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Agronomic Training in the Mediterranean Region : the Case of Greece

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Types of training - Length of studies

There are two basic levels of agronomic training in Greece, the lower level is given in secondary educational institutions and the higher or advanced level by technological educational institutions and universities.

The lower level of agronomic training is divided into two categories. The first, which lasts three years, is a branch of the technical profession lyceums (started in 1977) and the second is a branch of the technical profession schools and lasts for two years (to be started soon).

The higher level of agronomic training is given by technological educational institutions and has a duration of three years after the completion of secondary school. Agronomic training at the university level (agriculturist, foresters and veterinary doctors) lasts for five years.

The structure of the Greek educational system is outlined in **Figure 1**.

I - Lower level agronomic training (secondary education)

It is clear from **Figure 1** that for lower level agronomic training, students have to complete six years of elementary school and three years of secondary school to reach the age of 15 before entry. They then must choose to enrol in the technical profession *lyceum* or high school, to select agronomic training, and to complete their studies in three or two years respectively.

There is no limitation on the number of students to be admitted to the technical profession *lyceums*.

Requirements are: an application and a certificate from a three year secondary school. It must be stressed that this type of education started only in 1977.

Teaching Staff at the Technical Profession Lyceums

The teaching staff consists of either university graduates (B. Sc. in agriculture) who have followed a six month pedagogical course at a Pedagogical Technical School (PE.TE.S.), or holders of a higher degree from the Technological Educational Institution (T.E.I., Agricultural Division) who have attended a one-year pedagogical course at a PE.TE.S. All members of the teaching staff are government employees. About half are permanent employees (about 160) while the other half are employed on a temporary basis (another 160 persons). Teaching staff retire after 35 years in the civil service, but not later than at the age of 65.

The current cost of study per student at the Technological Profession *Lyceums* is 120,000 dhs/pupil/year (US $875). This amount does not include the depreciation and maintenance of buildings. All costs of education are covered by the Government.

Training Program in the Technical Profession Lyceums

The training programme is devised by appointed experts, and suggestions are then passed to the Pedagogical Institute, an independent advisory organization of the Ministry of Education. The programme is aimed to match the economic, social and cultural development of the country. The teaching staff receives regular refresher courses through seminars organized by the Ministry of Education, mainly in co-operation with the two agricultural universities.

At present some 89 technical profession *lyceums* offer agronomic training at the secondary education level. These are widely distributed throughout the country and the geographical situation is taken into account for the type of training offered. Agricultural production and animal husbandry are the only two orientations currently available. During the 1985-1986 academic year 6,177 pupils were registered for agronomic training at the technical profession *lyceums* throughout the country.

Graduates from the agronomic *lyceums* have two options:

- (a) to continue studies in the higher education institutions (A.E.I.- T.E.I.) see **figure 2**; or
- (b) to seek employment.

In the latter case, these are several opportunities:

- public service (Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Commerce, the Agricultural Bank, research institutes, various crop organizations, county and municipal services, etc.);

- private business dealing with the trade of agricultural products like seeds, fertilizers, chemicals, machinery, etc.);

- agricultural industries offering jobs in packing houses, co-operative organizations, slaughter-houses, etc.);

- openings in flower production, nurseries, parks, flower shops. Others may start independent businesses or offer their services in various sectors like maintenance and service of agricultural machinery, looking after gardens and parks, etc.

Problems

There are two categories of problems, those relating to the organization and the running of training programmes and secondly, problems faced by the new graduates.

a) As far as the institutions are concerned the problems are:

- lack of laboratories for practical training,

- limited budgets,

- lack of sufficient permanent personnel (teaching staff, laboratory assistants),

- teaching staff lacking adequate experience. Difficulties have been experienced in finding the right instructors.

b) As far as the problems faced by the individual graduates are concerned, these are:

- competition with graduates from related faculties, e.g, trained engineers concerned with agricultural machinery;

- there are also difficulties in finding a job, due to insufficient practical training.

II - Higher level of agronomic training

Advanced training in agronomy is offered at two levels: the "college" level by the Technological Educational Institutions (T.E.I.) from 1983 onwards and the university level (A.E.I.). Both are public and are under the control of the Ministry of Education.

1. Technological Education Institutions (T.E.I.)

At present there are seven technological institutions offering agronomic training (among many other specializations) situated in various parts of the country. The length of studies is three and a half to four years which represents six or seven semesters for theoretical training plus one semester for practical training. T.E.I. graduates can continue their studies for a university degree and they are then admitted to the second year after examinations.

During the 1986-1987 academic year, the number of students admitted to the various specialized departments (i.e. plant production, animal production, forestry, irrigation, agricultural machinery and farm management) was 2,463 with another 514 students in the Food Science and Technology Department.

Apart from theoretical and practical training, applied research is also carried out by the teaching staff and the students. There is no specialized body of researchers. Research projects are financed by the Ministry of Education but there are possibilities of obtaining research funds from other sources, both private and the public, mainly the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Research and Technology, the Agricultural Bank of Greece, EEC, etc. Although research projects are currently organized and carried out within these institutions, there is also the possibility of co-operation with agricultural universities and agricultural research institutes not only within the country but also with other countries through a number of common programs.

The teaching staff is limited and most members are hired on a temporary basis. The permanent staff is the minority (190 versus 398 temporary persons). Temporary personnel work either full time or part time. However, there is the possibility of inviting visiting teaching staff for part time or even full time teaching from inside as well as from outside the country. Announcements of vacant posts and recruitment of teaching staff is similar to those of the universities (see below). The age of retirement is the same for all civil employees, i.e. full pension after 35 years of service and not later than 65 years of age. Salaries of T.E.I. teaching staff are 85% of the corresponding personnel serving at the universities.

Recruitment of students

To be admitted, candidates must have a graduation certificate from a Greek *Lyceum* or *Gymnasium*. As a rule (which applies to all higher educational institutions in Greece) there is a general entry examination. Candidates for the Technological Educational Institutions (T.E.I.) need to indicate before the exams which specialization of agronomic studies they would like to enrol in. A limited number of students can be admitted to each specialized agronomic subject and the results of the general examination are of great importance for admission.

There is also an indirect method of admission, without examinations, for the graduates of agronomic departments of technical profession *lyceums* and schools. This method of entry is used by 23.5% of the total number of students, while another 11% enter with special examinations that are less difficult than the general entry examinations, i.e. a total of about 35% receive a more favorable treatment. The cost of studies is fully covered by the government. During the 1985 academic year the cost per student was approximately 153,000 Drachmas (approximately US $1,093).

Training program

The training program followed by the various orientations is first established by the particular department involved, then discussed at the Institute of Technological Education (an independent advisory organization of the Ministry of Education) and finally submitted for approval to the Ministry of Education.

The training program aims to offer students information on recent technological improvements and to join theory with practice so as to enable the trainees to apply the knowledge right in the field, farm, greenhouse, etc. The program also includes

seminars which are organized to give more information on specific subjects. For this purpose experts from any of the universities or from abroad are invited to participate. The programmes are revised quite frequently as there is not much experience given the very recent (1983) establishment of the Technological Education Institutions (T.E.I.). To date, however, the main orientation has not been revised.

The geographical location of T.E.I. s also influences the orientation of studies, *e.g.* a T.E.I. close to the main forest areas will offer specialized training in forestry. Those close to an area where greenhouse production is of importance will offer training on greenhouses and greenhouse production (flowers, vegetables, etc.). T.E.I. graduates (none as yet) could be employed by the various services of the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce, co-operative organizations, Agricultural Bank of Greece, etc. Their diploma is rated below the B.Sc. but may be considered equivalent to an ND (National Diploma) of the English farm institutes.

Problems

Again we can separate problems at the training stage and those affecting the graduates after graduation.

Problems at the training stage include: financial, establishment, laboratories and their equipment. A serious problem, at the moment, is the difficulty of finding well trained staff with high qualifications who are ready to go and work in the countryside.

The problems of graduates have not so far been identified as the first ones are due to complete their studies this coming year.

2. Agricultural Universities (A.E.I.)

General Organization of Higher Education

Article 16 of the Greek Constitution states that higher education is to be provided by autonomous public institutions. These institutions are supervised by the State, supported financially by it and function according to the laws concerning their organization. Private higher education institutes are forbidden.

In general, higher education is offered after 12 years of schooling (six each at the elementary and the secondary levels).

In the context of efforts aimed at bringing about structural changes towards democratization and modernization of higher education, Law 1262/82 on the structure and organization of higher education institutions (A.E.I.) was introduced and passed by the Greek Parliament. It has been in effect since 16 July 1982.

The primary objectives of the reform law are the safeguarding of quality in higher education, necessary both from governmental and social standpoints, and the restoration of a free and democratic educational procedure. The prescribed institutional changes under this new law are as follows:

1. The abolishment from the institution of the professorial chair, the establishment of departments, the division of departments into subject areas, each of which coordinates teaching of part of the field covered by the department, and which corresponds to a specific area of the discipline in question;

2. The establishment of advisory and decision-making bodies, e.g. the National Academy of Education and Science (E.A.G.E.) and the National Council on Higher Education (E.S.A.P.), each with clearly defined responsibilities;

3. The division of university bodies into departmental bodies, subject area bodies, faculty bodies and higher education bodies (A.E.I.);

4. Autonomy in carrying out the teaching and research function on the part of university staff (D.E.P.) consisting of four levels, i.e. professors, associate professors, assistant professors and lecturers;

5. The securing and consolidation of autonomy and immunity for universities, and the free exchange of ideas and pluralism at universities.

At present, there are two agricultural institutions at the highest level: the Agricultural University of Athens and the Division of Agriculture at the University of Thessaloniki.

The Agricultural University of Athens was established in 1920. Until 1959, it functioned under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture

when it was transfered to the Ministry of Education, to which it is now responsible as an independent institution at the university level. Very recently, the various sections of specialization were divided into two faculties, the Faculty of Agricultural Production and the Faculty of Agricultural Development (**Table 1**). The curriculum has been designed to cover during the first two years aspects of basic sciences, introductory agricultural sciences in the third year and during the final two academic years offer to students the opportunity for industrial and professional specialization in accordance with their preference. Specialization takes place in plant production, animal production, agricultural engineering, food science and technology and agricultural economics (**Figure 3**).

The Division of Agriculture at the University of Thessaloniki includes three faculties:

- the Faculty of Forestry, established in 1927,

- the Faculty of Agriculture, established in 1928, and

- the Faculty of Veterinary Sciences, established in 1950 (**Table 2**).

The curriculum of the Faculty of Agriculture has been designed to cover, during the first two academic years, basic training and during the remaining three years offer professional specialization in similar subjects at the Agricultural University of Athens (**Figure 4**).

A new university which includes a faculty of agriculture was founded in 1984 as part of the effort to implement the government's decentralization and development policy, in various Greek regions. This is the University of Thessaly in Volos which is due to start in the very near future.

The number of students admitted at the two university institutions is shown in **Table 3**. Over the last few years the total number has varied from 351 to 576. Under certain conditions a limited number of Greeks with alien citizenship are also admitted without the regular entrance examinations but only on the basis of their secondary qualifications. The total number of students at the Agricultural University of Athens during 1985-1986 academic year was 1,228.

Administrative, financial and pedagogical organization of advanced training (university level)

Organization of undergraduate studies

Teaching in individual subjects is carried out on the basis of a studies programme. The programme is devised by the general meeting of the department (members of D.E.P. (1) demonstrators, assistants and students). The programme includes both obligatory and optional subjects, is of weekly scheduling and, if necessary, it could be revised, mostly every April.

The studies programme is based on a number of semesters required to obtain the degree. Ten semesters are currently required in both agricultural university institutions (Thessaloniki and Athens). The Agricultural University of Athens recently adopted a studies programme of nine semesters that leaves the last semester for the preparation of a thesis.

The two higher institutions have a different approach on the evaluation of student performance. The Agricultural University of Thessaloniki has adopted the credit units systems similar to that used by American universities. According to the decisions made by the general meeting of the university, students must complete at least 180 credit units in order to get their degree.

The Agricultural University of Athens is not using the credit units and the evaluation of studies is based on the successful examination of a number of courses.

The academic year has two semesters. Each semester consists of 13 full weeks of teaching and two weeks of tests. The first semester starts at the beginning of September. The second semester ends in the first half of June. The precise dates are determined by the Senate.

Students are graded in each subject by the professor or another member of D.E.P. teaching the course. Members of D.E.P. are responsible for making up the examinations which are mainly written.

If students fail an obligatory subject, they are required to repeat the course in question the following semester. If students fail an optional course, they must either repeat the course in

question the following semester or choose another optional subject.

The university institutions currently award the degree of Agricultural Sciences after the satisfactory completion of all necessary examinations and practical requirements during the five years of full time courses and the submission of a thesis of acceptable standard at the end of the fifth year.

Connection between training and research

The various departments of the two university institutions are obliged, in conjunction with the academic training of the students, to organize and carry out research projects in their respective field of specialization. All members of D.E.P. are eligible for doing research and they should do so as their promotion to higher posts depends entirely on their published research work. Demonstrators are also doing research work for a Ph.D. degree in order to be promoted and become Lecturers. Within the institutions there is not a specialized body of researchers but existing personnel are occupied with both. The main financial research sources are: the annual budget of the Ministry of Education, special subsidies from the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Research and Technology, the Agricultural Bank of Greece, EEC, FAO and other sources. There is a degree of collaboration between various departments of the universities and agricultural research institutions but not to the extent that is required. The reasons for this are mainly the difficulties of communication outside the universities.

Status of the teaching staff

The possession of a Doctorate is generally considered a prerequisite to become a university professor, lecturer, assistant or associate professor in a higher education institution. On top of that, the main criterion is the quality and amount of published research work. The existing staff at the two university institutions is shown in **tables 4, 5** and **6**. The majority of the D.E.P. staff and the assistants are permanent but all demonstrators are employed on a temporary basis. Visiting personnel is very limited at present, although it is possible to be invited for a shorter or longer period (sometimes more than one academic year), from inside as well as from outside the country. Vacant posts are announced for applications. Applicants could be either from the universities or from other public institutions and organizations or even from the private sector, provided they fulfil the qualifications required for the particular post. Greeks employed in foreign universities or research institutions can also apply. The age of retirement is the same for all civil servants, i.e. full pension after 35 years of service and not later than 65 years of age.

One exception to this rule is the age of retirement of professors which is extended to 67 years of age. The basic salaries are currently as follows: the associate professor, assistant professor, lecturer, demonstrator and assistant receive as a basic salary approximately 87.5%, 71%, 62.5%, 52% and 50% of that of a full professor.

Recruitment of undergraduate students

A basic condition for admission to the two higher education institutions is a certificate from a Greek *Lyceum* or a six year or seven year *gymnasium*. Equally acceptable is an equivalent certificate of a school in Greece or of a foreign school in Greece or elsewhere which enables the student to be registered at any higher education institution in the country from which it has been issued (*i.e.* in Cyprus and other countries).

A limited number of students can be admitted to higher education institutions (A.E.I.). The total number of those admitted to each faculty is defined every academic year by the Ministry of Education after consultation with the university in question, the Senate and the National Council for Higher Education (E.S.A.P.), (see **Table 3**).

As a rule, students are admitted to the universities after completion of a satisfactory general entrance examination set by the Ministry of Education in June every year.

Registration takes place after notification by the Ministry of Education of the list of students admitted and within the time-limit of registration defined by the school in question.

Post-graduate studies are also offered by the two agricultural university institutions. To be admitted for post-graduate studies it is necessary for candidates to hold a degree in agriculture or a related subject from a Greek university or from a foreign country's institution of higher education. The number of students accepted for post-graduate studies varies from specialization to specialization. Students wishing to attend post-graduate studies have to apply to the secretariat of

the faculty in question and to the department they are interested in to discuss whether it is possible to enrol. The various departments announce vacant posts for post-graduate research training.

The university institutions award a Doctorate (Ph.D.) following submission of a thesis incorporating findings of a research project and after successful examination by a board of specialists.

Cost of studies

Higher education in Greece is free. Article 16 of the Greek Constitution of 1975 defines "art. science, research and teaching" as being free and notes that "it is the duty of the State to develop and fund them".

The cost to the State of each student/year is estimated to be between 350,000-450,000 Drachmas (approximately US $2,500-3,215).

Training program

The program of training is first defined by the general meeting of the Faculty (members of D.E.P., students, etc.), then sent to E.A.G.E. (National Academy of Education and Science) and to E.S.A.P. (National Council of Higher Education) before its approval by the Ministry of Education. Through E.S.A.P. it is possible for public services, the public economic sector, the various organizations, etc. (members of E.S.A.P.) to express their views on the training program.

For more effective training, courses on theory are combined with practical laboratory classes and/field exercises under the supervision of appropriately qualified lecturing staff. Visits to farms, greenhouses, agricultural industries, etc. are organised every year and the students have the opportunity to gain more experience on what is happening in practice. Finally, students are involved with research projects at the various departments of the university institutions either as part of their practical training or as their main study for writing up a thesis (which is compulsory for completing their studies and obtaining their degree). The programmes of training are not revised frequently and the geographical situation of the university institution does not influence the orientation of studies.

University graduates could be employed by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agricultural Bank of Greece (these are the main employers), by the technical profession *lyceums* and schools, by the electricity authority, county and municipal services, at E.E.C. services, commercial banks, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, agricultural industries, co-operative organizations, agricultural insurance organizations, cotton and tobacco organizations, private enterprises, etc.

Problems

Problems at the training stage include: financial, laboratories and their equipment, lack of well trained staff with high qualifications. These problems became more acute after the tremendous increase of the number of students admitted (526) at the two university institutions. This will have negative results on the quality of education and will create difficulties for the organization of post graduate studies. The greater number of students is also expected to create problems with the employment of graduates in the near future. The number of graduates from the two agricultural university institutions for the period 1982-1985 is given in **table 7**. The total number of 243 for the academic year 1985-86 is expected to increase when the greater number of students admitted during the year 1982-83 and thereafter (**Table 3**) complete their studies. Another problem faced by the individual graduates is the competition with graduates from related faculties. e.g. trained economists concerned with agricultural economy, etc. ICAMAS and the other international organizations could help in establishing co-operation between member countries as well as other countries in order to exchange ideas and practices on agronomic training. It might also be possible to establish common research projects of regional interest and collaborate on the organization of agronomic education in general and on the orientation of agronomic research taking into account the local conditions of each country.

Present situation of higher education in Greece

Higher education in Greece today (including agronomic education) is experiencing a rich and creative, though difficult, period. As mentioned earlier, the new law for higher education was passed only four years ago (1982), replacing a law that had been in force for half a century (1932). The new law embodies certain features similar to

Those which characterize the laws prevailing in the new area of «European universities», (student participation, etc.) and a number of stuctural features from statutes governing "American universities" (semesters, credits, etc.). Nonetheless, it is formed by two factors which are entirely unique to the Greek context:

First, the reform of the Greek university system is the culmination of a series of long and tumultuous political struggles which began more than 20 years ago. Although these struggles can be seen in the broader context of Greek political life, they have had and continue to have a direct relevance to and impact on university life (events like the dictatorship from 1967-1974, Greek Civil war).

Second, this reform attempts to create an education and research system sensitive to the needs of Greek society by combining efficient modernization with democratic and socially aware institutions.

The new law governing higher education today not only permits but stimulates a greater degree of autonomy and initiative on the part of academic institutions. Thus the universities are entering a new phase: as needs, obligations and aspirations are multiplied, so the requirement for improved organization and for administrative, educational and political decisions to meet these challenges becomes even more pressing. Given these new conditions of operation the universities can reasonably be expected to fulfil their role even more effectively in the days to come.

Note

(1) D.E.P: Teaching and Research Staff of the University (Professors, Associate and Assistant Professors and Lecturers).

Abbreviations

A.E.I.: Higher Educational Institutions
T.E.I.: Technological Educational Institutions
PE.TE.S.: Pedagogical Technological School
D.E.P.: Teaching and Research Staff of the University (Professors, Associated Professors, Assistant Professors, Lecturers)
E.A.G.E.: National Academy of Education and Science
E.S.A.P.: National Council of Higher Education

Annexes

Tables and figures

Faculties	Number of departments
I - Faculty of Agriculture	
A. Section of Plant Production	11
B. Section of Animal Production	4
C. Section of Applied Biology in Agriculture	4
II . Faculty of Agricultural Development	
A. Section of Agricultural Economics	3
B. Section of Food Science and Technology	3
C. Section of Land Improvement and Agricultural Engineering	7

Table 1: Agricultural University of Athens - Present structure

Faculties	Number of departments
I - Faculty of Agriculture	
A. Section of Plant Production	6
B. Section of Animal Production	5
C. Section of Land Improvement and Agricultural Engineering	4
D. Section of Food Science and Technology	2
E. Section of Agricultural Economics	3
F. Section of Plant Protection	2
II . Faculty of Forestry and Natural Ecology	
There are five sections	12
III - Faculty of Veterinary Sciences	
There are five sections	12

Table 2: Present structure of the agricultural University of Thessaloniki. A division of the University of Thessaloniki

Academic Year	University of Thessaloniki	Agricultural University of Athens	Total
1956.1957 *	107	76	183
1957.1958 *	134	66	200
1958.1959 *	112	70	182
Mean	117----------**62.0 %**	71----------**100.0 %**	188----------**100 %**
1960.1961 *	160	87	247
1961.1962 *	201	100	301
1962.1963	203	130	333
1963.1964	243	133	376
1964.1965	304	235	539
1965.1966	406	308	714
1966.1967	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1967.1968	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1968.1969	309	328	637
1969.1970	212	243	455
Mean	255----------**56.7 %**	195----------**43.3 %**	450----------**100 %**
1970.1971	166	110	276
1971.1972	46	25	71
1972.1973	34	46	80
1973.1974	50	96	146
1974.1975	73	126	199
1975.1976	165	286	451
1976.1977	148	230	378
1977.1978	162	224	386
1978.1979	143	232	375
1979.1980	141	239	380
Mean	113----------**41.2 %**	161,8--------**58.8 %**	274----------**100 %**
1980.1981	176	291	467
1981.1982	144	207	351
1982.1983	208	307	515
1983.1984	227	221	448
1984.1985	339	221	560
1985.1986	260	316	576
Mean	226----------**46.5 %**	260,5--------**53.5 %**	486----------**100 %**

Table 3: Number of students admitted at the two universities of agriculture (1956 - 1985)

Source: Statistics on Education, Athens, National Printing Press

* : Number of students in the first year.

Faculty	Professors	Assoc. Prof.	Assist. Prof.	Lecturer	Demons-trators	Assist.	Total
A. Fac. of Agric.	14	2	7	24	27	31	105
B. Fac. of Agric. Development	8	4	6	35	25	21	102
Total	22	6	13	59	52	52	207

Table 4: Ranking of scientific and technical personnel at the Agricultural University of Athens

Department	Pro-fessors	Associate	Assis-tant	Lecturer	Demons-trators	Assis-tant	Total
A. Agriculture	22	7	25	24	50	51	179
B. Forestry	14	1	6	11	21	25	78
C. Veterinary	20	6	3	38	68	43	178
Total	56	14	34	73	139	119	433

Tableau 5: Ranking of scientific and technical personnel at the Division of Agriculture of the University of Thessaloniki

Academic year	Prof. perm.	Prof. temp.	Prof. Ass.	Others	Total
University of Thessaloniki					
1957-58*	15	1	-	-	16
1962-63*	16	2	-	-	18
1968-69*	19	2	-	6	27
1972-73*	24	3	5	2	34
1977-78*	24	6	4	-	34
1981-82	19	2	1	2	24
Agricultural University of Athens					
1957-58	18	1	-	-	19
1962-63	18	-	-	-	18
1968-69	15	-	-	-	15
1972-73	23	2	1	-	26
1977-78	22	4	3	1	30
1981-82	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6a : Changes in teaching personnel in the two agricultural universities of Greece (1957-1882).

* : includes professors from the Faculty of Forestry

Academic year	Perm. Prof.	Temp. Prof.	Ass. Prof.	Conf.	Total
University of Thessaloniki					
1982-83	21	2	8	31	62
1985-86	21	8	30	24	83
Agricultural University of Athens					
1982-1983	-	-	-	-	-
1985-1986	24	6	13	51	94

Table 6b : Changes in teaching personnel in the two agricultural universities of Greece (1982-1986)

Academic year	University of Thessaloniki	Agricultural University of Athens	Total
1922.1923		5	5
1923.1924		18	18
1924.1925		19	19
1925.1926		25	25
1926.1927		24	24
1927.1928		15	15
1928.1929		15	15
1929.1930		12	12
1930.1931		14	14
Mean	----------**0.0 %**	16----------**100.0 %**	16----------**100 %**
1956.1957	68	68	136
1957.1958	37	45	82
1958.1959	38	-	38
Mean	47----------**55.3 %**	38----------**44.7 %**	85----------**100 %**
1960.1961	26	42	68
1961.1962	35	65	100
1962.1963	79	45	124
1963.1964	68	47	115
1964.1965	105	64	169
1965.1966	74	59	133
1966.1967	116	61	177
1967.1968	180	111	291
1968.1969	213	120	333
1969.1970	355	148	503
Mean	125----------**62.2 %**	76----------**37.8 %**	201---------**100 %**

Table 7a: Number of graduates from the two Faculties of agriculture (1922-1985)
Source: Statistics on Education. Various years
Department of Statistics, Ministry of Education

Academic year	University of Thessaloniki	Agricultural University of Athens	Total
1970.1971	240	191	431
1971.1972	231	173	404
1972.1973	258	199	457
1973.1974	207	208	415
1974.1975	302	177	479
1975.1976	216	168	384
1976.1977	103	80	183
1977.1978	39	60	99
1978.1979	54	55	99
1979.1980	76	94	170
Mean	172----------**55.1 %**	140---------**44.9 %**	312---------**100 %**
1980.1981	83	116	199
1981.1982	85	142	227
1982.1983	125	142	267
1983.1984	94	145	239
1984.1985	103	145	248
1985.1986	113	165	278
Mean	101----------**41.6 %**	142---------**58.4 %**	243--------**100 %**

Table 7 b : Number of graduates from the two faculties of Agriculture (1970-1985)

Source: Statistics on Education. Various years
Department of Statistics, Ministry of Education

Figure 1
Structure of the Greek educational system

Figure 2
Organizational flow from the technical profession lyceums

Figure 3
Educational program currently offered at the Athens University of Agriculture

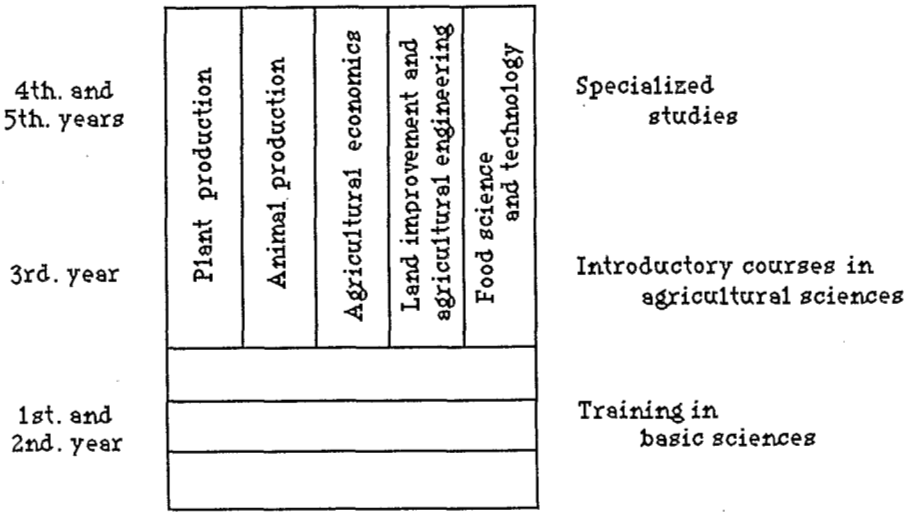

Figure 4
Educational program currently offered at the University of Thessaloniki