

Decoupling between growth (mainly as GDP) and jobs and XXXX has been reported as a matter of fact since last decade. This happens in some developed countries (see <http://andrewmcafee.org/2012/12/the-great-decoupling-of-the-us-economy/>), and was initially addressed mainly to the contribution of automatization and robotics in the productive chain. But GDP is only an indicator of richness of a country. In some sense, as well as lack of diseases does not mean wellness, other indicators have been introduced in the perception/calculation of richness of a country, but still it is difficult to spread/harmonize the idea of wellbeing of citizens and financial issues.

Recently, politics are very focused in creating jobs but, maybe, “why society is asking for work”... should be asked. Usually, apart from the lucky people with the work they dreamt, people work for the salary to be spent for our primary needs and those satisfying any personal wishes.

But, extrapolating the decoupling between growth and jobs at the Egypt of three thousand years ago...there were a lot of jobs by slaves. And, if we analyze in detail some programmes for boosting jobs, as some of those proposed in the EU context, we could learn that instead of facilitating the small and medium enterprises, which consist the majority of the industrial eu system, and the wellbeing of citizens, they instead will facilitate those sectors where big industries are dominating and making money.

There are different solutions for better link the concepts of society and economy, as the so called “shared value” (see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Creating_shared_value), where industrial development is driven by societal needs, or the very recent “quintuple helix” approach (see a specific example in <http://link.springer.com/article/10.1186%2F2192-5372-1-2>), where solutions take into account the jointly participation and interests of industry+science+politics+environment+civil society.

There are also different public interventions a State can adopt to boost jobs and growth. Accordingly to a famous article on Harvard business review (<https://hbr.org/1990/03/the-competitive-advantage-of-nations>), a State could act for building a friendly environment toward a health industrial competition, for building skills etc. Very recently, other ideas for an entrepreneurial state (<http://www.economist.com/news/business/21584307-new-book-points-out-big-role-governments-play-creating-innovative-businesses>), who intervenes in those sectors and actions where the private will never enter due to the high risk of unsuccessful results but which will bring breakthroughing and cross-cutting innovations, as the GPS signal from satellites impacted on a large variety of technologies and activities.