

Progressive literary movement

- It is the movement of those who consciously create literature for the progress of society. The conflicts within social life reflected in the mental sphere. It was declared that progressive writers should create literature that will assist the struggles against British imperialism.
- Progressive writers in Malayalam Literature emerged in the field of Malayali literary works in the 1930's. The progressive literature movement emerged in order to accomplish certain obvious social requirements.
- The *Jeeval Sahitya Prastanam* (K. Damodaran) in Kerala also acknowledged this declaration. This was the Kerala regional branch of the All India Progressive Writers Association.
- Kuttikrishna Marar's critical essays, eventually collected in 1965 as a single volume, *Kala Jeevitham Thanne*, took issue with both the socialist realists and the proponents of "art for art's sake," pointing at the unique path an Indian writer could take independent of Western prescriptions.
- In 1956, the three Malayalam-speaking regions, Malabar, Cochin, and Travancore, were united to form the state of Kerala, bringing an environment of political and linguistic unity to the culture of Malayalam-speaking people.
- Many members of the new communist cabinet were literary personalities; the critic and novelist Joseph Muntasseri himself became the minister of education and the chief minister was E.M.S. Namboothiripad, a prolific writer on history and Marxist aesthetics.

Ayyappan was arguably the first to introduce the word 'sakhakkale' (comrades) in Malayalam. It appeared in a poem titled *Ezhavodbodhanam* (1918) in which he urged the youth to reform a decadent Kerala emulating

the Russian example. The Sahodara Sangam movement stormed the bastions of reactionary beliefs and practices by heralding rationalism, egalitarianism and socialist principles. Writer P. Kesavadev, who later became the editor of Thozhilali, had taken it upon himself to talk to the working class the ideals of communism, giving them the hope of emancipation.

***Jeevatsahitya* Movement**

The *Jeevatsahitya* (literally 'living literature' or 'the literature of life') Movement launched in 1937 can be considered the first true avant-garde movement in Malayalam literature. It not only changed the modes of literary expression but tried to redefine the norms and canons of literature itself, ultimately interrogating the very institution.

Conference of the Progressive Writers'

By the time the first conference of the Progressive Writers' Association was held, almost every major writer in

Kerala had been won over by the movement.

- They included **poets like** Vallathol Narayana Menon, Changampuzha Krishna Pillai and G. Shankara Kurup
 - **fiction writers like** Vaikom Mohammed Basheer, Thakazhi Shivashankara Pillai, Karoor Neelakanta Pillai, S.K. Pottekkatt, Keshava Dev and Ponkunnam Varky,
 - **playwrights like** Thoppil Bhasi, S.L. Puram Sadanandan and K.T. Muhammed, and
 - **critics like** Joseph Mundassery and M.P. Paul, besides communist activists and
 - **fellow travellers like** K. Damodaran, Cherukad, D.M. Pottekkatt, M.S.

Devadas, writers of various persuasions together
Kedamangalam in the movement, gave way to
Pappukutty, M.P. sectarian views of commitment to the
Bhattathirippad party line.

(Premji) and others. In brief, the association of
These writers used progressive writers was conceived to
different idioms even carry out certain historical social
while sharing similar necessities and to accomplish renewed
concerns. responsibilities of changing cultural

aspects.

Vaikom Muhammad Basheer,

Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai, Kesava
Dev, S. K. Pottekkat, Lalithambika
Antharjanam, Uroob and Cherukad are
prominent novelists of this generation.
The novelist who typifies the
generation of the progressive is
Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai. He started
out as a leftist and matured into a true
Kerala original.

Poets like Vyloppilly Sreedhara
Menon and Idassery Govindan Nair,
playwrights like N. Krishna Pillai and
C.J. Thomas and fiction writers like
P.C. Kuttikrishnan (Uroob) who stood
mostly outside the movement, could
not but respond to the new social and
literary ferment. But by 1948, a broad
consensus-perspective that had held

Role of theatre

A theatre is an elitist art form and
while going to the theatre you will get a
wonderful opportunity to explore the
human condition and gather together. It
is the intricate part of the human
history because it is having the
capability to show the best and worst
sides of human nature.

Theatre has been an influential
factor in many people's lives allowing
their creativity to flourish, and most
importantly, enabling the development
of their self-expression. This can have
a profound impact on academics as
well. The theatre is the most crucial
one for many reasons such as

- Self discovery

- Expression
- History and education
- Performing arts
- Creativity

Performing art is about being creative and it teaches people how to express ourselves more effectively. Basically **performing arts are important** one for many reasons like forming new opinions, receiving constructive criticism, solve problems better, perseverance and discipline.