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Analysis and Study of Margaret Atwood's Influence on the Canadian Society

Muntadhar Jabbar Abbas*

[*]Yanka Kupala State University of Grodno specialty Literature Studies, Belarus.

Corresponding Email: [*]vip990023ip@gmail.com

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Abstract: ***Atwood is able to cast an important spotlight on the culturally formed gender roles by challenging the binary oppositions established by a patriarchal culture through these characters, such as by portraying Oryx an experienced businesswoman who utilizes her sexuality to her own advantage. In this case, pornography may be considered as the catalyst for gender oppression since it serves as sex education for guys who have not yet had first-hand sexual encounters and because it has the potential to incite sexual violence against men. Both Jimmy and Crake think of women in terms of their bodies as a result of being influenced by the excessive sexual pictures, sexually oppressed them. While Crake totally removes himself from his sexuality by viewing it as a flaw inherent to everyone, Jimmy is unable to control his. Jimmy is a βroduct of the affective system,'whereas Crake only appears to be one in order to take advantage of the system to further his own interests (Kroon). Crake develops the genetically altered Crakers as a remedy to liberate society from this weakness; he is investigating the sexual boundaries of the human being. This eliminates the conflict between desire and the act of sexual contact.***

Keywords: Canadian Literature, Cat's Eye Story and Margaret Atwood's Influence.

1. INTRODUCTION

Margaret Atwood was born in Ottawa in 1939 and grew up in Toronto and northern Ontario and Quebec. Radcliffe College awarded him a master's degree and Victoria College [1]; University of Toronto awarded him a bachelor's degree. Hailed by The Economist as an intelligent and imaginative author and authority on literary criticism, the publication found her train of thought at odds with her famous book [2]. This is a book that explains various concepts related to credit and how they relate to the idea of justice. Atwood has produced various books that some would class as science fiction and one such book, The Handmaid's Tale, was published in the UK. [3]

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2. Literature Reviews

2.1. The Influence of Margaret Atwood on society.

This research looks at how the female protagonist's feelings of dread, guilt, indignation, and restriction of uniqueness are heightened throughout the narrative [4]. Finally, they start to come across as more creative [5], more confined by themselves, and more helpful. Female characters' bodies aren't separate from their psyches, and Atwood constantly places weight on them to obstruct their awareness of their bodies [6]. In this circumstance, even the bodies' inhabitants turn into bizarre and terrible antagonists. The source of sickness in Atwood's chosen novels is the body. [7]

2.2. The Handmaid's Tale story related to today's society.

There is a protracted quiet in Atwood's The Handmaid's Tale that embraces the female characters, their memories, and their reality [8], which she tries to shatter. This story demonstrates how the government restricts the need for females to speak up and use language. In this book, the female protagonist lives in a society where women are expected to be quiet, and which mostly caters to men. It portrays a "victimized and persecuted feminine gender [9]," in reality. The main female character of The Handmaid's Tale, Offred, lives in the Republic of Gilead. Children should be brought to troubled favoured households by handmaids. [10]

2.3. Margaret Atwood's novel The Cat's Eye describes the stages of female childhood.

In the book The Cat's Eye, this investigation of the inadequacies of marriage as it is generally conceived resurfaces as a topic [11]. Atwood returns to the issue of identification in Surfacing (1972), this time examining gendered and national identity. This story is told via the decaying mind of the unnamed female protagonist, where mythology, fairy tales, and memories are all mixed together [12]. The heroine believes she is totally alone and unconnected to everyone else. She feels cut off from individuals with whom she has a close relationship on a personal level, especially her boyfriend and her closest female friend. [13]

3. DISCUSSION

Female is a biological category that describes the behavioural traits connected to female biology in various situations and eras: Gender is described as feminine, which tends to imply that sex is not naturally gendered [14]. The term "feminist" refers to a political category that contends that the conflation of biology and culture may and should be questioned. The goal of feminism is to confront problems and genuinely bring about change in modern society, not just to refer to certain groups [15]. Feminists are activists who wish to "change what happens to biological women because of the social structures of gender". Women should have autonomy over their bodies, sexuality, and the decision to reproduce to achieve gender equality. [16]

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4. CONCLUSION

Although the post-apocalyptic civilization in the book is different from our own, it serves as a stark reminder of it. Her writing has always been referred to as "feminist literature" since the release of The Edible Women in 1969, and her feminist issues are still relevant today. She is said to have drawn inspiration for her strong female characters from the strong female influences she was exposed to growing up because she was born during the beginning of World War II. Atwood's initial impression of women was of them working alongside males in traditionally masculine jobs in the war effort.

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