

A RENAISSANCE OF MARGARET ATWOOD'S SURFACING VIEWS ON ECOFEMINIST-SOME EXPOSITIONS

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INTRODUCTION

Literature is a way for man to express his thoughts, ideas, and beliefs. It helps man to escape from his ordinary life. Literature is a term which is used to describe spoken and written material of a language. It is a mirror through which one can see the follies of society. Literature is often classified in line with its language, national origin, time period, material and genre. Literature and History are closely entangled. Literature is also a part of history. The word 'Literature' is derived from the Latin term 'Litteratura' meaning 'Writing formed by letters'. Literature also refers to the works of creative imagination which includes Poetry, Drama, Prose, Fiction, and Non-Fiction and in some case, Journalism and Song. In what is literature? Sartre Calls it a "secondary form of action, action by disclosure" (Sartre xiv). Literature additionally represents the culture and tradition of a language or folks. Literature can also be classified according to historical periods, political influences and genres. The idea of genre, that earlier was restricted, has broadened over the centuries. A genre consists of innovative works that fall at intervals a precise central theme, and samples of the genre incorporate mystery, crime, erotica, fantasy, romance, and journey, among others.

LITERATURE AND ITS CLASSIFICATION

British literature reflects the evaluation of the western civilization. It is a fascinating literature. American literature mainly focuses on transformation to modernity. African literature deals with liberation, tradition, colonialism and nationalism. Indian literature deals with certain major things like bravery, morality, religion and human values.

While taking Canadian literature into account it chiefly deals with its landscapes, it includes humans as a part of nature; it gives importance to its Indigenous people. The major theme of Canadian literature is fear of an adversarial wilderness. Canadian literature is distinctive in its culture which is marked by its religion and politics, and it is also notable for its differences in geography and language and preoccupied with the empirical world, it is

also immersed by the uncertainty and mysteries. In Canada, people viewed the world on the biases of religion, region, gender, class, and race. Canadian literature has a phenomenal contribution to make to the general discussion of ethnicity. Because of this the literary text often has a special cultural status. Canadian literature not only reflects the issues related to ethnicity but also serves a vehicle of ethnic culture.

AN OUTLOOK ON CANADIAN LITERATURE

In Canadian literature, the relationships between human beings with the natural world are shown in diverse ways. The major theme in Canadian Literature is nature. Canada is one of the cosmopolitan and multicultural countries in the world. The nation is almost made of immigrants and surprisingly, many Canadians have an identity crisis. Indigenous people of Canada have got distinct groups and each group has its own language, literature, and culture as they are culturally diverse. There is no generic native in Canada but there are different types of literature like Mohawk literature, the Okanagan literature etc., The Primeval culture in Canada and worldwide were deeply rooted in oral tradition. Oral literature includes folklore, myths, and legends. The oral tradition played a vital role in cultural transmission from one generation to another. The wisdom and knowledge of the elders were served as a link between the young generation and the past generation by keeping the sustenance of culture intact. The oral tradition lay hold the form of prayers, songs, spiritual teaching, and stories by moulding the everyday life of the community and the individual's sense of identity. Canadian literature shows Canada's experience and its position in the world. Like the literature of other countries, Canadian literature is influenced by its socio-political contexts. A variety of genres are produced by the Canadian authors who are highly influenced both geographically and historically with the existing cultures of both British and France. Canadian literature has to stumble across a number of obstacles in its growth like other colonial literatures. By reading Canadian literature one can realize how disparate Canadian culture is marked by religion and politics and influenced by differences of distinction of language and geography. Literature in Canada develops from the social attitude held in common, as well as from historical precursor and explanation models. The work of the literary art of Canada which is written by its people will carry themes like survival and the Canadian traditional sense of identity. Most of the Canadian writings are insisting on investigating space and history, the ways how territories are inhabited, claimed, disputed and finally they have remained as the texts of human lives. Any national literature will be based on its survival on the social, emotional, cultural circumstances. Canada bounds in with numerous cultures and sub-cultures because this 'Survival' has become one of the greatest challenges and the dissemination of Canadian literature itself is dependent, complex on the conjunction of variables. In the beginning, Canadian narratives were written by the explorers and missionaries who visited the country in the 17th and 18th centuries and left awesome accounts of the countries immenseness.

The Canadian Literature is most exactly written in one or additional languages reflecting multicultural because it is that, the fruit of British seed planted in Yankee soil. The main intrigue of Canadian literature is written in English for the two main streams in the Language that is British and America. Most of the Canadian novels revolve around the theme of the Search for the selfidentity and need to justify one's own existence. The most customary hero of Canadian literature is an ordinary person who has to overcome challenges in life. Canadian novels are mostly sociologically oriented. Canadian writers produced a variety of genres. Canadian writers are

mostly influenced by both geography and history. The popular novelists of Canadian literature are Mavis Gallant, Robert Davis and Mordecai Richler. Canadian literature has taken a new form with the arrival of women novelists like Margaret Atwood, Alice Munro, Norman Levine, Susanne Moodie, Sara Jeanette Duncan, Adele Wiseman and Mazo de la Roche. Margaret Eleanor Peggy Atwood is a creator; artist, pundit, designer, instructor, and ecological lobbyist. She is renowned for her feministic ideas, thoughts and mythological themes. Atwood's works are regarded as a barometer of feminist thoughts. She is eulogized for her dexterity for portraying both personal and worldly problems of universal concerns.

LIFE SKETCH OF MARGARET ATWOOD

Margaret Atwood was born in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada to Carl Atwood and Margaret Dorothy Killam on November 18, 1939, at the Ottawa General Hospital, Canada. She graduated from the Leaside High School with an English award, a University entrance scholarship, and an award for good citizens in 1959. By achieving the Woodrow Wilson Fellowship, she became a graduate at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, she also received her master degree in arts from the same college in the year 1962. She has held on to various academic posts and she also served as a writer- in- residence at numerous Canadian and American universities. Various novels of Atwood will be written as fantasy, moreover; her writings are always higher than the conventional formulae of the genre.

PEGGY'S CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS ENGLISH LITERATURE

In her Literary works, she focuses mainly on the inner world of feelings and sensibility that was even the influence of the feminist movements has initiated more poetic or lyrical articulation of the inner tensions of women than the social documentaries which were voicing the cause of women. Atwood's novels are more lyrical than documentary and more psychological than sociological. As a notable author by the year 1972, she is portrayed as a celebrity in many popular magazines and newspapers. She achieved a great position in the year 1977 that an entire issue of The Malahat Review was dedicated to her personality, her work and her public image. Atwood is the first Women poet to address the Empire Club of Canada. She is also the first Canadian writer to be honored in a cultural exchange program that was held in the Soviet Union, which she later declined. In 1973 she was made as an officer of the order of Canada and by the year 1981, she became the chairman of the writers' union of Canada by establishing a strong political role officially.

Margaret Atwood won Canadian Governor General's award for her poetry collection The Circle Game in the year 1966. Atwood's novel The Handmaid's Tale was shortlisted for the Governor General's Award, won the 1987 Atheist. C. Clarke Award. Alias Grace, a novel published in the year 1996 won the 1996 Giller Prize. Atwood's The Blind Assassin, a novel published in the year 2000 won the 2000 Booker Prize and the Governor General's Award in the year 2000. Atwood's novels and short stories project her as a versatile and skilled writer who is capable of writing a variety of genres. Critics appreciate her fictions as they found her poetic skillfulness and her journey into prose style to be a happy combination. Though Atwood is vividly accepted as a fictional writer, she has also published poetry. Atwood's poems are short and witty like epigrams. Atwood as a writer made her debut at

the age of nineteen with *Double Persephone*. It is a self-published poetry collection which was published in the year 1961.

CONTEMPORARIAL MASTERPIECES OF PEGGY (Margaret Atwood)

Her first novel is *The Edible Women* which was published in the year 1969. She has written nearly nineteen books and she is also the author of more than twenty-five volumes of poetry. Her notable works are, *The Edible Women* (1969), *Surfacing* (1972), *Lady Oracle* (1976), *Life Before Man* (1979), *Bodily Harm* (1981), *Handmaid's Tale* (1985), *Cat's Eye* (1988), *Alias Grace* (1996), *The Blind Assassin* (2000), *Oryx and Crake* (2003). And her recently published novel is *The Testaments* (2019). Her famous poetry Collections are *Double Persephone* (1961), *The Circle Game* (1964), *The Animals in That Country* (1968), *Power Politics* (1971), *Selected Poems* (1976) and *Morning in the burned house* (1996). Atwood focuses on feminist issues and problems of sexuality, family and political identity. Though Atwood's works deal with the vision of spiritual ecstasy, murder and cruelty in emotion she is never sensational. Atwood has received more than sixty awards for her writings and more than fourteen honorary degrees. Atwood has received several commemorative doctorates from numerous universities, like Oxford, Cambridge, Leeds, Toronto, and Montreal. She has conjointly been awarded the Order of Ontario and therefore the Norwegian Order of Literary benefit and she is additionally a member of the Royal Society of Canada. The novel *Surfacing*, which is written in the year 1972, illustrates the story of an unnamed Protagonist. She went to Quebec in search of her father. She returned to Quebec after nine years. She has completely isolated herself from her parents for all these nine years. She loves a man who was already married, he is the one who has exploited her innocence and he also seduced her that resulted in her pregnancy, when he comes to know her pregnancy, he has forced her to abort the child against her wish. She could not to subsist with the agonizing actuality. She implements herself with a more acceptable reality that she is married and has a child. *Surfacing*, also comments on topical ideas about women's liberation, alienation, ecology, indigenous mythologies, and commercialism. It illustrates the inquiry of the collective colonial experiences, cultural imperialism and identity crisis. She loves a lakeside cabin, from where once her father disappeared. She willingly loses her old self and language in order to admit a new one. She has to fling away an imposed mythology to accept the reality between the self and landscape. The novel also presents the eco-feminist view with reference to the protagonist's return to the natural world. By the end of the novel, the protagonist has succeeded in her hunt. This project attempts to apply the theory of Ecofeminism in Margaret Atwood's *Surfacing*. The first chapter introduces the author, the work chosen and theory of Ecofeminism. The second chapter analyses the characters in the Ecofeminist perspective. The Third chapter summarizes both.

PROLOGUE

Schematic look of Ecofeminist views of Margaret Atwood's surfacing

Ecofeminism is an emanating body of Ecoliterature which deals as a link between the patriarchal persecution of women and the natural world. Ecofeminism is the term coined by a French writer named Francoise d'Eaubonne in her work named *Le Feminismeou la Mort*. Ecofeminist theory declares that the feminist view of ecology does not site women in the presiding position of power, but preferably calls for an equalitarian,

collaborative society in which there was no presiding group. In the presentday world, there is plenty of ecofeminism emerging with different analyses and approaches. It also includes liberal ecofeminism, cultural ecofeminism, spiritual ecofeminism, and socialist or materialistic ecofeminism. It would also be applied to social ideas which include social justice, ecofeminist art, religion, political philosophy, poetry, and contemporary feminism. Even though feminist theory provides a lens through which to discover the inequitable attitude towards women in literature, ecofeminist theory moves a step forward in associating women and their bodies with nature, which permit the patriarchy to demean both simultaneously. Sex and sexuality are not frequently explored in the circumstances of nature and literature that attempt to incorporate gender with the natural world which unrolls new methods to ponder about nature.

Ecofeminist literature also spreads out a room to inquire about the persecution of nature and women. The deposition of ecofeminism is its propensity to take part in essentialism. The ecofeminist theorists like Janis Birkeland and Karen J. Warren have noted the significance of sexuality while concerning the women and their bodies and also the human connections with nature. *Surfacing* which is a novel published in the year 1972 is one of the most important works written by one of the most eminent 21st -century writer Margaret Atwood. The novel intelligibly focuses on the Protagonist who is trying to perceive the complications of human relationships. One of the major issues today is the humiliation of land and the natural world by human beings and also its denouement of human existence. In this situation, the term Ecofeminism becomes highly pertinent. Ecofeminism is a modern way to approach nature. Ecofeminists think about women as an integral part of the web of life, and in no way out of it. The ecofeminists believe that the suppression of women over the decades is straightly connected with the environmental rope of our planet. The issues which are very indispensable to ecofeminism are subordination, power issues, and ascendancy. The term Ecofeminism is the combination of 'Ecology' and 'feminism'. Ecofeminism asserts that the oppressions against nature and women are directly or indirectly associated with the dualistic hierarchies present in the patriarchal ethos. In 1974, French Feminist Francoise d'Eaubonne coined the term Ecofeminism. Ecofeminism upgraded itself and got strengthened during the 1980s and 1990s; it grew with the support from the women who were advocating in anti-nuclear, anti-war, lesbianism and environmentalism. In a way to justify their dominance and supremacy the dominant patriarchal society sustained to broaden the gap between the binaries they are like, mind and body, male and female, human and animal, culture and nature, white and colored and also by creating binaries between the religion and science. In Ecofeminism women are considered as an inherent part of life's web. In the patriarchal society, women suffer due to double oppressions like sex, race, poverty, education and so on. From ancient times, onwards women were compared with nature and men were compared with culture. Most of the novels which are written by the most eminent Canadian female writer Margaret Atwood reflect the thinking of genders and their interactions with the natural world. An ecofeminist thought will run throughout her novels, which contends that women are the ones who were closer to the earth and they are the ones who were more conscious about their surroundings rather than man. Relationships that are shown in the novels of Atwood will mostly work within the patriarchal realm. She is one of the notable writers of Canada who can see the connection between the persecution of nature and women. Nature is an intrinsic part of Canadian Literature.

Surfacing entirely deals with the female protagonist who is daring to challenge the patriarchal control against women and nature. Atwood's novel Surfacing has been gathered a lot of attention from the Ecofeminists. The Ecocritic, William Rueckert states that there is a "demonstrable relationship between the ways in which men treat and destroy women and the ways in which Men treat and destroy nature" (Rueckert, 117). Taking the similarities like fertility between women and therefore the mother earth into thought, ecofeminists advocate that the women are additional aware and sensitive towards nature and environmental issues. This idea may stem from the assumption, which is also portrayed in Margaret Atwood's Surfacing that both women and nature are victimized by the patriarchal society.

The notion of Protagonist -Psychological Journey

The unmanned female protagonist of the novel returns to the Undeveloped Island, which is situated at the northern Quebec, in which she grew up, in search of her missing father. The female protagonist of the novel is a commercial artist and she appears to come back to the place where she born after nine years. She has co-occurred with her three friends namely, Anna, Joe, and David. The story goes around with the protagonist's attempts to search for her missing father who also serves as a pretext to search for her inner-self which is noticed through her moderate submersion into the natural world and also towards the mystical vision. The protagonist's relationship with her teacher, for whom she gave have herself fully, her attempt to abort the child which for her is a murder, all these shows the emotional state of her mind and it also resembles the artistic death. She is also victimized one among the symbols of exploited and abused one's because of the powerlessness. By the end of the novel, she realizes that nature has no identity, everyone is equal in the sight of nature, she also came to know that there is no identity crisis in nature and so she declares herself ready for motherhood and for the reintegration into the society.

The protagonist of the novel begins a psychological journey that leads her towards the world of nature. At a time when the protagonist encounters nature, she realizes the gap between her artificial construct and her natural self. In the wilderness, while searching for her missing father the protagonist came to know about the thing that is, how the wilderness is victimized by the Americans. The protagonist's developing awareness of herself as a 'victim' was parallel to this identification. Men destroy nature and also, they have women just for their fun. The relationship which exists between the men and nature is the relationship of exploitation. She realizes that she has exploited the purity of nature, which is of the sense that the independence of the species was disturbed. Atwood clearly portrays Man's misuse and Women's use of nature in Surfacing. The first sentence of the novel designates the death of the white birches

The withering of birches in surfacing is viewed as an infection coming about from innovative expansionism which Atwood likens with Americanism. The narrator's compassion towards the dead birches symbolizing nature is taken as a Canadian attribute and this is and this appears differently in relation to the two Americans who brutally slaughtered the heron. Be this as it may end up being Canadians. This provoked Atwood to state that, "If you look like them and think like them then you are them" (Atwood 165). The unnamed protagonist finds her very own impression of Catastrophe in the Quebec Scene. She communicates the profound worry for nature also, enables the

readers to comprehend the ladies' nature association. She discovers that "nothing is the same. I don't know the way anymore" (Atwood 10). All through the novel, Atwood reminds the readers that natural decimation invades the setting whether it is to control the dam or the obliteration of older trees

Angling in the lake is an analogy which recommends entanglement. Soon the protagonist understands that in her ability for detestable, she herself has been quite the same as them. The innocence of her childhood shatters her and she recollects a childhood game the stabbing of the doll which really foreshadowed her fetus removal. The novel helps the reader to remember the distinctions between normal predation and the chasing done by the man which is accomplished for the energy of executing. This adds to the distance of present-day man from the natural world. The narrator draws attention to two acts of meaningless killing: the shooting of the heron and the blasts made at the lake by Americans who came for angling. The narrator feels hurt by whatever hurts she sees done to the environment including animals and species. She is nauseated by Joe and David's recording of the fish's innards. She does not want to kill the fish herself, the second time: "I couldn't anymore, I had no right to, we don't need it, and our proper food was tin cans. We were committing this act. Violation for pleasure recreation they call it" (Atwood 153). World recreation has been ironically used here. At that point, she discharges the frogs into the lake and this, triggers off recollections identifying with the arrival of the frogs which had been packed by her brother. His resulting outrage comprises her first exercise in the male-centric society. Her child which she aborted was reviewed as a packaged frog. Her childhood drawings comprised of, "rabbits with their colored egg-houses" and all that is "normal and green" (Atwood 116). This is as opposed to her brother's drawings of War and demise and as an adult, his calling is one that including abusing the earth. In the novel, the mentality of the general public in a male centric society is reflected in the mentality towards the female body. The relationship between Anna and David is filled with imbalance and tension. David acts about as the almighty and commanding male character and he made several attempts to embarrass Anna. Like nature, the female body is additionally observed as an asset to be colonized and popularized. Anna, hurrying to the lake, bare and sand-covered helps the female protagonist to remember consumed leeches slithering to the lake. During the lake scene in which David orders Anna to the removal of her garments for the film *Random Samples*, David refers to her as, "darling...a good girl...twatface" and desires to put a picture, "in besides the dead bird"(Atwood 172-173). He was succeeded in taking her naked pictures. Anna is Portrayed in the terms of Animal and this naturalizing of women shows that in Men centric culture women are likewise observed as Sub-par compared to men as Creatures. Her first dissent against the male-centric society which structures upon the market estimation of the female body is emblematically communicated through the destroyal of the camera films. David's camera has assaulted Anna's female pictures; it has everlastingly entangled her distorted self within its luminous lens. The camera is utilized as a phallic image, speaking to the male force over the Female body. So, it acts upon Anna like a "bazooka or a strange instrument of torture" (Atwood 173). A portion of the creature exploited in the novel indicates the exploitation of women. David forces Anna to present a naked pose alongside the dead heron. She is also compared with the tree. David's joke about the split beaver (Atwood 128), and the way that the beaver is National image of Canada, combines the unfortunate casualty status of the beaver, of ladies of Canada. The narrator's first lover uses pictures of his wife and children: 'his stuffed and mounted family' makes her to abort her child. The narrator's mental self-view of an animal victim is first demonstrated when the young boys attach her to

the tree in school and neglect to discharge her. She feels that she becomes an "escape artist of sorts, an expert at undoing knots"(Atwood 88). She appears for her freedom through a regression to primitivism that involves total submersion in surroundings to the extent of living a sort of a wild animal. In her vision fundamentally, her mom transforms into a jay and her dad into a fish-like creature.

IMPACT OF ECOFEMINIST- A Bird'seye View

The ecofeminist impact is seen and understood in the novel by the Protagonists arrival to the world of nature. Before her 'Surfacing' took place, she has undergone an immense change in her perception and accordingly figures out how to grasp the world of nature. She encounters the persecution and mastery of the world which was largely dominated by men which were the reason why she lacks the strength to fight for her Survival and inactively agrees to kill the child which was there in her womb. The Unnatural Act of her abortion shows the commanding and dominating nature of her previous lover: "[The unborn child] was my husband's he imposed it on me, He measured everything he would let me eat, he was feeding it to me, and he wanted a replica of himself" (Atwood 39). Her ex-lover feels no intimate connection with the child, for him, it is, "Simple like getting a wart removed. Atwood underlines the tactic that men misuse women's bodies for his own physical requirements. They even control the procedure of labour which nature has allotted only for women. The unnamed protagonist also questions the top utilization of conceptive innovations. The new techniques, in the semblance of facilitating women, deny her capacity to detect her real bodily rhythms. Subsequently, she doesn't need her child to be taken out with a fork, "like a Pickle out of a pickle jar" (Atwood 101). The impact of the fecundity Controlling pills upon the protagonist's eye, that is, of obscuring her vision, also gets significant in this context. The novelist has made an endeavour to make the earnest connection between the injured self of the protagonist and the harmed landscape of the island close to the border country in Quebec. Her excursion to Quebec with her three companions made her see into the life of things and in the process, she escapes from every one of her companions as well as the American Canadians who indulge and enjoys in silly cold-bloodedness to birds, trees, and fish. Atwood Composes: "At the midway pond the heron was still there, hanging in the hot sunlight like something in a butcher's window, desecrated, unredeemed. It smelled worse...the death of the herons was causeless, undiluted" (Atwood 167). She understands however belatedly that no individual can support her in finding her genuine self and, along these lines, she goes to nature. Absurdly enough that is only at the time when she identifies herself with the harmed landscape, she discovers herself. She turns out to be the part of the scene preceding this; she disposes of her marriage ring, her name, and her seeming identity. In her recuperating procedure, the narrator starts to contrast herself and the dead heron. The ruthless and superfluous murder of the heron introduces a direct natural corresponding to the experience of the narrator. As indicated by Rigney, "The protagonist sees the heron as symbolic of her own psychological death" (Rigney 100). She feels the profound appall towards the murder of the bird and Contrasts it with the abuse and provocation of women. Women are associated with fertility and a man with environmental abuse serves as an analogy of the infraction of women by men: Why had they strung it up like a lynch victim, why didn't they just throw it away like a trash?

After her abortion, the protagonist comes to grow profound compassion towards the widely varied vegetation and understands that recovery through nature is the main solution for her deterioration: "Human beings

are not radically separate from the nature; that the fulfillment of our humanity is profoundly linked with learning to appreciate the nature within us and without” (Atwood 43). The force of annihilation can be accommodated uniquely with the force for creation. She slowly comes to feel that she herself has been against nature. She had attempted to subvert nature by getting the fetus aborted. So she chooses to carry a child and let the baby grow as a natural human being in almost a natural way. This time I will do it myself, the baby will slip out easily as an egg, a kitten and I’ll like it off and bite the cord, the blood returning, At the point when she interfaces her own existence with those of different creatures of nature, she can able to see the cadence of nature and its pattern of life and death. She feels that to become one with nature; she needs to shed her garments to become like the victim animals. She makes due on mushrooms, plants, and berries. She converges with the forest, plunging much even to the plants. In the wake of connecting her existence with normal things, she feels that her life has been completely changed. She evades like an animal, blood expands inside her body like cell sap but then she stays as a natural woman with She feels herself to be groundbreaking, for she is natural, human and saintly at simultaneously. She is no more a similar individual whom one saw towards the beginning of the novel. She comprehends the basic torment in the life of her parents and understands this is the just truth in her own life. Pulling back from the civilization and going to the wilderness encompassing her, the narrator literally drenches herself in the common components and converges with the non-human ‘Other’ through a transformation into a basically pre-social or regular state, hence step by step dissolving the limits among herself and non-human nature. Her relationship with nature raises her awareness of the exploitation of women. At the point when her female consciousness reaches its peak, the unnamed protagonist prepares the ground for rebel against abuse. She utilizes Joe to get her pregnant however won’t get hitched to him, perhaps as vengeance upon her ex-lover who utilized her. The force battle appears to have come to an end. She feels so certain about her own capacity and cannot to be a victim and says, “This above, all, to refuse to be a victim” (Atwood 249). She chooses to remain back in Quebec and to give birth to a ‘goldfish’ which is nurturing in her womb. She doesn’t know whether the child whom was growing in her womb is a male or female child but however, it has made up her psyche to stand up for herself by permitting the embryo to develop. With the protagonist’s assurance to bring forth the child, the author has indicated that germination will happen to suggest that both nature and women will be ensured given they guard themselves against the assault of men over them. She hushes up mindful that men’s mastery of ladies is profound and methodical. Like a real Biologist, she makes the planet her exacting home for she realizes that within the characteristic world all life is interconnected, overflowing with various selection and many-sided nature. She recollects her man, the fake husband for whom she currently feels only distress. She absolutely depends on Mother Earth. According to her Gods are questionable; it includes even Jesus Christ who is her “theoretical” (Atwood 247). She isn’t able to depend upon anybody; it incorporates even Joe. She incorporated absolute freedom now. She with tremendous happiness says, “The Lake is quiet, the trees around me, asking and giving nothing” (Surfacing.251).

EPILOGUE

Regarded as perhaps the best author of Canada, Atwood's fictional and nonfictional works have got overall approval and she has additionally got various Literary Awards. Some themes are predominant in her novels; she also does not restrict herself to certain genres. She is known as a female activist since a significant number of her works reflect Women's activist awareness. The juxtaposition of human progress and wild in Atwood's works sheds light on the damaging effect of present-day rehearses and the humanized world on the common world. Atwood insists on a cooperative connection between the human and non-human natural world. Atwood's novel *Surfacing* interfaces the mistreatment of women to the ecological debasement of our planet. The protagonist of the novel feels that men abuse both women and nature to baffle their power and also to satisfy their ego. Atwood tells that human beings can be protected only if by checking and controlling the domination which is usually done by men. She also denounces the male-centric culture and is over and again haunted by the memories of her ex-lover who made her pregnant and convinced her to abort the child. She expresses her worry about nature and feels dread of American Cultural and economic suppression. She doubts Americans because of their forceful nature, their presentation of intensity and their covetousness for devouring everything. In order to gain up knowledge into her real self, the protagonist grows close association with the environment. She will not accept suppression by men in any form and she also reject to be a victim anymore. During the procedure of self-acknowledgment, she evacuates all the fake bondages joined to her and gets one with nature. The perplexity in her mind in regard to her past turns out to be clear after her communication with nature. The protagonist's ultimate aim is to get freedom from all kinds of suppression and domination. She compares the relationship of husband and wife with the victim and victimizer. This shows that she is not ready to marry. She likewise dismisses the American way of life that is liable for consumerist culture. The association between the trauma of abuse experienced by the protagonist and the annihilation unmistakable on the island is obviously set apart in the novel. She decides to bring up her child alone with nature adoring rehearses. The women's discovery of herself, when being close to nature, makes her so strong and confident in her life and it also brings peace to her mind. Atwood tries to feature the prevailing and unnatural acts of the world that are presenting threats to nature and human presence. The novel summarizes the possibility that people need to return to common and Eco-friendly ways for a quiet and peaceful presence. The removal of innate networks, for the purpose of the unlimited needs of modern man, must be put to an end. Ecofeminist peace politics strains upon the need to esteem the viewpoints of local people for their betterment. To some people, the underlying response to Ecofeminism can be of mistrust, a dream or romantic imagination. In any case, a total comprehension of the idea and its viewpoints makes it a theory of progress, coexistence, and peace in the contemporary world. The main focus of this research is the constructive value assigned to the relationship between nature and women rather than a negative depiction of both as more vulnerable elements. An extraordinary social reevaluation of the status of women and radical change of ecological approaches are the important aspects of ecofeminism. The novel acquaints issues relating to women's liberation and Environmentalism, the novel establishes a delegate example of ecological Feminism. Even the language occasions in this novel shows the male domination and suppression of both femininity and nature. However, Atwood wants to transform the very structure of the male dominant society and to restore a hormonal

balance between Women and Men. The further scopes for the research in this novel can be dealt with the following perspectives such as, psychoanalysis, feminism and eco-centrism.

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