

## Emergence Of The Intelligentsia As A Ruling Class In India

Among the least-chronicled aspects of post-World War II European intellectual and cultural history is the story of the Russian intelligentsia after Stalin. Vladislav Zubok turns a compelling subject into a portrait as intimate as it is provocative. Zhivago's children, the spiritual heirs of Boris Pasternak's noble doctor, were the last of their kind - an intellectual and artistic community committed to a civic, cultural, and moral mission. Distinguished historian of the Soviet period Robert V. Daniels offers a penetrating survey of the evolution of the Soviet system and its ideology. In a tightly woven series of analyses written during his career-long inquiry into the Soviet Union, Daniels explores the Soviet experience from Karl Marx to Boris Yeltsin and shows how key ideological notions were altered as Soviet history unfolded. The book exposes a long history of American misunderstanding of the Soviet Union, leading up to the "grand surprise" of its collapse in 1991. Daniels's perspective is always original, and his assessments, some worked out years ago, are strikingly prescient in the light of post-1991 archival revelations. Soviet Communism evolved and decayed over the decades, Daniels argues, through a prolonged revolutionary process, combined with the challenges of modernization and the personal struggles between ideologues and power-grabbers.

In this major new work, David Lane provides a wide-ranging re-evaluation of socialism as an ideology and a political movement. He addresses the nature of the socialist tradition and puts into perspective the 'socialist project' inaugurated by the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917. He also examines the rise of Marxist-Leninist states, arguing that Marxism-Leninism became a doctrine of development with a practical political appeal to economically backward states. The first part of the book outlines the 'World of the Comrades' characteristic of the world communist movement. Here, developments in Eastern Europe, the USSR and China are compared. The major achievements of state socialism are outlined. But so too are its deficiencies, which led to disenchantment and reform. Part II, 'Denouement', addresses the tensions of state socialism in the context of world capitalism. The internal and external sources of change leading to collapse - the rise of the intelligentsia, economic decline, ideological decay and international pressures are analysed and evaluated. The reforming strategies adopted in Eastern Europe, the USSR and China are compared and discussed. Theories of state socialism are examined, both long-term causes and precipitants of change are considered and, to explain collapse, the author emphasizes the conflict between the 'political' and 'acquisition' classes. This book, by one of the leading authorities in the field, provides a clear and comprehensive account of the achievements and deficiencies of state socialism and the reasons why it failed to establish itself as a viable alternative to capitalism. It will be essential reading for courses on industrial societies, development, socialist theory and Marxism, social stratification and social change, as well as on those focusing on post-communism.

The Muslim Intelligentsia of Indonesia

The Rise and Decline of the Anti-Stalinist Left from the 1930s to the 1980s

The Intelligentsia and the Transition from Tsarism to Communism

Mapping the Role of Intellectuals in Iranian Modern and Contemporary History

The Rise and Fall of State Socialism

## The Last Russian Intelligentsia

### A Narrative History

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This book shows that the rise of the intelligentsia occurred earlier than is normally thought, and that by 1922, rather than 1932, the underlying principles of the new Soviet government's policies towards culture had already emerged and "proto-Stalinism" was increasingly important.

For five years following the Bolshevik victory in 1917, the Russian revolution inspired a brilliant outburst of theory and criticism among Russian intellectuals struggling to comprehend their country's vast social upheaval. Much of their intense speculation focused on issues that are still hotly debated: Was this socialism? Why had the revolution happened in Russia? What did Bolshevik power mean for Russia and the Western world? This compelling study recovers these early responses to 1917 and analyzes the specific ideological context out of which they emerged. Jane Burbank explores the ideas and experiences of diverse prominent intellectuals, ranging from the monarchists on the right to the Mensheviks, Socialist revolutionaries, and Anarchists on the left. Following these thinkers through the turbulent years of civil war and rebuilding of state power, Burbank shows how revolution both revitalized their political culture and exposed the fragile basis of its existence.

### Origins of the Russian Intelligentsia

A History of the Polish Intelligentsia - Part 1, Edited by Jerzy Jedlicki

A Frame of Reference, Theses, Conjectures, Arguments, and an Historical Perspective on the Role of Intellectuals and Intelligentsia in the International Class Contest of the Modern Era

### The New York Intellectuals

Intellectuals and Intelligentsia in Puritan Massachusetts

The Ukrainian Intelligentsia and Genocide

### Dead Again

*Marc Raeff investigates the early development of the Russian intelligentsia, a unique social and political force that was instrumental in westernizing its country and fermenting the revolutionary movement.*

*This first of three parts of the History of the Polish Intelligentsia deals with the time from 1750 to 1831. It traces the formation of the intelligentsia as a social class, stresses the importance of the birth of bureaucratic institutions and analyses the results of the collapse of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in 1795.*

*Describes how Russian intellectuals strove to retain their integrity under communism, discusses how they have attempted to adapt to a new society that ignores them, and considers the situation of the youngest generation of graduates*

### Peasant Intellectuals

*1848: The Revolution of the Intellectuals*

*Between Dostoevsky's Oppositions and Tolstoy's Holism*

*The Rise of the Intelligentsia*

*Tsarist Estate Policy and the Rise of a Classless Intelligentsia*

*Intellectuals and the State in Modern China*

*The Struggle for History, Language, and Culture in the 1920s and 1930s*

*This title provides a study of the African intelligentsia in Africa and the diaspora.*

*The Future of Intellectuals and the Rise of the New Class*  
*A Frame of Reference, Theses, Conjectures, Arguments, and an Historical Perspective on the Role of Intellectuals and Intelligentsia in the International Class Contest of the Modern Era*  
*Oxford University Press, USA*  
*A History of the Polish Intelligentsia*  
*Peter Lang Pub Incorporated*

*Looks at the Trotskyism movement in the U.S., explains why many radicals fell out with Stalin, and discusses the impact on New York intellectuals of the postwar period*

*A Sociological Study of Intellectual Radicalism and Ideological Divergence*

*How Intellectuals Made History in Zimbabwe*

*Intelligentsia As A Ruling Class*

*The Drama of Russian Political History*

*Raleigh Lectures on History, 1944*

*The Rise and Fall of Communism in Russia*

*Rethinking Politics, Language, Gender and Development*

This famous essay is now republished, with a new Introduction by James Joll, at a time when its discussion of the power of nationalism in European politics seems particularly relevant. Concentrating on the revolutions in central and eastern Europe, and the relations of Germans, Poles, and Slavs, Namier explains how 1848 inaugurated a new age, not of liberalism as many revolutionaries hoped, but of a nationalism that was to destroy liberal constitutionalism. As Professor Joll demonstrates in his Introduction, the essay also reveals much about the prejudices and passion underlying the historical writing of one of Britain's most prominent historians. The modern reader will find in the range and cogency of this book not only many shafts of light on the year 1848 itself, but also fresh insights into historical forces still at work in our own time.

*Russian Intelligentsia in Search of an Identity* considers the problem of the Russian intelligentsia's self-identification in its historic-philosophical and historic-cultural aspects. The monograph traces the rise of the intelligentsia, from the 18th century to the present day, problematizing its central ideas and themes. In this historical context, it proceeds to investigate the distinctive intellectual, spiritual and biographical opposition of Dostoevsky and Tolstoy in relation to the character and fate of the Russian intelligentsia, with its patterns of thought, ideology, fundamental values and behavioral models. Special attention is given to the binary patterns of the intelligentsia's consciousness, as opposed to dialogical and holistic modes of apprehension.

This book examines the Soviet genocide in Ukraine in the 1920s and 1930s, from its Marxist – Leninist roots to its subsequent cover-up and

denial. The author analyzes the role intellectual elites—especially teachers—played in shaping, contesting, and inculcating the history of the genocide.

Toward a Reconceptualized Transformative Socialism

The Iranian Intelligentsia and Political Development, 1900-1953

At the Crossroads

The Russian Intelligentsia

A History of the Polish Intelligentsia

Intelligentsia and Revolution

The Technical Intelligentsia and the Soviet State

Traces the lives and accomplishments of Chinese intellectuals from the Boxer Rebellion to the birth of the Peoples Republic and details their responses to change and tradition

Peasant Intellectuals will dramatically alter the perspective from which anthropologists, historians, and political scientists study both cultural systems and rural politics. Based on 25 years of research that includes interviews with hundreds of people from all social levels, Steven Feierman gives us the history of the struggles to define the most basic issues of public discourse in the Shambaa-speaking region of Tanzania. Over the past 150 years ruling chiefs and dissenting peasants have debated what it is that enables some regimes to bring life rather than death, prosperity rather than hunger, justice rather than inequity. Feierman focuses on the role of peasant intellectuals -- men and women who earn their living by farming and who, at crucial historical moments, have organized political movements of the greatest long-term significance. Peasant Intellectuals also demonstrates that peasant society contains a rich body of alternative sources of political language from which future debates can be shaped. Book jacket.

"An invigorating contribution to the scholarly literature on Puritan New England--original in perspective, forceful in argument, and graceful in presentation....By reading the sources with an uncommonly keen eye for the nuances of power, Staloff sheds new light on many heretofore slighted aspects of Massachusetts history....Old hands at Puritan studies as well as newcomers to the field will profit immensely from this insightful book."--Alden T. Vaughan, ColumbiaUniversity

An Internal History of the May Fourth Movement and the Birth of the Chinese Intelligentsia

Universities and Intellectual Life under Stalin and Khrushchev

Making the Soviet Intelligentsia

The Eighteenth-century Nobility

The Making of an American Thinking Class

1865-1918

System Against Individuality

**Making the Soviet Intelligentsia explores the formation of educated elites in Russian and Ukrainian universities during the early Cold War. In the postwar period, universities emerged as training**

grounds for the military-industrial complex, showcases of Soviet cultural and economic accomplishments and valued tools in international cultural diplomacy. However, these fêted Soviet institutions also generated conflicts about the place of intellectuals and higher learning under socialism. Disruptive party initiatives in higher education - from the xenophobia and anti-Semitic campaigns of late Stalinism to the rewriting of history and the opening of the USSR to the outside world under Khrushchev - encouraged students and professors to interpret their commitments as intellectuals in the Soviet system in varied and sometimes contradictory ways. In the process, the social construct of intelligentsia took on divisive social, political and national meanings for educated society in the postwar Soviet state.

"This study focuses on that area of revolutionary socialist philosophy which is devoted to conceiving the "intellectual" and allocating (or refusing to do so) a role to the "intellectual" in the revolutionary process and state. Through an examination of the intellectual's role, the author tries to reach an understanding of the connotations and pragmatics of transformative socialism in our time." "Primarily this study is a survey and reexamination of the constructions of, and attitudes toward, intellectuals in different revolutionary socialist philosophies, with particular reference to the corresponding theories of history that are implicit therein. The actual process of reconceptualizing transformative socialism in our context, and in the light of the above reexamination, is taken up toward the end of the book in a more or less polemical fashion."--BOOK JACKET.Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved

Indispensable for understanding the rebirth of the Serbian state, Karanovich's book traces the crteation of the first native Serbian intelligentsia during the period of the Constitutionalists (1838-58).

**The Development of Intelligentsia in the Socialist Society**

**The Jewish Intelligentsia and Russian Marxism**

**The Russian Intelligentsia After Communism**

**Russian Views of Bolshevism, 1917-1922**

**Industrial Society and the Socialist State**

**The Future of Intellectuals and the Rise of the New Class  
(a Study of the New Social Leadership).**

In **Mapping the Role of Intellectuals in Iranian Modern and Contemporary History**, Jahanbegloo and contributors examine the role of Iranian intellectuals in the history of Iranian modernity. They trace the contributions of intellectuals in the construction of national identity and the Iranian democratic debate, analyzing how intellectuals balanced indebtedness to the West with the issue of national identity in Iran. Recognizing how intellectual elites became beholden to political powers, the contributors demonstrate the trend that intellectuals often opted for cultural dissent rather than ideological politics.

**"Vladimir C. Nahirny's brilliant study of major issues in Russian social and intellectual history synthesizes historical and sociological perspectives in an analysis of the nineteenth century Russian intelligentsia. He clarifies the concept of the intelligentsia itself, analyzes findings bearing on the social origins of different generations of intelligentsia, and enlarges understanding of conditions that facilitated the emergence of ideological groups among them. The Russian Intelligentsia develops a conceptually focused view of this distinct social group, arguing that the Russian intelligentsia can best be understood on the basis of orientation to ideas rather than on social or occupational position. Rather than simply providing an intellectual history or biographical sketches of major figures, Nahirny illuminates these concepts through data, creating an immersive context unlike other discussions of these groups. This book was, and will be, of interest to those interested in the problematic and contradictory social-political roles of intellectuals during this time."--Provided by publisher.**

**Obolonsky notes that Russian history and life are full of paradoxes, most of them sad. Why, he asks, have the Russians, who possess enormous natural, human, and intellectual resources and a great literary and scientific heritage, proven unable to realize their great potential? Obolonsky has undertaken the formidable task of reinterpreting Russian history from the Time of Troubles and the reign of Ivan the Terrible through the end of 2001.**

**African Intellectuals**

**The Origin of the Russian Intelligentsia**

**The Social History of the Hungarian Intelligentsia, 1825-1914**

**A Genealogy of Its Emergence in the 20th Century**

**Culture and Power in Revolutionary Russia**

**From Torment to Silence**