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Relevance of Cuban world order

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Abstract

The political and economic landscape of “the world, particularly in Latin America and the Caribbean, has been significantly influenced by Cuba”. The Cuban international order, which is still in force today, is made up of a special combination of concepts and principles that place a priority on social justice, equality, and national sovereignty. This article examines the formation of the Cuban international system, its guiding principles, and its impacts on the global political and economic environment. Through a review of recent literature and case studies, the study explores Cuba's role in promoting regional integration and cooperation as well as its diplomatic efforts to forge relationships with other nations. This research paper talks about how was Cuba’s situation in the past and history with USA and Russia. How things were politically and then how it was in present situation with various view points on economically, ideology impact, etc.

Keywords: Cuba, International order, regional integration, national sovereignty, equality

Introduction

The European exploration journeys of the fifteenth century are the foundation of the island of Cuba's modern history. On October 29, 1492, Christopher Columbus set foot there, thinking he had reached "Cipango" (Japan). Cuba, once "discovered" by the European powers, developed into a significant seaport in Spain's expanding colonial empire in the New World. Eventually, during this time of European expansionism, the native population of the island shared the same fate as many other native populations of the New World: aggressive proselytization, economic exploitation that resulted in slavery, and shocking death rates from epidemic diseases that their immune systems were unable to combat. As the interests of the European colonists shifted to agriculture, they brought slaves from Africa to labor the land on massive plantations where tobacco and sugar cane were grown. A protracted and difficult period of colonial occupation came next for Cuba. A nascent military uprising against Spanish soldiers stationed on the island marked the beginning of the end of colonialism in the 1850s. This occurred a little later than other independence movements in the Western Hemisphere because the "Monroe Doctrine," which opposed foreign intervention in the New World, also had the curious effect of upholding the "status quo," favoring the continuation of Spanish rule over Cuba. Jose Marti, the leader of the "Cuban Revolutionary Party", spearheaded the push for a national insurrection in 1892 after the Cuban independence movement had lasted intermittently for around 40 years without much success, including failed attempts at US annexation.

Despite the fact that the cause of the incident could not be definitively linked to Spain, the press, specifically William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer, persuaded the United States to enter the conflict against Spain on the side of the revolutionaries. “Remember the Maine, and to hell with Spain!” was the rallying cry. Thus, began that "splendid little war" the Spanish-American War which was largely sparked by American sympathy for the independence aspirations of the Cuban people. When it was over, among other things, Spain lost control of its colony in Cuba to the United States, which ruled it as a protectorate for three years. After it, Cuba gained independence in 1902. Although it claimed to be a democracy, Cuba spent the next nearly half century under the control of a series of military-backed dictatorships, which culminated in 1940 with the infamous Fulgencio Batista regime. Corruption, uneven income and opportunity distribution, and some degree of police/military tyranny characterized Cuba at this period in its history.

In July 1953, after a botched military operation against one of Batista's military installations, Fidel Castro made his first public appearance in opposition to this unsatisfactory situation. Castro was imprisoned for a brief time before being freed and going into exile. He established the 26th of July Movement while he was exiled and made plans to return to the island. He arrived on the island in 1956 with just nine of his original supporters, and together they began a well-organized guerilla campaign that successfully exploited the refuges provided by Cuba's remote Sierra Maestra mountains and thorny jungles. His troops finally succeeded in defeating the weakly motivated government forces, building on rising public support and fervor for revolution. Batista was forced to ignominiously leave the island on January 1, 1959 because he was unable to keep power without assistance from the United States. The announcement of Castro's ascent to power in Cuba was originally made publicly, both nationally and internationally. After the previous government's corruption had taken over the country, it seemed that his administration would bring democracy back. Instead, he started to steadily eliminate resistance to solidify his control. He seized both the means of production and the lands. "Moderates" were compelled to follow him or leave, and thousands of Cubans eventually departed their country, as they still do today. In 1961, Castro made his Marxist-Leninist beliefs known to the public and began his "revolutionary offensive", a drive to create an "egalitarian" society in Cuba. Privately held firms were finally nationalized as a result of his campaign against "bourgeois institutions, ideas, relationships, and privileges".

Literature review

A review of the scholarly and popular works that address Cuba's position in international politics, its foreign policy objectives, and its interactions with other countries would constitute a survey of the literature on the Cuban international order. In such a review, the following significant concerns and materials could be used.

The 2002 book "Conflicting Missions: Havana, Washington, and Africa, 1959-1976" by Piero Gleijeses covers Cuba's involvement in Africa in the 1960s and 1970s as well as its efforts to support anti-colonial movements.

A full examination of Cuban politics and history may be found in Louis A. Perez Jr.'s "Cuba: Between Reform and Revolution" third edition, which was released in 2015.

Adrian H. Hearn's 2015 book "Cuba: Religion, Social Capital, and Development" explores Cuba's contacts with Venezuela and the roles that social capital and religion play in those relationships.

The fourth edition of John M. Kirk's 2013 book "Cuba's Foreign Relations in a Post-Soviet World" examines Cuba's foreign relations after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

H. Michael Erisman and John M. Kirk's 2010 book "Cuban Foreign Policy: Caribbean Tempest" analyses Cuba's relations with other Caribbean countries.

Hal Klepak's 2005 book "Cuba's Military 1990-2005: Revolutionary Soldiers during counter-revolutionary times" analyses Cuba's military strategy and its involvement in foreign conflicts

Research Questions/Hypothesis

- What effects has the Cuban global order had on the geopolitical situation in Latin America and the Caribbean?

- What lessons may be drawn from the Cuban global system's achievements and shortcomings?
- What impact did members of civil society and grassroots movements have on the formation of the Cuban world order? How do they feel about it?

Research Objective

- What is the Cuban global order, and how did it come to be, over time?
- What sets the core values and principles of the Cuban international system apart from those of other strong countries?
- What impact have Cuba's diplomatic efforts and foreign policy decisions had on the political and economic climate throughout the world?
- How has Cuba aided in promoting interregional cooperation and integration in the Caribbean and Latin America?

Scope/Limitation of the study

The goal of the current study is to compile all the important literature on the subjecting one place in the form of annotations. Even though it is selected the project covers nearly all aspects of relevance of Cuban world order.

Research Methodology

This research project follows a qualitative mode of search. Various books, articles, research papers, columns and other available materials have been analyzed for the purpose of this research both available on the internet and in a hard copy format.

Analysis

The "Cuban world order" is the foundation for political, social, and economic life in Cuba since the country's revolution in 1959. This paradigm is characterized by a socialist style of governance, a state-run economy, and a strong emphasis on social justice and international cooperation. During the Cold War, Cuba's adherence "to the Soviet Union and" backing of communist movements overseas led to conflict with the United States and other Western countries. Since the collapse "of the Soviet Union", Cuba has had "to alter its foreign policy and" look for new allies and business partners. Cuba has recently worked to promote regional integration through "organizations like the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) and the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America (ALBA)", while maintaining close ties with other left-leaning governments in the region like Venezuela and Bolivia. Cuba's impact has been constrained, nevertheless, by its economic problems and isolation as a result of US sanctions. It is questionable if the Cuban world order is still relevant, but there is no denying that the country's political and economic structure has had a significant impact on society both within and outside of Cuba. The Cuban government has maintained access to essential social services like healthcare and education for its residents despite economic problems and an American trade embargo. Cuba's foreign policy has come to be characterized by its anti-imperialism stance and support for other nations with comparable philosophies. Cuba's external foreign policy has made supporting anti-colonial and anti-imperialist movements across the world, particularly in Latin America and Africa, a priority. Cuba has also

provided medical assistance and humanitarian aid to countries in need after natural disasters and health crises like the COVID-19 pandemic. The Cuban global order has had its critics and challenges despite its achievements, notably in the areas of political repression, a lack of political pluralism, and economic stagnation. The Cuban world order's applicability is still up for debate and discussion as a result. One can understand the significance of the Cuban world system in many different ways, depending on their interests and viewpoints. Here are some possible viewpoints:

1. **Ideological influence:** Cuba's commitment to socialism and anti-imperialism has inspired and influenced other nations and groups with like goals. For instance, Cuba's support of the revolutionary forces in Angola and other African countries led to the eradication of colonialism and apartheid on the continent. Neoliberalism in the area and American hegemony are under stress as a result of Cuba's backing for Venezuela and other left-leaning governments in Latin America. In spite of its low financial resources, Cuba has served as an example for other developing countries on how to offer universal healthcare, education, and other social services.
2. **Geographical significance:** Cuba has strategic importance in the balance of power in the globe due to its location in the Caribbean, its history of hostilities with the US, and its ties to countries like Russia and China. Cuba has contributed significantly to regional groups "like the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) and the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America (ALBA)" that promote regional solidarity and integration. Cuba's diplomatic attempts to end decades of animosity with the United States have attracted the interest and attention of other countries.
3. **Humanitarian impact:** Cuba's international cooperation has significantly improved both the rights and well-being of its own citizens as well as those of people in other countries. Despite persistent economic hardship and sanctions, Cuba has maintained high levels of social indices such as life expectancy, literacy, and access to healthcare. Tens of thousands of medical specialists, educators, and other professionals have also been sent by Cuba to aid in Haiti, Sierra Leone, Ecuador, and other countries that are dealing with famine, diseases, and natural catastrophes.

Overall, it is possible to think of the relevance of Cuba's world order as a synthesis of ideological, geopolitical, and humanitarian elements that take into account Cuba's historical legacy, present challenges, and long-term goals. Recent reports on the Cuban global system include the following: Cuba's economy is experiencing severe economic challenges, which are far worse than before the COVID-19 epidemic. There is increasing pressure on the government to address the country's economic issues, such as the lack of food and medicine and rising costs. Political unrest: In July 2021, protests erupted over the whole island nation of Cuba as thousands of people took to the streets to express their ire at the government's handling of the COVID-19 epidemic and the nation's economy. Hundreds of protesters were detained as a result of the government's strong response to the demonstrations. US trade embargo: The US has kept an economic blockade against Cuba in place since the 1960s, and in 2019 the Trump administration

tightened the restrictions. The embargo still persists, and the Cuban government has requested its removal, despite the Biden administration's declared intention to speak with Cuba. The COVID-19 epidemic has had a significant negative impact on several countries, including Cuba. The health system is already under strain, and there have been allegations of medical supply shortages, despite the government's efforts to curb the virus' spread, including the development of its own vaccine. Relationships with other countries. Historically, Cuba has been a major player in international politics, keeping close ties with countries like Russia, China, and Venezuela. The country has attempted to strengthen its ties with other nations, especially the European Union, and has been actively involved in regional issues like the Venezuelan crisis.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Cuba's foreign policy and contacts with other nations in the area continue to have a considerable impact on defining regional politics in Latin America and the Caribbean, even though the idea of a "Cuban world order" may not be a well-known word or established theory. Cuba has developed strong ties with other left-leaning governments in the area as a result of its dedication to anti-imperialism and solidarity with other countries that share similar ideological ideals. It also plays a crucial role in fostering regional integration through organizations like CELAC and ALBA. Cuba's economic issues and isolation as a result of US sanctions have still limited its influence. Consequently, depending on how it is defined and interpreted, the "Cuban world order" may be relevant, but Cuba's foreign policy continues to have a significant impact on the course of regional affairs.

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