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Tunisia

# A second page opens in the revolutionary process

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Two years after the outbreak of the Revolution its direct and distant causes are still there. They have deepened, whether at the level of social demands, employment, regional development, social justice or political reality. The police repression and that of the militias is reproduced with the Ennahda movement.

The current government is that of the foreign agenda. It is devoted to the choice of foreign forces unrelated to the national interest of Tunisia and the Tunisians.

Official violence and that of the militias is present, with the political assassination in Tataouine, and warnings and calls for the liquidation of political competitors without the authorities responding. The situation that gave birth to December 17, 2010 is still current.

The revolutionary process experiences ebbs and flows. October 23, 2011 was the date of the provisional victory of the anti-revolutionary forces represented by Ennahda. The situation that prevailed before December 17, 2010 continued. Hence the popular protest movements and the gathering of militant political forces with the constitution of the Popular Front. Disputes have affected the entire territory and all sectors of society. Tunisia is opening a second page in the revolutionary process, against the despotic Ennahda project protecting corruption and consecrating dependency.

The political, social and economic situation is stifling. There is unanimity around the diagnosis. It is the responsibility of the Ennahda government who turned their backs on all promises made during the election campaign. It has led the country into a dark tunnel.

The political, social and security instability requires the formation of a restricted government of national jurisdiction, with ministers who have not been involved with the former regime. They should not stand as candidates in the next elections so that they may exercise their functions without any electoral considerations.

This government will be called on to take urgent measures, such as the fixing of a specific road map, the completion of the drafting of the Constitution, the adoption of the election law and the establishment of three bodies (responsible for elections, the judiciary and information).

Urgent measures are to be taken for the control of prices, employment, the solution of the problems of the wounded of the Revolution and the families of the martyrs. Urgent decisions are to be taken for the benefit of the poorest regions. Transitional Justice should be implemented without political manipulation. A restricted and competent government is the only hope for the remainder of the transitional period.