

UNIVERSITY OF NOVI SAD, FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
AND RURAL SOCIOLOGY  
CENTRE OF AGRICULTURAL HISTORY - CAI

**AGRICULTURAL THEORY AND  
PRACTICE IN HISTORICAL  
PERSPECTIVE**

**BOOK OF ABSTRACATS**

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University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Agriculture  
Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural sociology  
**CENTRE OF AGRICULTURAL HISTORY - CAI, Novi Sad**

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**- AGRICULTURAL THEORY AND PRACTICE  
IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE -**

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## INTRODUCTORY PAPER:

### 150 YEARS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY - OVERVIEW OF INNOVATION IN SERBIA AGRICULTURE 1830-2019

Mladen Mirić<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract:** The paper contains a chronograph overview of the most important agro-innovations that Serbia has afforded in the last two centuries, from 1830-2019. It is divided in six stages. First, the agricultural creativity of the Principality of Serbia (1830-1882) was presented before and after the establishment of the agricultural Society, then the development of agro-inventiveness in the Kingdom of Serbia (1882-1918), then in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians (SCS) and Yugoslavia (1919-1941), further on in Serbia during dictatorship-socialism (1945-1992) and finally in Serbia during the transition period (1992-2019). Unfortunately, Serbia had been under the disturbed conditions of liberation, defense and reconstruction and had suffered 18 years in 9 wars and had implemented five agricultural reforms and survived so-called "process of *first capital accumulation*".

**Key words:** professional society, jubilee, Serbia, agriculture, occurrence calendar, impact, agro-innovations, personalization

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<sup>1</sup> Mladen Mirić, PhD, researcher, Institute of maize, Zemun polje, Belgrade.

## SESSION 1:

### DRAGOLJUB JOVANOVIĆ'S THREE DILEMMAS

**Dragan Veselinov<sup>2</sup>**

**Abstract:** This paper deals with agricultural ideology of a prominent Serbian scholar and politician Dragoljub Jovanovic in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia between 1918-1945 , and after it as long as death of Jovanovic in 1977. This paper refers to constitutional ideas of Jovanovic analyzing his array of proposed institutions to meet his political and economic goals . Special section of a paper is devoted to comparative research on the Jovanovic's political and agrarian programme to corresponding programmes of the leading political parties at a time .

**Key words:** *Agricultural policy , federalism, republicanism, farmer, cooperative policy.*

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<sup>2</sup> Dragan Veselinov, PhD, full prof. Faculty of Political studies, Belgrade.

# THE IDEAS OF VELIZAR JANKOVIĆ ON THE FOUNDATION OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK

Dragana Gnjatović<sup>3</sup>

**Abstract:** Velizar Janković, Minister of Agriculture and Water in the Kingdom of SCS, contributed on the need to secure cheap agricultural loans. He laid out these ideas in 1920, in the project of establishing a "state agricultural bank" immediately after the Great War. The paper is examining why the Agricultural Development Bank Project was not realized until 1929, when the Privileged Agrarian Bank was established. The reasons for this were differences of economic and legal nature in different parts of the enlarged State. A comparative analysis of economic and legal circumstances in the areas of inherited Serbian and Austro-Hungarian legislation is showing that a developed system of banking and cooperative institutions that provided farmers with cheap credit existed only within Austro-Hungarian legislation. At the same time, farmers were left to themselves in the area of validity of the Serbian laws, which were badly damaged in the Balkan and Great War. They were no longer even in possession of loans from agricultural credit cooperatives, as war devastation ravaged the villages and interrupted their work. The gap was also widened with the inherited differences in legal systems. The so-called peasant laws of the Kingdom of Serbia were an impediment to the development of agricultural credit, unlike Austrian and Hungarian legislation that met the financing needs of agricultural production.

**Key words:** Velizar Janković, agricultural credit, agricultural development bank, the Kingdom of SCS.

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<sup>3</sup> Dragana Gnjatović, full professor, University of Kragujevac, Faculty for Hotel management and Tourism, Vrnjačka Banja, e mail: dragana.gnjatovic@kg.ac.rs

# SOCIOLOGICAL REACH OF SRETEN VUKOSAVLJEVIĆ

Srđan Šljukić, Marica Šljukić<sup>4</sup>

**Abstract:** Sreten Vukosavljević was not a sociologist by education, but a teacher. Accordingly, in his texts he mostly did not use the sociological terms. Regardless this fact, in his papers it is possible to find lots of important sociological ideas and notions, which he anticipated, but without stressing and designation. Here we talk about his definition of peasantry, as well as about the notion of *social capital*, which is usually connected with Pierre Bourdieu and Robert Putnam. We show that Sreten Vukosavljević understood the role and the importance of social capital in traditional villages. Permanent scarcity of economic capital and fixed amount of cultural capital maximally increased the importance of social capital, which could be seen in *potes* regime and joint works.

**Key words:** joint works, peasantry, *potes* regime, social capital, traditional village.

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<sup>4</sup> Srđan Šljukić, PhD, full prof., Marica Šljukić, PhD, assoc. prof., University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Philosophy, Novi Sad.

## FROM VILLAGES WITHOUT PEASANTS TO THE DISAPPEARANCE OF BOTH VILLAGES AND PEASANTS

Ljubinko Milosavljević<sup>5</sup>

*Abstract:* In the period between 1970 and 1972 was marked as a beginning of Serbian villages disappearance which at that point were still relatively densely populated. Today, fifty years on, this social and process of civilization had become dramatic not only because of the disappearance of the villages and of the people who live in them, but also because of the threat this represents to national survival. The lure of urban life threatens to finally defeat everything rural and break all human ties with nature. The once fertile land has been reclaimed by nature or is used as a dumping site for non-biodegradable waste, creating a gloomy picture of the uncultivated state of man and the world. Due to the disappearance of villages, the harsh civilized state of cities will be coupled by the absence of agriculture. And the worst of all, the violated balance between the urban and the rural is starting to provoke nature's apocalyptically harsh punishments.

*Key words:* the lure of the urban, the defeat of the rural, peasants without land, land without peasants, absence of agriculture.

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<sup>5</sup> Ljubinko Milosavljević, PhD, full prof., Faculty of Philosophy, Niš.

# DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION OF MORTALITY IN RURAL AREAS OF VOJVODINA PROVINCE

Daniela Arsenović<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract:** From historical perspective mortality declining is marked with demographic transition framework delivering transition in crude mortality rate from very high to low. Declining in crude mortality rate is result of complex factors related with living standard and others factor of living, urbanization, but also and continuously improvement in public health and epidemiologic transition which has lead to displacement in leading cause of death (from communicable to non-communicable diseases). Causes, as well as tempo in crude mortality rate were diverse in urban compared to rural areas, but also in developed compared with developing countries. The main aim of this paper is to give evidence about demographic transition in mortality in selected rural areas in Vojvodina Province. In paper were analysed for settlement: Padina, Berkasovo, Mokrin and Orom (Results covered period from the end of 19<sup>th</sup> Century until the beginning of 21<sup>st</sup> century and shows mortality rate which decline from 30-40 ‰ to 9-10 ‰ respectively. Also the changes in seasonal pattern in mortality has occurred (highest mortality during winter period that differ in comparison with other periods of the year).

**Keywords:** mortality, coefficient of seasonal variation, demographic transition, rural areas.

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# THE HISTORY OF AN OLD AGE: A REVIEW OF THE CATEGORY OF THE ELDERS IN SERBIAN VILLAGE

**Marina Novakov, Dejan Jankovic<sup>7</sup>**

**Abstract:** The position of the elders has varied throughout history. Attitudes in regards to them are different depending on the epoch, culture, customs and traditions, and this relationship has ranged from their appreciation to contempt. Thanks to the advancement of medicine, life expectancy has increased and due to the pressure of socio - demographic circumstances, old people have become a frequent topic of scientific, professional and political debate. Age is the least desirable period of life in the modern age. The old people represents "living archives " (end of 17th and beginning of 18th centuries). Studying kinship and family in the Balkans, Karl Caser notes that the authority of the elders was also the authority of the generation (Kazer, 2002). Respect for the elders in Serbian society took place without force as Vera Erlih (1971) stated, it was ceremonial and internalized, people adopted it early and did not feel as if it had been imposed on them. The paper is giving an insight into the family and social status of old Serbian people in rural areas. Sociological research tradition was used in the analysis and was made review of contemporary sociological research, which, among other things, addressed the relationship of today's rural environment to old age and family care for the elders.

**Keywords:** elders, social status, widows and widowers, Serbian society.

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<sup>7</sup> PhD. Marina Novakov, Ass. Prof; PhD. Dejan Janković, Assoc. Prof. marinan@polj.uns.ac.rs; Faculty of Agriculture Novi Sad.

## A CROSS LARGER THAN LIFE

Kristina Mitic<sup>8</sup>

**Abstract:** The folkloristic focus of this paper is on the family memory of an ancestor who got “volunteer land” in Backa in northern Serbia. Family biographies mention Herzegovinian and modified or adapted folklore. Family traditions as oral history were recorded during a field pilot study in villages of Sirig and Stepanovicevo and some of the material was presented in the text. The process of colonization after the Great War was organized in an incomplete way so that volunteers were often left alone. They were given five hectares (“eight acres”, as it was then counted) of land and an empty plot of land to build a house; they had no agricultural tools, livestock, seeds, food for their families which were not adapted to such environment. They often fell ill and died, and had no experience in farming. Nevertheless, colonial communities of volunteers showed exceptional vitality later, and by 1941, they built new settlements, learned how to cultivate the land, they built temples, municipal buildings, community halls, schools and libraries.

**Keywords:** Herzegovina volunteers, colonists, Backa.

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# GENESIS OF AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICES IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Katarina Đurić<sup>9</sup>

**Abstract:** Knowledge is one of the key factors of each, including agrarian and rural development. The institution which, among other tasks and activities, is in charge of transferring knowledge from scientific research centers to farmers is an agricultural advisory service. Agricultural advisory service in the Republic of Serbia has a long tradition. The first advisory institutions were established in the mid- 19th century. The paper presents a chronology of emergence and transformation of agricultural advisory services in Serbia and are pointing the key directions for the further development. Agricultural advisory service in the Republic of Serbia has passed through several developmental stages. The first significant advancements in the field of agricultural education were made in the period between the two world wars, embodied in the establishment of the first agricultural colleges and schools. The post-World War II period. is characterized by the establishment of numerous institutes for scientific research in the field of agriculture, as well as the first agricultural stations. Today, agricultural advisory services are organized in the form of state agricultural advisory services as well by private consulting agencies.

**Key words:** advisory, agriculture, knowledge, agricultural advisory service, Republic of Serbia

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## HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL TOURISM

**Gordana Radović, Radovan Pejanović<sup>10</sup>**

*Abstract:* The initial forms of rural tourism developed in the 11th and 12th centuries and were related to the development of hunting. The first forms of modern understanding of rural tourism emerged in the second half of the 18th century in England. This type of tourism was started by royal families and aristocracy by building residences (summer residences) in rural areas. In Germany, rural tourism began to develop in the second half of the 19th century (1873). The first destinations enabled the development of tourism in this country, especially in the Alpine region. Rural tourism began to develop more intensively in Europe in the 1970s as part of rural development strategies and also in Serbia in the same time, in the village of Devići.

*Key words:* rural tourism, historical development, Europe Serbia.

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## AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY WARRANTY

Miroslav Vitez<sup>11</sup>

**Abstract:** Agricultural commodity warranty as a separate commodity security, was created in our law in 2009 with the aim of making it easier for farmers (natural persons, legal entities) to trade certain agricultural commodities more quickly and to create additional opportunities for financing their production. The warranty is issued by the public warehouse to the decedent and represents the right of ownership of the stored goods. It enables its holder to trade goods stored in a public warehouse more easily, faster, more economically, although it is not physically on the market, making it easier for him to conclude business with the bank, since the bank secures its claim, usually a mortgage loan, by merchandise warranty, which is part of the agricultural commodity warranty and a pledge on stored goods and not by a mortgage. The turnover function and the function of the creditor's security instrument indicate that the warranty contributes to the acceleration of the turnover of agricultural commodities, the reduction of its costs, and the strengthening of the legal certainty of the market in general. The aim of this paper is to apply the analytical-synthetic, deductive and comparative method to: 1) explain the basic characteristics, application of the warranty, especially its delimitation from a warehouse warranty, 2) formulate proposals for a *de lege ferend* solution, which would improve the legal rules and thus create more favorable conditions for its even wider application.

**Keywords:** agricultural commodity warranty, public warehouse, function of agricultural commodity warranty.

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<sup>11</sup> Miroslav Vitez, L.L.M.,PhD., School of Health Care and Social Work St. Elizabeth, Bratislava, Consultative Center B.Petrovac, e-mail:mvit@ptt.rs

## SESSION 2:

### CELTIC AGRICULTURE IN THE NORTHERN AND CENTRAL REGIONS OF THE BALKAN PENINSULA

Aleksandar Medović, Ana Marjanović Jeromela, Aleksandar Mikić<sup>12</sup>

**Abstract:** The archaeo botanical research provides an insight into the plant economy of the continental Celtic (*Gaulish* or *Galatian*) tribe of Scordiscii, settled near Sava and Drava rivers during the last three centuries before Christ. The field crop production of Scordiscii was based upon cereals, grain legumes and oil crops. Naked bread wheat had being sown on vast areas as well emmer. Recent researches proved the presence of Byzantine oat on the Celtic tilt in the northern Balkans. The finds of charred rye occur more frequently. Scattered finds of foxtail millet and probably zanduri wheat extend the spectrum of cereals. Cereals were stored in mud-plastered granary baskets. The spectrum of grain legumes is as diverse as that of cereals. Lentil, grass pea, faba bean and bitter vetch are cultivated. Flax is the chief oil crop, while the small seeds of opium poppy and false flax are rarely found. The newest and still unpublished research results prove the presence of one more oil crop in the settlements of Scordiscii - that of dragon's head. A wide spectrum of the found weedy species reveals the tilth quality, as well as the way of seed cleansing before its storing. Phyto linguistic research points out the common origin of the words relating to crops or the exchanges between the Celts and neighbouring Indo-European peoples, such as *sasia* in Gaulish and *secale* in Latin for rye, *pison* in Gaulish and *pisum* in Latin for pea, *linnā* in Gaulish and *linum* in Latin for flax and/or false flax, as well as *bracos* in Gaulish and *boršino* in Proto-Slavic for flour.

**Key words:** Celts, archeo botany, cereals, legumes, oil crops.

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<sup>12</sup> Aleksandar Medović, B. Sc., Museum of Vojvodina, Novi Sad, [aleksandar.medovic@muzejvojvodine.org.rs](mailto:aleksandar.medovic@muzejvojvodine.org.rs); Ana Marjanović Jeromela, Ph.D., Institute of Field and Vegetable Crops, Novi Sad; Aleksandar Mikić, Ph.D., researcher, Novi Sad, Serbia.

## PLOWING MOTIF IN SERBIAN ORAL RITUAL' AND LABOURER'S LYRIC - FROM MYTH TO REALITY

Dragoljub Perić, Jasmina Jokić<sup>13</sup>

*Abstract:* Plowing is one of the first-rate cult acts. The transition from nomadic and hunting-fishing societies to agricultural, that is, the "sedentary" and agricultural (or mixed, livestock- agricultural) type of society is associated with the tillage using the plow predominantly. This ritual act permeated not only religious systems (ancient Greek and Roman mythology) but the traditional culture of Serbs too. This symbolic (and literal) furrow, originally plowed by gods and ancestors is equated and imitated in a ritual context, whereby, in one semantic series there are: Mother Earth, woman and plowed land and God the Father (God of Heaven), plower and plow on the other. The plowing is symbolically equated with insemination (coitus of Heaven and Earth), embodied in plower (male principle), the plowing with a fertilization of land, and plow - with the phallus. The given semiotic analysis will try to reconstruct the sequence of transformations in the variant circle of songs about the unusual plower in the object code of the songs (i.e. in motive plan) - from mythological characters (god's mother, plowman), across the harness (deer / oxen / falcons), unusual plowing equipment...), a mysterious (paradise?) field, as well as try to answer the question why, in one group of the songs, a girl-plowman persistently appears instead of a male plower.

*Key words:* myth, plowing, agriculture, traditional culture, ritual lyric.

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<sup>13</sup> Dragoljub Perić, PhD, dragoljub.peric@ff.uns.ac.rs; Jasmina Jokić, PhD, University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Philosophy, Department of Serbian Literature.

## FROM THE 1ST INTERNATIONAL PLOUGH COMPETITION IN BELGRADE, TO THE 65<sup>TH</sup> (JUBILEE) AT EINSIEDEL

Filip Forkapić<sup>14</sup>

*Abstract:* The 65<sup>th</sup> World Ploughing Championship was held in Germany in 2018. Numerous and versatile programmes which formed the accompanying events of the championship have been listed and briefly described. The history of the Royal Einsiedel Estate as the venue for the meeting of the best national ploughing competitors has also been provided. The 16<sup>th</sup> World Ploughing Contest which took place in ex-Yugoslavia, more precisely in Belgrade, being one of the most important events regarding agricultural mechanisation in 1969. The First International Plough Competition was held in 1929, in Belgrade, at Topčider, being the first one not only in Serbia, but also in the entire Kingdom of Yugoslavia. It will be presented in detail.

*Key words:* 65<sup>th</sup> World Ploughing Championship, World Ploughing Organisation, Einsiedel, 16<sup>th</sup> World Ploughing Contest, First International Plough Competition.

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<sup>14</sup> Filip Forkapić, B.Sc., Museum of Vojvodina–Kulpin komplex, Kulpin.



## GRASS PEA (*Lathyrus spp.*), THE PLANT OF THE FIRST HUNTERS AND FARMERS

Mirjana Vasić, Vojislav Mihailović, Aleksandra Savić,  
Milan Zdravković<sup>15</sup>

**Abstract:** The genus *Lathyrus* spp. has been used since the times of the first hunters and gatherers. It is hard to say where it originated and when, where and what kind of this genus was domesticated. It is certain that it was well-known by the ancient inhabitants of the Mediterranean and Asia. Today, it is spread all over the globe as food and feed, as well as decoration plant. It is used as stew in human consumption, traditional dishes are cooked. It is part of the diet of the poor from The Third World (*Orphan crops*). In Serbia, it belongs to almost forgotten plants. *Lathyrus sativus* (in Serbian: *sastrica*, *radan*, *šoder pasulj*, *poljski grah*, *cicor*) is grown mostly in mountainous areas and warm and mostly dry areas. There are only two cultivars. It's of forage vetchling. In the developed world, interest in grass pea as a functional food used in the diet of patients with diabetes is emerging. Its disadvantage is ODAP content, which is considered the cause of the disease *neurolathyrism*, but only when it is used daily and as a dominant meal. The species of this genus are very elastic in their requirements towards environmental conditions, which is why they adapt easily to nowadays climate changes. The goal is to introduce grass pea in crop rotation of conventional and organic agriculture, as single and combined crop. Attempts are being made to develop cultivars with reduced content of harmful substances that could be sown as winter crops.

**Key words:** grass pea, *Lathyrus* spp, history, use, return

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## KHORASAN WHEAT - HIGH VALUE WHEAT FROM ANCIENT TIMES

Ankica Kondić-Špika, Sanja Mikić, Dragana Trkulja, Verica Takač<sup>16</sup>

**Abstract:** In a series of already known cereals that form a basis of a healthy diet, Khorasan wheat (*Triticum turanicum*) has been drawing attention lately. This species was cultivated thousands of years ago in the territory of Persia and ancient Egypt and represents an antique relative of today's durum wheat. The story of rediscovery and introduction into use of Khorasan wheat under the brand Kamut started in 1949 and has several versions. According to one, Earl Dedman, US pilot stationed in Portugal, received small amount of unusual looking wheat grain found it in the old Egyptian tomb and sent it to his father in USA who multiplied the grain and called it "King Tut wheat". This cereal has proven to be very successful and resistant to drought, gave stable yields without the use of artificial fertilizers and pesticides, and is suitable for organic production. The trademark name of it is Kamut (in old Egyptian language means "wheat"). Khorasan wheat is spring wheat, and by its nutritional value it is superior to bread wheat. Contains more proteins, fibres, oils and vitamins, more minerals and amino-acids than common wheat. Although it contains gluten but does not cause allergies in as many as 70% of people. It contains antioxidants and other bioactive substances that have medicinal properties. It has been confirmed that Khorasan wheat balances blood sugar levels in diabetics, helps lower blood pressure and cholesterol, prevents cardiovascular disease, liver disease and osteoporosis. Its flavour is full and sweet, which is why it is often called "sweet wheat". The Institute of Field and Vegetable Crops intends to work more intensively on this type of wheat in order to examine the possibility of its implementation in breeding programs.

**Key words:** Khorasan wheat, Kamut, organic production, healthy diet, medicinal properties.

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# ATTEMPTS OF HOPS BREEDING IN SERBIA IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 19TH AND THE BEGINING OF THE 20TH CENTURY

**Marija Kralj<sup>17</sup>**

*Abstract:* The Serbian government tried to instigate hops breeding, since hops was considered more profitable crop than the cereals via the Serbian Agricultural Society, agricultural institutes, county plant nurseries and agronomist. It was considered that the rise of the beer industry will give the need stimulus for hops breeding. The attempts of hops breeding remained fruitless because of the substantial investments that were needed for hops breeding and insufficient agrotechnical knowledge not only of Serbian farmers, but also of experts who were supposed to start and promote hop breeding.

*Key words:* Serbia, hop, agricultural institutes, county plant nurseries, commercialization of production.

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<sup>17</sup> MA Marija Kralj, PhD student at History department of Faculty of Philosophy, Belgrade University; marijakraljmk@gmail.com.

## EXPORTS OF LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS FROM SERBIA AFTER 1914

Gordana Garić Petrović<sup>18</sup>

**Abstract:** Favorable natural conditions have enabled the development of animal husbandry in today's Serbia since the earliest times. Wooded Šumadija facilitated extensive pig farming, while pastures have mainly been used for grazing sheep. The development of horsemanship and cattle breeding was especially favored by peat lands, good for meadows and pastures, located around rivers. Exports of livestock and livestock products from Serbia have been recorded in documents since the Middle Ages. Based on data from sources preserved in Dubrovnik, horses, live cattle, hides, tallow, fat, wool, cheese and fur were exported from Serbia. This export continued after the Ottoman conquests. With the stabilization of the Austro-Turkish border on the Sava and Danube, the export of agricultural products, especially pigs, towards the Habsburg Monarchy has also stabilized. Thanks to this trade, a social layer of wealthy livestock traders has emerged from rural communities, which will play a crucial role in later political developments. Exports of livestock and livestock products were one of the main sources of income in modern Serbia. At the end of 19<sup>th</sup> century, its value represented 63 percent of the total value of all goods exported.

**Key words:** animal husbandry, export, trade, Serbia

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<sup>18</sup> Gordana Garić Petrović, P.h.D., Research Associate, The Institute of History, Belgrade, gordana.garic.petrovic@iib.ac.rs

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IN MAČVA, 1816 – 1835

Radomir J. Popović<sup>19</sup>

**Abstract:** Throughout history, Mačva has been an important area for immigration and emigration. According to Ottoman tax registers – *defters* of tax and *haraç* heads, the large-scale settlement of Mačva began in 1815, with the end of the Second Serbian Uprising. In the nineteenth century Serbia, the most important role of the national economy was agriculture, with animal husbandry as its most important branch. The number of livestock heads in a household represented a measure of wealth. Natural conditions, that is, forests, and relatively low population density were decisive factors in the development of extensive livestock production. Defters of Mačva's *mukata* dated in 1832 and 1833 testify on the number of pigs in the area. Thus, in 1832, defters recorded 99.159 pigs, in 1833 – 96.746, and finally, in 1834, the number of pigs was 92.447. The extent of natural resources being the decisive factors in livestock production was even more evident in the third and fourth decades of the 19th-century sheep and goat breeding than in pig farming. In 1824 there were 27.967 sheep and 19.109 goat, which equaled total 47.076 cattle heads in *čubuk defter* of knežina Mačva. Nine years later, the number of livestock was 33.078. The immigration, the abolition of the remnants of Ottoman feudalism in 1835, the transition to farming, deforestation, and land improvements contributed to the gradual decline of livestock production in Mačva from the mid-19th century. Therefore, we can consider the period from 1815 to 1835 as the golden age of animal husbandry in this region of liberated Serbia.

*Key words:* Mačva, animal husbandry, pig farming, Serbia

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<sup>19</sup> Радомир Ј. Поповић, др историје, Историјски институт, rjpopovic@gmail.com

## ECONOMIC EDUCATION CHALLENGES

**Radovan Pejanović<sup>20</sup>**

*Abstract:* The book is the result of the author's many years of economic educational and scientific work at universities in the country and abroad. The author presented in three sections the most important challenges facing economic science. The first part of the book analyzes some issues relevant to the education process, such as, for example, the misconception that economics is just a science of money, a skill to make money (hrematistics) or just a science of finance (hrematology). Economics is much more than that - it is the science of socio-economic relations in the production, distribution, exchange and consumption of material goods and services. In the second part of the book, the author emphasizes the most important principles and principles of economics, which are fundamental to the process of economic education, and which must contain an appropriate level of moral principles and social responsibility. The third part discusses the importance of economic education for sustainable development, as well as the new role of universities in the concept of sustainable development of society.

*Key words:* economics, education, sustainable development

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<sup>20</sup> Radovan Pejanović, PhD, full prof. Faculty of Agriculture, Novi Sad.

## ECONOMIC BIOGRAPHIES: THE CALENDAR OF ECONOMIC GIANTES

Milan R Milanović<sup>21</sup>

*Abstract:* An unusual book and unusual time machine, as a voyage on the biographies of famous economists, is prepared in the form of an annual calendar biographical note, each day of the year marked by a reminder of the life and work of a famous economist or economic creator, on the principle of: one date - one biography - one side, therefore 365 days - personalities - side, chronologically, by date of birth or death

*Key words:* Economists, biographies, calendar, culture.

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<sup>21</sup> Milan Milanović, Phd, full prof, Law Faculty Megatrend, Belgrade.  
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## AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE SAVA KOVAČEVIĆ- FROM PEASANT LABOR COOPERATIVE TO THE AGRICULTURAL GIANT

Stojan J. Koprivica, Pavle B. Obradović<sup>22</sup>

*Abstract:* The agricultural company “Sava Kovačević” from Vrbas was initially associated with the work of the Peasants’ Labour Cooperative founded after the World War II. Since 1959, it was formed as an agricultural enterprise. Since 2003, and has been a part of the “Mirotin Group” within which it has developed and expanded its production capacities (has a farm of cows and fattening cattle, dairies, orchards, juices and brandy makers and it also deals with the cultivation of land, irrigation systems and silos for the storage of cereals). Company is with tradition of six decades and is an example of well-conducted privatization and successful business.

*Key words:* agricultural enterprise, cooperative, Sava Kovačević, Vrbas, privatization, Mirotin group.

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