**Introduction**

Tunisia, a Maghreb, peaceful and prosperous country, known for its high influx of tourists as well as for its autocratic power that seems to be unflappable, mainly because of Western support, particularly France, has just initiated another turning point in its history. But it should be noted (to be in conditional) that this prosperity would not benefit all Tunisians and tranquility would be largely due to repression, corruption and the purchase of consciousness.
Thus, we analyze the causes, advantages and disadvantages of such an upheaval in order to draw a conclusion.

**Causes of Tunisian revolution**

The causes of this revolution are manifold; We quote some of which include poor governance, lack of employment, clanism in state affairs such as public procurement, corruption, dictatorship, pass-the-ways, the oligarchy, the annihilation of press freedom and the shadow of a political opposition just to mention few of them.

In sum, all of which that have direct consequences the worship of patronage, the not merit-promotion and unemployment. So also, inequality in the distribution of country resources between citizens can lead to hostilities induced by unemployment caused by lack of sufficient employments.

For the people of Tunisia, the Tunisian president throughout his unshared power, succeeded in creating a sense of fear among the population. Few days ago in Tunis, before the revolution, it is difficult for someone to pronounce even the name of the mighty Ben Ali in a street without feeling the terror in his eyes to be heard by others! It is in this unhealthy climate, that the president had built a prototype of dictatorship: terror, corruption, trafficking in polls, etc.

This pain that has last so long reached the melting point on December 17th, 2010 date by which Mr. Bouazizi, an unemployed young graduate who earned little money from his brother to establish small business in Tunis, was prohibited by Policemen to exercise his new job on the pretext that he is not entitled to a dignified and honorable life.

It must be said that the revolution in Tunisia has been a great surprise. Nobody expected a popular movement of such magnitude, to a democratic aspiration as spontaneous and firm. France for example has even underestimated the extent of this popular protest by going up to offer its expertise in terms of repression of demonstrators before resigning.

The youth has been the spearhead of this revolution; it has literally self-sacrificed to be free from a bad government policy, which was characterized by corruption, favoritism, oppression, etc.

**Place of honesty in the political governance of a country**

Honesty should be the basis of any government policy in the states for strengthening democracy, protecting freedom of expression and information. It contributes to full transparency in governance policy for good politics. People must choose their leaders through free and transparent elections to give meaning to democracy, which today is no longer respected in our states.

Finally, for the good governance to be achieved, we must have a glance towards youth who is the future of a country. It must therefore be given the chance to climb the ladder especially in politics for a change in mentality and renewal in the form of governance.

**The impact of Tunisian revolution on the whole World**

We must recognize that Tunisia is not the only country that suffers from all these evils. There are other states where people complain without finding a way out. If there is only part of the regions to develop, people or tribes to focus in a country by a given Authority, it will never be far from the Tunisian experience. Tunisian revolution then served as a catalyst to solve the overall problem of millions of people worldwide. After Tunisia, came the liberation of Egypt by the masses. The dispute has won almost every country in the Maghreb (Morocco, Algeria, Libya), but also other countries such as Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Syria, always in the Arabian world. In black Africa, the Tunisian revolution has facilitated the departure of former Ivorian President Laurent Gbagbo, who clung to power despite the verdict of the polls. Cameroon has also experienced some movements but it is now Burkina Faso dictatorial system that is facing challenges more and more uncontrollable. Then who knows what will be coming tomorrow? Which other country is on the waiting list for clear democracy? The questions are many to answer! What is certain, is that a new wind is blowing and all those governors who want to stay in power forever should think twice before committing, for the masses aspire now to a truthful democracy, alternating state power, healthy economy, fair justice, the list is too long.

**Areas of corruption in our middle!**

Corruption, as an evil, interferes in all sectors of socio-economic life of our country. Some cases are obvious; others are hidden as if we should necessarily do with it. Examples of such corruption in our area that lead or could lead to hostility or serious threats to social peace are many. We can mention among others the gross corruption of state officials, particularly those responsible for monitoring traffic and corruption in public procurement. The military transition from 2010 to 2011 for the restoration of democracy in Niger, for example, has locked several personalities of the former regime for financial malfeasance and misappropriation of public funds worth over 90 billion CFA francs. What is significant in a country like ours, ranked among the poorest in the world. Especially in the grip of a drought and food crisis unbearable at the time!

**Causes of social unrest in our countries**

Among causes of social unrest, are generally poor governance and failure to respect certain rights of citizens such as the right of expression, association, labor, merit, equality, ...
The unequal distribution of resources between citizens can lead to hostilities manifested by social unrest, or even to rebellion as was the case of Tuareg rebellions in Niger and Mali. Fortunately these hotbeds of tension are off now. Thanks to a constructive dialogue that was established!

**Advantages and disadvantages of the Tunisian revolution model**

It is difficult in countries where there is autocracy to solve social problems without resorting to the revolution. It may be the solution to most problems faced by people in our country. But it must be awareness for the leaders in these kinds of situation to release in time. In our case, the army has always come back on power through a military takeover to restore democracy when it seems to be in danger.

But the Tunisian revolution model has also some disadvantages for our countries: these include the loss of human life, massive displacement of populations to indefinite destination, the destruction of public and private properties, the increase in juvenile crimes, the destabilization of the already weak economy of our countries, etc. Ultimately, the country facing such revolution will again sink into poverty and, that may cause a vicious cycle of protest.

**Conclusion**

To avoid such situation, we mean revolution as experienced by Tunisian, honesty seems to be the centerpiece! The authorities on power in our countries should take adequate measures to prevent inequalities, improve the living conditions of all people who are under their governance. They must punish with honesty, apply the strict law, nothing else but the law and without exception to all citizens. They should fairly distribute the country's resources, promote grassroots development and prevent abuse of state properties by living alone (with their families) in an offending luxury face to a population ravaged by hunger and extreme poverty that is watching them every day.