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### **Characteristics of the process**

Chávez revolutionary Bolivarian process could be characterized by certain factors that they came of behind when it was a simple project, elements that they have come altering on the march and sometimes becoming hard in front of the objections of inside and external oppositions.

- **Popularism**

It is necessary to recognize that Chávez Frías is an extremely popular politician, like in his best moment they were Rómulo Betancourt and Carlos Andrés Pérez. Chávez would reject viscerally the qualification of "political", because he is considered the nemesis of the politicians. He is apolitical by definition, he is the representative of a antipolitics feeling and a very widespread attitude in Venezuela and in other countries. The sympathy with that people who live in one of the richest countries in the world, but robbed by a minority of political corrupts, it made him very popular to who promised to retaliate of the politicians and to distribute the wealth to all the Venezuelans. His popularity is based more in the corrupt politics's rejection than in the people, to the style of other saviors. And his origin, his vocabulary, his style, his ease went him bringing near more and more people and configuring a populist proposal "sui generis", very adapted to Venezuela.

- **'Caudillism'**

The whole process is marked by the qualities and the warrior autocrat's defects in the best style of who preceded him in political previous adventures. It doesn't lose present time Mariano Picón Salas's fleshed observation (*Venezuelan Pages* 1953):

"Sociologically, Venezuela, after the civil wars of the second half of the XIX century, is like a great 'montonera' -without army, without public administration worthy of that name- where the most handsome, intelligent or astute commander is imposed on the provincial other commanders."

The personality, the expressions, the political action of Chávez are those of a messianic commander that he settles down kind of a relationship semi religious with the popular mass, typical relationship of the illuminated ones.

- **New militarism**

It is characteristic in the current one process the preponderant role that they have occupied the military ones again. They don't only guarantee of the national security, but presiding over, at the same time, high positions and exercising reserved functions to the civilians. In Venezuela there has been a long military tradition of to use public competent institutions in their field and to put them to work in other government tasks, although they don't know anything about them. It happened this with the national oil company PDVSA where he put them in charge as if they were competent personal and technological endowment. He them in charge of agricultural, social, educational, urban, cultural, environmental programs, of electoral computation, of infrastructure, of planning, of promotion of the small and medium industry. Even if the managers didn't know about these topics. Today the National Armed force should make what doesn't know how to make, distracting it of its fundamental mission.

- **Enslavement on the part of the executive power**

One of the features more accused of the current bolivarian process that has come being reaffirmed without pause and that it provokes the biggest doubts and reservations about its genuinely democratic character (so much at interior level of the country like at international level), it is the

premeditated invasion and the rising control -with support in the new Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic and its more recent Reforms- on the part of the Executive power over all the other Powers (the Legislative power or National unicameral Assembly; the Moral power that includes the General Prosecutor's office, the Attorney's office, Prosecutor of the People; the Electoral power; and the Judicial power).

The public institutions have been subordinates in fact and easily influenced to the President of the Republic and Major in Boss of FAN. The National Assembly, by virtue of a large vote of trust, that granted the President Chávez with the Enabling Law (2006), as an easy way for carrying out new authoritarian reforms, included his indefinite or continuous reelection. From the Executive, the new Bolivarian State is enslaving other key institutions of the country (media, unions, companies, banks, non government organizations, and even the Church and religious confessions) in a slope that some point out of totalitarian.

- **Return to the centralism**

Along the way of what Venezuela already came adopting behind 20 years, the current process has retraced the road with a suffocating centralism. Years ago, it had been ahead, with difficulties, a shy but frank movement of decentralization like process of redistribution of powers of the State, in favor of bigger autonomy, efficiency and responsibility of the regional states and municipalities, and of the citizen's more direct participation in the management of the public local matters. Again and now the decisions of all the areas take vertically from Caracas and in short from Palace of Miraflores.

Public Prosecutor of the Republic, Eduardo Roche Lander, already alarmed in 1999 by the excessive increase of 25% in the secret expenses, including the military ones, without consultation mechanisms neither control, it seemed preview what it has come later (*El Nacional* 1° September):

"We do with concern that can take place a massive intervention of governments and Mayor's offices, with that which a hard blow would be giving to the process of decentralization. We are convinced that in a modern democracy, the changes are built with more decentralization and not with more centralism."

The same award of the one located national 'Situado', resultant of the immense rent oil company becomes effective from the central Government. The 25 "missions" created by the Presidency to assist the population's key necessities (health, housing, education, food, recreation, pymes) have organization and multimillionaire "parallel" financing to that of the respective Ministries and absolutely centralized. In 2.008 it is put down to them 7,5 bolivar billions. The selection of the directive members of the Moral and Electoral Powers (nail for the democracy of the country) it has not still been made according to the prescription by the same Constitution, through a consultation and selection of below up. In same MVR (Movement Fifth Republic) that should have been the prototype of the unique party, moving and organizer of the electorate framed in the 'revolution', effective consultation of the bases didn't exist for the selection of the representatives of the people and candidates of the 'revolution' for the National Assembly, the governments, Mayor's offices, legislative assemblies, municipal advice and official positions of representation. It designated them the central command with the approval and final word of the unique Boss. And the same luck seems it will run new PSUV (Party Socialist Together of Venezuela), with approaches still more ideological and more elitist.