

## IRAN, EHO.

During the last few days, the Iranian government has been faced with a series of strikes and protests by workers in various industries. The most significant strike occurred in the oil industry, where thousands of workers went on strike against the government's decision to increase fuel prices. This strike was followed by similar strikes in the petrochemical, steel, and automotive sectors. The government has responded to these strikes with a mix of concessions and repression. On December 10, the government announced a package of measures to address the concerns of workers, including a freeze on price increases and a commitment to improve working conditions. However, many workers remain dissatisfied with the government's response and continue to protest. The situation remains volatile, with sporadic strikes and protests continuing across the country.

The Iranian government has faced significant challenges in recent months, particularly in the wake of the nuclear deal with world powers. The deal, which was signed in July 2015, imposed strict restrictions on Iran's nuclear program in exchange for economic sanctions being lifted. Since then, the economy has experienced a period of relative stability, but inflation remains high and unemployment is a concern. The government has also faced criticism over its handling of the COVID-19 pandemic, with reports of widespread corruption and inefficiency in the health sector. The recent strikes and protests are seen as a reflection of growing不满 (mehrab) among the population, particularly younger people who feel that they are not benefiting from the economic gains made under the deal. The government's response to these strikes has been mixed, with some concessions made but also instances of harsh repression. The future trajectory of the Iranian economy and political landscape remains uncertain.

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