, which was created in ancient times, was not meant to create economic science at the same time.

How did the process evolve?

It is known that the social system based on slavery emerged in the 4th-3rd millennium BC and it existed up to 3-5 century AD. It was based on Private Property. The slavery first emerged as the result of the disintegration of the primitive temporary lifestyle in Asia and Africa and reached the highest level of development in antiquity countries.

In the slave-era, it is possible to use a wide range of labor divisions. This made the basis for economic growth of individual countries. The characteristics of this era were reflected in the economic views of that period. At this time, the goal was to protect the society in general, but "anti-genius" ideas was created.

In the old Eastern countries, the peasant community was long-lasting, the importance of the State to economic life was important, namely: Irrigation constructions, control over economic resources,

expansion of land and others. It is noteworthy that the economic thinking of this period has evolved in the process of acute resistance.

The new, more developed economic relations were established in the later era, which also had a peculiar reflection on some new economic thoughts in a separate country.

In the present work, researches of economic science are examined. The thinkers of this epoch prepared a solid foundation for the development of economics. Their ideas do not lose their sensitivity even further. So, we tried to present a complex problem from modern positions. For this purpose, we have used a number of scientific works in the present work, including:

1. The “Course of Lectures”¹; read by Robbins in London School of Economics, in which a separate head is considered to “form the system of economic opinion”. We took into consideration some of the author's approach, particularly with Plato, Aristotle, and Thomas Aquinas. In addition, some of his opinions, such as Zh. Boden, Mercantilism (Malin, Misten, Mani), U Pete, we did not share about J. Locke because mercantilism was not the previous stage but the first doctrine of economic development of society that played an important role in the development of the economic science system;
2. In the work of famous scientist Blaug², a brief introduction to the previous history of economic science was devoted. Mercantilistic and physiocratic (chapter 1), A. Smith (chapter 2), D. Ricardo (chapter 4) and others. The minds are extensively discussed.

¹ Robins, Lionel. (2000). *A History of Economic Thought: The LSE Lectures*. Edited by Steven G. Medema and Warren J. Samuels, Princeton University Press.

² Blaug, Mark (1997). *Economic theory in retrospect* (5th Ed.). Cambridge New York: Cambridge University Press.

3. In Heinz D. Kurz's book³, only a few pages were devoted to Babylonian, Ancient (Plato, Aristotle), Analysis of Scholastic Economic Opinion (chapter 1). At the same time, the author devoted a more extensive and interesting analysis of mercantilistic, classical (chapter 2). Doctrine analysis;
4. In the work of Eric Roll⁴, The formation of economic thoughts, the most profound analysis of Plato and Aristotle's views is mainly demonstrated. We have adopted such an approach, but we have discussed a broader range of issues:
 - (i) Agnar Sandmo's book⁵ provides a brief and interesting history of economic science origin. It is not concentrated on the opinions of the ancient epoch. The author begins a deep discussion of the problem with analysis of Adam Smith's views;
 - (ii) In the paper published by *Steven G. Medema and Warren J. Samuels*⁶, our research problem is basically (briefly) limited by some aspects of the ancient Greek and Thomas Aquinas economic thoughts. More extensive analysis has been conducted in relation to other issues;
 - (iii) After a brief overview of the prehistory of Economic Science in Hunt and Lautzenheiser work⁷ (Chapter 1) there are discussed in detail economic views of Adam Smith (Chapter 2-3), Thomas Robert Malthus (Chapter 4), David Ricardo (Chapter 5) and others;

³ Heinz D. Kurz. (2013). *Geschichte des ökonomischen Denkens*. München [*History of economic thinking*. Munich]

⁴ Eric, Roll. (1992). *The History of Economic Thought*. (5th Ed.). London.

⁵ Agnar, Sandmo. (2011). *Economics Evolving: A History of Economic Thought*. Oslo/by Princeton Un-ty Pres.

⁶ Steven G. Medema (Editor), Warren J. Samuels (Editor). (2013). *The History of Economic Thought*. Second edition Published 2013 by Routledge.

⁷ Hunt, E. K., Lautzenheiser, M. (2011). *History of Economic Thought*, 3rd Edition: A Critical Perspective. Sharpe, N.Y.

- (iv) In the first chapter of Famous Professor V. Avtonomov's Book⁸ (PP. 12-27) is interestingly discussed economic thoughts of the pre-capitalist epochs: Specifically, the views of "Economy", "Economics and Chermatistics", "Fair Price",
- (v) In the book of Professor A. Silagadze, T. Atanelishvili, N. Silagadze, the studying problem⁹ is shown extensively.
- (vi) Different works¹⁰ of A. Silagadze, T. Atanelishvili are dedicated to various aspects of studying problems. In particular, there¹¹ are analyzed economic views of the ancient world, Shota Rustaveli and "Beka agbugha" and others.

Thus, in comparison to other works, in the above study, we developed a more profound, complex and modernized assessment of the research, including on the example of Georgia. (The work is based on the works of the Authors, famous scientific, as well as on the Internet materials). For the creation of economic science and economic doctrines it is still (and not only) actual to review economic opinions expressed in the early epoch. The work does not lose the actuality even in the future, even though based on the views discussed in it, individual assessments may be modernized. In addition, and we have observed the fact that the formation process of economic science and doctrine was completed by mercantilists and classicals, which is the subject of our future research.

⁸.Avtonomov, V., et al. (2002). *Istoria Ekonomicheskikh Uchenii [History of Economics Doctrines]*. Moskow. (In Russian).

⁹ Silagadze, A., Atanelishvili, T., Silagadze, N. (2010). *Economic Doctrines*. Georgian National Academy of Sciences. Tbilisi.

¹⁰ Silagadze, A., Atanelishvili, T. (2010). *Aspects of Economic Doctrines in Georgia*. San Francisco;

¹¹ Atanelishvili, T., Silagadze, A. (2018). Formation of Economic Views in the Ancient Era. *Bulletin of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences*, vol. 12, no.2, pp.191-196; H Silagadze, A. (2018). Some Aspects of Economic Ideas in Shota Rustaveli's "The Knight in the Panther Skin". *Bulletin of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences*, vol. 12, no. 1, pp.161-167; Silagadze, A. (2017). History of Georgian Economic Thought: Relation between the Center and the Region. *Bulletin of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences*, vol. 11, no. 4, pp. 138-144.