

How much societies have changed, namely the existing jobs

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Received: 17 June 2013

The evolution of Greek society was shyly after the devastating Second World War and the civil war that followed. Shortly after the war, the Greeks were struggling to meet their needs in small and everyday things that so have been deprived during the period of occupation. The need for survival, but also the belief in human values (such as the solidarity) and the trust to one to another were powerful features that accompanied several generations. The hope and the desire for a better tomorrow led many families into sacrifices in order as one of their family members to study, obtain for the “new era” the suitable supplies and social recognition. The Greeks got drunk by their needs to forget the past hardships. Their most common “big dreams” of parents for their children was to “see” doctors, lawyers, or even to have been “accommodated” in a civil service position. Today, these professions are saturated. The new generations grew up with the sense of not having the experience of the deprivation of the past and to try to be equipped with skills as much as possible for to realize their personal dreams. Inevitably therefore was born or strengthened one pejorative attitude for many professions, mainly done by hand.

After 1970 the imports in our country were increased, the influx of the foreign goods but also their perceptions and habits. The quality of Greek products has been replaced by “branded” goods: clothing, footwear, building material, cars and traveling. In the mean time, the very useful technology evolution came with a rapid speed in households. The bad use if it swept. Twenty years later, the banks began to “divide” money generously. Each family do not had more only the one car that once was a dream life.

Slowly but gradually the balances were disrupted. Respect was lost, the Christian values also and the people started to have fun without limits. The people so began to not believe in high ideals, to want everything done. The upshot? Drugs and psychiatrists. From the affects of these changes, there is no Greek family that could not come out unscathed. Personal interests, selfishness and prejudices created another way to alienation and loneliness.

Until the beginning of 2007 the period of the consumerism and of the fever for the graduate and postgraduate study lasted. Nowadays these people, that were too tired to win their workpiece, could not hire from business since their qualifications and experiences which in other time were appreciated now are redundant. The profit for companies is now in staff reductions, part-time working, in dedication of additional workload and responsibilities to existing staff. Usually are preferred young that just have graduated, because of the lower cost of their salary and insurance!

As a consequence the unemployment has lead to the total subordination of the worker and therefore through the employer wishes has lead to a pressure for lowest earnings.

The way of getting few jobs is done from mouth to mouth, from someone known to its own known. Therefore everything is dominated by fear, anxiety and insecurity.

That is the paralyzing feeling of the exclusion. The unequal distribution of wealth. The concern for the satisfaction of their basic needs (food, clothing and housing) is the characteristic of the today Greek life. The psychology of the whole country from 2007 onwards is the victim of a strong economic war.

The new economic climate is forcing the world to find economical solutions to meet the needs that are created.