

Domination of Woman in the Selected Novel of Margaret Eleanor Atwood

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Abstract – Women's liberation is both a scholarly responsibility and a political development that quest for equity for lady and the end of sexism in all forms. The rule lady ought to be dealt with equivalent to man. And furthermore, it is any demonstrations or deeds, particularly sorted out, that urge women's rights to move towards correspondence with men. Marian Atwood's way of life as a Canadian writer has consistently been critical to her, and she made gigantic progress regardless of the genuine handicap exhibited by her craving to be known as a Canadian author. The Edible Woman is the principal distributed novel by Margaret Atwood. Wealthy in metaphor, deliciously comic, and glittering with understanding, the story chronicles the fantastic and dramatic sense of self deterioration of Marian McAlprin, who appears from the outset to be a consummately traditional girl, with friends, a fruitful and appealing man in her life, and a sensibly great job working for a market research company. Everything in her life appears to fly crazy with her commitment, similarly as Marian appears to be prepared to satisfy "each woman's" dream of exchanging her inconvenient job for marriage and another life at home with kids. The way of her breakdown and the frightening completion make for regularly diverting perusing. Edible Woman is the tale of a woman who starts recognizes the truth. Marian isn't deliberately a radical, nor does she consider herself strange in her expectations and desires. She fights herself so as to her internal identity. This paper manages the struggle between the job that society has forced upon her and her own meaning of self.

Keywords: Women, Culture, Domination, Marriage, Female, Feminist, Struggle, Gender, Marian, Margaret Atwood

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I. INTRODUCTION

In the present buyer society, conventional way to deal with the gender and gender personality are never again normal in the utilization and general conduct, it is consistently been one of the conspicuous factors and divisions in utilization. As a persuading account regarding self-awareness, The Edible Woman appears, how female lack of involvement and submersion in the customary spouse and mother jobs can represent a genuine danger to the very survival of oneself, and how woman and her pictures are formed, reshaped and reoriented by man and for man.

The novel centers around the personality emergency of Marian MacAlpin in the male hawkish society with customer culture that tries to render women to consumable item. She comes to understand that the man centric culture has transformed her into an edible article and she is being eaten up step by step. Beauvoir composes that a "woman's destiny is bound up with that of transient things" (567)

Margaret Eleanor Atwood is an eminent and respected Canadian female novelist who is known as a feminist

commentator and social dissident. In spite of the fact that Margaret Atwood denies to be a Feminist, she accepts that women are oppressed in Western society.

Margaret Atwood is a Canadian writer born on November 18, 1939 in Ottawa, Canada. The globally realized author has composed award winning verse, short-stories and novels, including The Circle Game (1966), The Handmaid's Tale (1985), The Blind Assassin (2000), Oryx and Crake (2003) and The Tent (2006). Atwood's way of life as a Canadian author has consistently been essential to her, and she made gigantic progress disregarding the genuine handicap displayed by her craving to be known as a Canadian writer. One of the main Canadian writers of her age, Atwood has gathered worldwide approval as an artist, novelist, short story writer, critic, and author of children's books. She has now distributed more than 30 books of section and exposition and translations of her works have showed up in more than 20 dialects. A most loved among scholastics and the general perusing open alike, Atwood has been regarded with various artistic honours and selections. She has won the Governor

General's Award twice (for the book of sonnets *The Circle Game* in 1966 and for her novel *The Handmaid's Tale* in 1986) and has been short-recorded for the esteemed Booker Prize multiple times. The last time was in 1996 for her novel *Alias Grace*.

II. THE EDIBLE WOMAN

The *Edible Woman*, as in her most popular novel *Surfacing* (1972) and in *The Handmaid's Tale* (1986), is the issue of the woman who can't acknowledge the jobs given to her by a male-dominated society. Marian isn't intentionally a revolutionary, nor does she consider herself irregular in her hopes and expectations. Her job, her method for living, and her friends are on the whole customary. She has no cognizant conviction that her encounters and her college education had arranged her for something more throughout everyday life, and she doesn't discover Peter in any capacity objectionable. On the off chance that he can be requesting, he is likewise solid, conceivably fruitful, everything which she supposes she should need. Marian is, nonetheless, unfit to make the following sensible stride in the life for which society has arranged her. Her failure to eat is the consequence of her powerlessness, truly, to stomach the kind of life her family and friends anticipate that her should live. The food imagery is additionally significant in light of the fact that it shows the separating that Marian does with her.

Atwood does not give elective conceivable outcomes. Toward the finish of the novel, there is no proposal of what Marian will do straightaway or what kind of life she may start to lead. The significant inquiry for Atwood is consistently whether her heroes can declare their uniqueness and start the way toward finding their identity. Through Marian MacAlpin's fairly wretched endeavor at turning into an independent woman, the author outlines the common feminist perspective on a male-dominated world in which woman is consigned to the job of unfortunate casualty. Albeit Marian is absolutely no prototype legend in the strictest feeling of the term, she in any case figures out how to split away from the requirements of her pedantic foundation and achieves a component of optimistic freedom.

Another significant theme in the novel is gender equality. The way Atwood shows this is through Marian's association with Peter. She goes from having an equivalent position in the relationship, to quitting any preteens of everything to him. It was shown that Peter should settle on every one of the decisions, and that Peter was the predominant one. Marian changes that toward the finish of the novel. The truly ends up independent, and develops hugely to tell everybody that women have should as much a privilege as any other individual.

The job of women as mothers is tested in the novel, "The Edible Woman". Clara is "traditional" mother as in she is hitched and remains at home with her young

children while her significant other gets down to business. She is plainly discontent with the game plan, in any case, and relies upon her better half to do the greater part of the residential work notwithstanding profiting for the family. Clara alludes to her children as "drains" and "barnacles" and ponders resoundingly how anybody can love their children before they are really individuals. Clara dropped out of college to marry Joe and feels disdain towards the loss of her character and places this unhappiness on the shoulders of her children.

An integral part of a customer society Marian is looked with a decision of being edible to her better half and stays single as an individual and attests her. Subsequently, she picks the later and hence will not be the edible woman. It is through a progression of chasing pictures, an arrangement of dream-like hallucination which flicker through the psyche of Marian. The novel displays a multi-coloured image of her life. To make the image all the more genuine, Marian is displayed as an ideal foil to her friends, where in attributable to her coming into contact with them, she adapts tremendously of women's issues.

The *Edible Woman* is a fruitful comic novel which offers continually the joy of astonishment and confusion through the mind and sheer surprise of its striking yet important pictures, through the alarming yet some way or another consistent inversions of aim and activity by its characters, and through inversions of ordinary expectations concerning how individuals should talk, feel, and carry on. It trains us in specific substances of the world we live in, giving both the satisfaction of recognition and the shock of novelty and joining them as it transforms the natural into the novel. Atwood recommends that in ordinary society, women are edible. They are gobbled up by their male partners. Marian acknowledges this and chooses that on the off chance that she should be eaten, at that point she will assume responsibility for her own life and eat herself. The target of this novel is to introduce female showdown to social expectations and demands, which is indivisibly connected with the female body. Dietary problems in Atwood's works are consequently utilized as symbols of women's bodies' reactions to social pressure.

Atwood is skeptical about social change. Nothing in her novels proposes that society is perceiving the need of women for self-acknowledgment, in spite of the fact that her novels are clear demands for such change. Simultaneously, her hero comes to an instinctive comprehension of herself and of her own needs. Marian Mac Alpin endures her preliminaries, and the novel finishes up with her statement of her own character.

III. VARIOUS ELEMENTS OF THE NOVEL

The *Edible Woman* features different thoughts of cannibalism, suppression, obligation to carry on in a decided manner and the mission to get oneself.

Bringing into light different genuine pictures in which our society needs behind and ask for change. All through the Novel we run over different experiences where we see that how a woman's character is chosen by unimportant things like how they spruce up, virginity, their pregnancy is considered as a demonstration of traitorousness and how marriage is considered as a major concern. we see that how woman is dominated by a man in a relationship and the absence of control alone life.

√ **Cannibalism**

The most overwhelming component all through the novel is cannibalism. Marian imagines that she is being devoured by her boyfriend as she expends food. At the point when sex turns into the mechanism of utilization, she feels got in a sex job trap and needs to break out of or else she would lose her identity and self-respect. Through this, Atwood delineates how Women are constantly treated as articles for somebody's pleasure.

√ **Workplace environment for women:**

Prior women were not given equivalent job openings when contrasted with men. They had a constrained degree for working. They needed to work under/beneath men; this speaks to suppression. There were contrasts in their compensation rate. Women were oppressed in the work environment. Despite their capacities to work, their insight and readiness to prosper they were never empowered. Venturing up was beside unimaginable. Women were liable to different principles.

The absolute first issue that Marian needs to face was at her work place, Seymour Surveys Company. The company has three-level framework, she couldn't work at the upper floor as just men works there neither one of the she could work at the lower floor as just spouses and old women works there. She winds up caught at the centre purpose of the office structure.

"I couldn't end up one of the men upstairs; I couldn't turn into a machine individual or one of the questionnaire-production women, as that would be a stage down. I may possibly transform into Mrs. Bogue or her aide, however to the extent I could see that would take quite a while, and I didn't know I might want it in any case."

√ **Pregnancy as a Compulsion**

From the start pregnancy is displayed as a demonstration of traitorousness to the company in light of the fact that prior there were no rights for working women. The woman needed to leave her place of employment in the event that she gets pregnant. "Mrs. Bogue grimaced marginally: she sees pregnancy as a demonstration of unfaithfulness to the company."

Besides, pregnancy is displayed as a wellspring of fulfilling one's "most profound womanliness". As per Ainsley, "Every woman ought to have in any event one infant." Though Ainsley is against marriage, she doesn't deny motherhood. To satisfy her Dream, she some way or another figures out how to lure Len and gets pregnant. However, soon she understood that it would be hard for her to raise her child alone in the man centric society. she alters her perspective, and to give the child a father she gets married as needs be. Marian needs to concur with Ainsley that "Power of woman decreases as the quantity of children grows."

√ **Marriage is a woman's destiny**

Marriage is considered as a major concern. Each woman is relied upon to get married in a particular age and have babies. Married life is considered as a perfect life for a woman. Unmarried Woman should have an infant else; the infant is considered as an ill-conceived child. As Ainsley is against marriage and chooses to have an infant, Marian" hopes this is only an impulse she could get over"

"I've never been senseless about marriage the way Ainsley is. She's against it on Principle, and life isn't by Principles yet by changes." While leading market research study, Marian meets a man for taking his interview, she is irritated by his remark "you should be at home with some big strong man to take care of you".

IV. WOMEN'S WORTH LIMITED TO THEIR APPEARANCE

'By lessening woman's value down to her appearance, we slyly reducing her role and her value as a contributor to society', composes Kate O'Connell.

The company where Marian works at expects their women staff to wear high heels. Besides, at the season of Peter and Marian's Marriage, Peter requests that Marian dress uniquely in contrast to the typical and proposes her to accomplish something with her hair, so she looks excellent. Regardless of being awkward with acquiring a change her character, she dresses herself in a red outfit and puts on cosmetics for the gathering only for Peter's advantage. This demonstrated Marian's suppression on her sentiments and wants. She attempts to change herself in the job of a perfect woman. In this scene, female space isn't a place for women to achieve their own wants, yet a space made for women to satisfy the wants of men.

V. CONCLUSION

Marian's connections are acquainted and she presents individuals with one another. Dwindle proposes and Marian acknowledges, giving over her obligation to him, however she appears to be mindful

that isn't her actual self. Section 1 is told in Marian's voice. Presently with an indifferent storyteller of the story, individuals move. Marian ends up interested with Duncan and starts to experience difficulty eating food. She additionally envisions her body parts are vanishing. She bakes a cake-woman for Peter, who will not participate in it. Ainsley educates her how to put on a false smile and a fancy red dress. Marian moves once more, winding up established again in all actuality and she watches Duncan eat the cake.

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