



A STUDY ON CHE GUEVARA'S CONTRIBUTION IN CUBAN GOVERNMENT

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Abstract

Che Guevara was a pivotal figure in Castro's revolution and instrumental in toppling the Cuban government in 1959. Even though he held high government posts, his support for a Soviet alliance led to problems. In 1965, Guevara gave up his citizenship and departed from Cuba to pursue revolutionary objectives abroad, which was a major shift from his previous involvement in Cuban affairs.

Keywords: Guerrilla, Revolution, Communists, Reform.

Introduction

During the tumultuous era of the Cuban Revolution, Ernesto "Che" Guevara set off on a voyage that would change his life. As he left Guatemala for Mexico, destiny brought him into contact with Fidel and Raúl Castro, two exiled Cuban leaders. Guevara joined the 26th of July Movement because they shared the same objective of overthrowing Fulgencio Batista's government. On December 2, 1956, they made the bold decision to land in Cuba, but Batista's soldiers quickly discovered them, almost destroying them. A hardy handful, wounded Guevara among them, took sanctuary in the rough Sierra Maestra, creating the groundwork for a guerrilla group. With the aid of seized weapons and increasing backing, these rebels developed into a potent force over time. Guevara was the movement's doctor at first, but he was more than just a healer; he became one of Fidel Castro's most reliable confidants. Guevara, who had medical training, paradoxically took on the terrible duty of putting suspected betrayers and deserters to death.

The revolutionary forces promptly installed a new government in Havana after gaining political control. At first, this government was a coalition of political figures who had opposed Batista without actively taking part in the armed battle, such Fidel Castro, and leaders of the revolutionary revolt. This government was established in response to the sudden necessity for a new governmental structure following the revolution. The alliance of leaders first experienced internal strife and tensions. Fidel Castro steadily established firm control over the government and the political climate, working with other influential individuals and the more radical supporters of the 26th of July Movement. Throughout this process, obstacles within the coalition had to be overcome and leadership had to be consolidated. tensions within the coalition resulted from different priorities and points of

view among the leaders, despite their shared objective of opposing the Batista regime. In this context, the rise to prominence of Fidel Castro as a leader is noteworthy.

The new revolutionary government had great support in La Cabaña, and Che Guevara quickly rose to prominence as one of the regime's charismatic and capable leaders. He was instrumental in turning La Cabaña into a sizable training facility and setting up tiny companies inside the fort. This suggests that Che Guevara shaped the post revolutionary environment by taking on a leadership position in organisational and strategic as well as military domains. The revolutionary leaders had to deal with following their successful uprising against the Batista government. The real revolution had only begun, Che Guevara insisted, even though the armed fight had come to a conclusion. The emphasis moved to the post insurrection era, when organising for the nation's transition and bringing order out of chaos were the main goals. Beyond his command in the armed forces, Che Guevara took an active part in dictating notes regarding the tasks assigned to the Rebel Army. He also worked closely with Aleida, serving as his personal secretary, to organise and stabilise the new government. The policies and institutions of the revolutionary administration were shaped in large part during this time.

In January 1959, the Revolutionary Army, led by Che Guevara in La Cabaña, set up revolutionary courts to hold anyone connected to the Batista dictatorship accountable and punish them in public. The purpose of these courts was to redress crimes and mistreatment that the police, armed forces, and government officials had done during the previous government. The US and the Miami-based Cuban community living in exile opposed these trials, calling Che Guevara "the Butcher of La Cabaña". The United States' opposition is set against the backdrop of a larger political and media assault against the innovative legal system.

Reforms

Prime Minister Fidel Castro made it possible for the government to seize big estates and give the land to landless peasants. Che Guevara took advantage of the chance to drastically alter Cuba's economic situation and played a significant part in the agrarian reform. The reform sought to address concerns of socioeconomic inequality, land distribution, and foreign ownership of substantial estates. But the United States opposed it, especially because of how it would affect American owned sugar firms. Che Guevara's participation in these economic shifts demonstrates his complex influence on both the social and economic aspects

International Relations

Che actively participated in forging and preserving ties with socialist countries in Latin America, the America, and recently independent nations in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. The placement of nuclear missiles in Cuba as a result of Che's involvement in secret negotiations with the Soviet Union is a prime example of his significant influence in world affairs. Che's actions also helped to put Cuba at the forefront of the Third World, standing in solidarity with other anti-imperialist countries pursuing economic and political independence. This demonstrates the extent to which Che Guevara influenced Cuba's foreign policy and standing abroad during the revolutionary era.

Che Guevara spoke to the UN General Assembly in December 1964. He criticised the US as an imperialist and belligerent power using this platform. He denounced the United States' imperialist actions in Africa as well as its military engagement in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. The speech emphasised Cuba's steadfast opposition to US military interventions globally and emphasised the country's commitment to peaceful coexistence among nations with diverse economic and social systems. Che's speech highlights his position as a diplomat and the international face of Cuba, fighting for anti-colonial and anti-imperialist ideals.

Che kept a unique and informal appearance, frequently donning his uniform in a carefree manner, despite being one of the most significant figures in the revolutionary government of Cuba. His past experiences travelling around South America as a vagabond may have contributed to this. Che led a life that was characterised by personal austerity, contempt for flattery and selfish ambitions, and a commitment to integrity, honesty, and selflessness. His unorthodox actions during industrial visits included going into workshops to speak with workers and stressing a bottom-up strategy. Che was an exceptional and powerful figure in the Cuban government because of his pragmatic and dedication to revolutionary principles.

Discussion between Che Guevara and Anibal Escalante's group of Communists in Cuba who supported the Soviet Union. These Communists followed traditional Communist doctrines and were associated with the Soviet Union. Che's unconventional political beliefs and his reluctance to fully support Soviet policies were the main causes of contention. Tensions resulted from Che's rejection of dogmatic ideological stances and his conviction that socialist revolutions in the Third World could be achieved without strong Soviet direction.

The Communists who supported the Soviet Union accused Che of revolutionary adventurism and unrealistic projects, which they claimed were to blame for Cuba's economic instability and tense relations with the USSR. This conflict is a reflection of larger ideological differences within the revolutionary government of Cuba as well as the difficulties faced by those with different perspectives on the course of the socialist revolution.

Even though Che had important positions in the Cuban government, he was unhappy with his bureaucratic duties and wished he could go back to the armed revolutionary struggle. His conviction that the true revolution had only just begun, one that went beyond toppling the Batista dictatorship was the basis for this desire. Che emphasised the necessity of restoring order from chaos and envisioned a new life for all those involved. His enthusiasm for revolutionary ideas led him to contemplate resigning from his ministerial duties in order to focus on anti-imperialist activities in Latin America and abroad. He saw the end of the revolutionary war against Batista as the start of a larger revolution. This demonstrates Che's unwavering dedication to his revolutionary beliefs and his willingness to take the necessary risks in order to follow them through.

Che Guevara's impact and lasting influence even though it doesn't directly offer a conclusion on his legacy. It becomes clear that Che Guevara was a multifaceted, iconic person who personified the real revolutionary spirit. His impact on foreign policy, his crucial role in the Cuban Revolution, and his support of socialist ideals are just a few of the many facets of his legacy. Internal conflicts within the Cuban government resulted from Che's unconventional beliefs and his departure from Soviet aligned Communism. The extent of his commitment is demonstrated by his resignation from his ministerial position and his admission of possible risks, such as the possibility of a violent conclusion. Beyond his official duties, Che Guevara is remembered for his status as a symbol of revolutionary zeal and anti-imperialist fervour. His legacy encourages more contemplation on the enduring influence of his beliefs and deeds on revolutionary movements throughout the world.

Conclusion

Che Guevara denounced US meddling at the UN in 1964. Disillusioned with Cuba's Soviet connections, he turned his attention to the world revolution. His covert expeditions took him first to the Congo and then Bolivia, where his guerrilla squad was eventually routed despite their early victories. Guevara was executed after being captured in 1967. His bones were interred in Bolivia before being controversially transferred to Cuba in 1997. Guevara's famous visage endures, inspiring revolutionary ideas and serving as a symbol of revolt across the world.

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