

## **Emergence of Intelligentsia**

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In India a modern intelligentsia developed a decades before modern industries were established. The industrial bourgeoisie came into existence. Raja Ram Mohan Roy and his group constituted the first group of intelligentsia who studied western culture and imbibed its nationalist and democratic doctrines Conception and spirit. The number of Educated Indian was small in the 1st decades of the 19th century. It was only after the British government established more and more schools, Colleges, private effort of the missionary groups and enlightened Indians reign forcing their growth that a big class of educated Indians developed.

The role of intelligentsia in the history of modern India nationalism was decisive. They integrated to a great extent. The Indian people into a modern nation and organized various programme of social reform and religious reform movements in the 19th century. They were pioneer, organizers, and leaders of all political national movement. They brought ideas of nationalism and freedom to wide section of Indian people through education and propaganda work which involved great sacrifice and Sufferings. They created provincial literatures and Cultures, trying to integrate them with the spirit of nationalism and democracy. They produced great Scientists, poets, historians, sociologists, literatures, philosophers and colonist. The progressive intelligentsia which annihilated modern Western democratic Culture comprehended the complex problem of the makers of modern India.

Before 1861 and 1887, the small class had formed three organizations namely the Madras native association, the Bombay association and Indian association. The organization pressed the government to Indianise the Services on the ground that the state machinery of a country must be stated by its own nationals and not by foreigners. The demand also correspond to their national interest with the establishment of universities in the Country after 1857 the numerical strength of the educated Indians were the first to acquire national Consciousness in India. Outstanding number of Indian intelligentsia backed up by Commercial and industrial bourgeoisie founded in 1885 the first national political

organization of the Indian people, -The Indian national Congress. The language adopted by Congress was English. This intelligentsia then became its first leader. The subsequent history of the national movement in India developed mainly under the leadership of the Indian National Congress, A broad middle class basis in the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century and a still broader mass basis after 1918. The important thing to note however is that in all its phases of development of the nationalist movement was by such outstanding liberal intellectuals as G.K. Gokhale, Naoroji, S.N. Banerjee, Mehta and others who were the product of the modern western education introduced in India by British government.

In the next phase movements, was led by great leaders as B.G. Tilak, Bipin Chandra pal, A. Ghose and Lala Lajpat Rai who themselves belong to modern English knowing intelligentsia, Even the terrorist movement which grew in the Country was initiated and led by educated middle class youth, who had studied the Irish terrorist and Russian Nihilist movement. After 1918 the number of national movement and people participation in mass basis, its leaders, was provided by the intelligentsia such as Gandhiji, C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru, Patel, C. Rajagopalachari, Rajendra Prasad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subash Ch Bose and other socialist and Communist intellectuals. The various social and religious reform movements among the Indians, the Muslims and other communities were organized by members of the intelligentsia of those communities. Example - B.R. Ambedkar a member of intelligentsia led a movement of social reforms and political education among the depressed class. In fact almost all the progressive social, political and cultural movements which took place during the British rule were the work of the intelligentsia who had based the new western education and cultures. The educated middle class was the product of the new system of education inaugurated by the British government of India was composed of lawyers, doctors, technicians, professors, Journalists, State Servant clerk and others. The educated middle class steadily grew in number in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century as a result of the establishment of modern educational institutions in the country. As people became educated they could feed conscious and as a result a number of groups, teachers, lawyers, and engineers emerged to defend and organized struggle for getting redress of their grievances. These organizations were similar to trade union or Keshan Sabha which protested immediate interest of workers and peasants. The rapid growth of student's organizations particularly after 1839 all over India culminating in the formation of All-India student's organization was also notable. A social stratum consisting of people professionally engaged in mental work, primarily of a complex and creative kind, and in the development and spread of culture introduced by P.D. Baborykin in 1860's. The term intelligentsia passed from

Russian into their languages. At first the term referred to educated people in general, and today it is often used with this meaning. According to Lenin, the word intelligentsia includes in general all educated people, the member of the liberal profession, the brain workers, as the English call them as distinct from manual workers. Various groups of the intelligentsia belong to different school classes, whose interests are served interpreted and expressed in an ideological form by the intelligentsia. As the intelligentsia developed, its lack of social and political homogeneity became more pronounced. The pre-condition for the appearance of the initial forms of the intelligentsia was the separation of mental labor from physical labor in addition to the great majority of the peoples who were engaged exclusively in physical labor, a social group emerged that were freed from directly productive work directed public affairs including the administration of government, law and economic work of work in the arts and sciences. The exploiting class established for themselves a monopoly on mental labor. However, it was not absolutely monopoly. The earliest group belonging to the intelligentsia was the priestly caste, during the Middle Ages, the place of Pagan priests was taken over by the Christian Clergy. Whose elite members belonged to the class of feudal lords some of the physician, teachers, artists and other members of the intelligentsia were originally serfs or slaves or members of the lowest strata of freemen. During the middle ages the role of the intelligentsia of oppressed class was played by wandering scholars, storytellers, teachers and actors as well as by experts on the Holy Scriptures

However, even then a service, intelligentsia appeared including philosophers, physicians, alchemists, poets and artists who made a living by selling their services to the nobility. The scientific literary and artistic intelligentsia and to a lesser extent the engineering and technical intelligentsia, underwent considerable development during the Renaissance when both the intelligentsia and culture in general became marked by secular. Increasingly, the intelligentsia was drawn from the lower classes, in the period of pre-monopoly capitalism a considerable part of the intelligentsia went into the ranks of the bourgeoisie including the big bourgeoisie. The demand for the services of specialists by far exceeded the limited supply. The intelligentsia had the opportunity to obtain substantial payment from the capitalist as well as other social and economic benefits. At the same time the ranks of the intelligentsia were swelled by people from the privileged strata of society.

