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WOMEN VIOLENCE DEPICTION IN DYSTOPIAN FICTION: AN ECOFEMINIST EXPLORATION OF THE PATRIARCHAL PATTERNS IN BINA SHAH'S BEFORE SHE SLEEPS

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KEYWORDS	ABSTRACT
<p>Violence, Biodiversity, Women's Rights, Totalitarian, Dystopian, Ecofeminism, Patriarchal Patterns</p>	<p>The current research explores Bina Shah's (2018) dystopian novel <i>Before She Sleeps</i>, which depicts violence against the women destroying nature's biodiversity. The worst effects on nature and women are examined using the ecofeminism framework by Vandana Shiva and Maria Mies (2014). Males use science to fulfil their goals under pretext of strengthening society. Both women & nature are cruelly disrupted by science, firming totalitarian state. Patriarchy, science, and technology all play interconnected role in shaping the world. Science, which is considered as a blessing, brutally disrupts both the normal cycles of women and of nature. Also, totalitarian regime benefits from it. The study reveals that development is a patriarchal project. Using the descriptive textual analysis method, the study's findings indicate that the scientific advancements, sexism, and innovation harm women and the environment. This study paves the way for studying the materialism from an ecofeminist perspective to provide new insights & add significant research to the literature.</p>
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INTRODUCTION

The current research casts a discerning eye upon the exploitation of both women and nature under patriarchal agendas in the modern scenario by employing the theoretical framework by [Maria and Shiva \(2014\)](#). This study reveals how women are mistreated and how their rights are restricted. The ecofeminism claims the colonization of the women. It adeptly examines the connection between the environment and women, the marginalization of women, and collapse of biodiversity. For financial gain, scientists and politicians are using women's bodies as subjects for experimentation. Since, the

technological advancements and evolution have adversely influenced both women and nature, a flourishing environment is required for women's intellectual and emotional well-being (Mortaza, 2023). The term ecofeminism was initially coined by French feminist Françoise Eaubonne in 1974. The word "eco" emerges from ecology, a field of biology that alludes to relationship between biotic and abiotic factors interacting on Earth. The ecofeminist movement emphasizes linking between environmental deterioration, human meddling and problem of gender subjugation. Ecofeminism examines intersections of gender oppression, often accent how patriarchal structures oppress both women and nature. Mir (2019) argues that patriarchal society, corporations and global capitalism are culprits behind the unsustainable development and environmental destruction that are main targets of these fights.

Today's global catastrophe is not being caused by the way our ecosystems work; rather, it is being caused by the way our ethical systems work. Glazebrook (2020) cites Simone Beauvoir, who asserts that women and nature lie on the same plane under patriarchal dominance. Ecofeminists hold the view that sexism, racism, classism, and environmental damage all emerge from men's captivating culture. Bina Shah emerges as an influential voice who gained prominence as a speaker on female empowerment in the Pakistan. Her recent feminist dystopian work, *Before She Sleeps*, has garnered much positive literary attention. After a nuclear war, Green City, the vast desert in Southwest Asia, seems to be an ideal. After a virus decimated the female population, the agency established the Perpetuation Bureau to repopulate the region. They paved the stage for complete male supremacy by dictating that a female must have four or five husbands. The rights of women are taken away, and they are transformed into "domestic scientists," whose only objective is to marry as many men and have as many children as possible. Hamid (2024) investigates concept of surveillance in Bina Shah's *Before She Sleeps* (2018). In this connection, the surveillance is a disciplinary power that functions as a method adopted by the State to convert individuals into the bodies categorized as submissive & productive.

It adopts a Foucauldian conception of power, its procedures, mechanisms, and effects in creating a panopticon society. A coercive State manipulates power by enforcing surveillance, discipline, and a normalization process on its citizens, particularly women, to gain universal power. However, the population resists the dynamics of the dominant power of surveillance to change the stereotyped images enforced on them. This research tends to give prominence to fact that women are oppressed and biodiversity is destroyed in Bina Shah's novel *Before She Sleeps*. Thus, this study uncovers the harsh realities of how scientists' and politicians' hegemony is maintained in the male-dominated society. In the name of advancing society and merely to keep their dictatorial hold on power, the authoritarian government implemented unfair laws that led to the exploitation of women and the natural world. The main problem this research highlights is exploitation of nature under the guise of modernity, development, technology, scientific innovations, and science. Men's interactions with nature and the relationship between women and natural world are focused. Additionally, finding genuine issues concealed by ornate language is important. Manipulators use these words to ensure that public is unaware of the intentions behind their schemes to build industries and make money to rule the entire world.

Research Objectives

1. To explore that how women and nature are subjugated in Bina Shah's *Before She Sleeps*.
2. To evaluate agendas of patriarchy in a modern scenario in Bina Shah's *Before She Sleeps*.

Research Questions

1. How are the women and nature subjugated in the novel Bina Shah's *Before She Sleeps*?
2. What are agendas of patriarchy in modern scenario in Bina Shah's *Before She Sleeps*?

Significance of Study

Ecofeminism has drawn attention of many literary scholars and critics of literature. This research study is significant because it offers a comprehensive view of the unfair treatment of women and the destruction of biodiversity in a male-dominated society. They misuse scientific technologies and work upon these projects to satisfy their own desires. This research has also clarified the facts underlying war, development, invention, and status by interpreting the current conditions of the characters depicted in the novel. Additionally, it is significant in academia regarding the study of materialism & ecofeminism.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Ecofeminism is an intricate phenomenon that has gained the attention of scholars across disciplines. Feminism and ecology are studied under the paradigm of ecofeminism. As an extension of feminist movement, Western academia started theorizing the phrase in late 1970s & early 1980s. According to ecofeminist theorists like the founder Vandana Shiva, capitalist patriarchal system is responsible for the exploitation of women and the environment. Puleo (2017) cites Valls-Lobet, who asserts that women are the first to experience negative consequences of environmental degradation. However, as reports from the numerous NGOs and UN international conferences indicate, they also aid in preserving nature. In accordance with Sprenak (1993), cosmic time controls the earth and womb's functions. Just as the earth's life-giving fluids flow according to the moon's rhythms, so do the tides in a woman's womb. No culture has been able to ignore these connections or the casual displays of elemental power: the female gives birth to both sexes from her body and transforms food into milk for both. Cynically, the planet produces abundant resources and intricate biosphere mechanisms that support life. Krishna (2014), asserts an interrelation between environmental constituents and gender oppression.

They are affected by same male attitudes. Patriarchal society has a significant negative influence on both the environment and women. India's sociopolitical and cultural background is examined in light of post-colonial history. Vandana Shiva's book *Staying Alive: Women's Ecology and Survival in India* is mentioned. Additionally, several perspectives are taken from the book *Ecofeminism* by Mies and Shiva (2014). Ecofeminism exposes the truth about the rise of globalization, unbanning, and development that are used to harm environment and natural resources. In this regard, the books of Sara Joseph and Anita Nair are examined. Chanda (2014) highlighted ecofeminism in her article by shedding light on writings of Indian women authors. These novels cover the entire spectrum, from early ecofeminism to urban ecofeminism. Menstruation and moon's cycles and birthing & creation, are connected, according to ecofeminists. As per study, ecofeminists like Arundhati Roy must view

ecocriticism and ecofeminism over single lens. The researcher claimed that she was the only female author who concentrated mostly on environmental degradation. [Sharnappa \(2016\)](#) explores how ecofeminism that first came forth in West, is reflected in Indian novelist Kamala Markandaya novel *Nectar in a Sieve*.

It illustrates how the Indian novel radically rethinks how ecofeminism is typically regarded in the West, bringing a new perspective to ecofeminist debate. This study looks at how particular English novel expands on ecofeminist discourse while also trying to identify ecofeminism-related elements in Indian English novels. The work *The Colour Purple* has been selected by researcher [Wu \(2019\)](#) to be discussed from an ecofeminist point of view in an essay. The scholar clarifies the oppression of black women. Researcher has employed fragmentation, over-sewing & completeness for this goal. All living beings in universe must be treated equally, as portrayed by *Colour Purple* author Alice Walker. Analyses are done on interaction between women and natural world. The researcher finds a solution and demonstrates it through persona of Cellie's husband. Women must learn to advocate for themselves for men to recognize their flaws. Emphasis is on theme of reunification & positivity. [Bhalla \(2012\)](#) has brought to light fact that environmental exploitation has catastrophic effects on people. To accomplish this, Margaret Atwood *Surfacing* is analyzed. The ecofeminists' discussions on the connections between sexism, racism, and patriarchal injustices shed light on how and why women are colonized.

The protagonist of the book, however, was helped to discover herself by nature. Nature's sustaining impact helped her grow into a powerful woman. Numerous references to animals and the tyranny of men are highlighted. Moreover, the protagonist criticizes recent technological advancements. The protagonist, however, is able to live independently by nature. Another study has shed light on the fact that exploitation of women on a sexual, physical, and mental level, as well as the aftereffects of infections, have disastrous outcomes in the form of suicide. The author has emphasized that, like viruses, misogyny spreads throughout different cities. The lives of the people who reside in a state are greatly impacted by spatial resistance. It discusses the Perpetuation Bureau's function and how it violated Green City inhabitants' rights. Because they rebelled, they are being punished ([Asif et al., 2021](#)). The main focus in the existing body of literature is the subjugation of women and land. The oppression of women in South Asia is analyzed. Nature is colonized. Patriarchy is the root cause of the manipulation of both nature and women. The culture has suppressed both of them ([Saleem & Azim, 2021](#)). The social ecofeminism is used as a framework to examine Doris Lessing's 1950 novel ([Bilal et al., 2022](#)).

The female characters in novel *Purple Hibiscus* harvest and produce agricultural goods. Moreover, it illustrates patriarchal system ([Gebreyohannes & David, 2022](#)). The other viruses may be gone, but the virus of misogyny will always be there in Pakistan, likewise in the Green City of the novel ([Chambers & Lowden, 2022](#)). [Sathiyarajan \(2023\)](#) pays particular attention to animals in study, *The Future of Climate Change and Ecofeminism in Barbara Kingsolver's Novels*. Moreover, it pays attention to individuals who contest the existence of climate change and its effects on living things. Whether it is animals or people, females are always responsible for reproduction and giving birth to new ones. This study focuses on examining how environment and nature affect women. Climate

change has the negative impact on numerous issues, including flooding, agricultural exploitation, landslides, and many others. The flights the use of behavior relates to thematic considerations. The negative effects of nature result in huge costs for people. Cutting down trees and making several other climate-related decisions are bad for the society, but they are done for financial gain. In this linking, the patriarchal society cannot comprehend the steep price that women always pay since money is not everything. [Naseem \(2023\)](#) demonstrates the distress that polyandry generates in the women. They are unable to live their lives in the manner of their choosing. They are scapegoats in the patriarchal societies.

This study incorporates the thoughts of numerous authors, including Tiwari, Goldstein, and Peter. This article provides a thorough description of Green City. Although it seems like an affluent city, it is a real nightmare for women. Thus, the study highlights impact of polyandry on women's lives as well as unpleasant truths and link amid pain and physical deformation. [Shahzad \(2023\)](#) highlights the green city as the monstrous place where technology is endangering women's lives. This paper highlights how monster culture is erasing women's individuality by using theoretical framework of monster theory. The use of technology against women is changing emotional and cognitive habits, and patriarchy is erasing sense of self. [Mortaza \(2023\)](#) makes an effort to clarify patriarchal system where women are treated like commodities in novel *Before She Sleeps*. Theme of commodification is explored in this study over lens of feminism. Findings reveal that women are portrayed as objects limited by ability for reproduction & marginalized. Another scholar highlighted how postcolonial women still experience hardship. He has used Spivak and Said's Orientalism model to validate his work. By developing several female characters, he emphasized how the women struggle and revolt ([Mehraj, 2023](#)). Researchers have found that changing the repressive patriarchal society is the best way to bring peace.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

[Kothari \(2004\)](#) argues that research adds new knowledge to the body of knowledge to advance it. Research includes a systematic approach to generalizations and theory construction. The current descriptive study focuses on the relationship and connection between nature and women in [Bina Shah's \(2018\)](#) novel *Before She Sleeps* in the context of well-known ecofeminists Vandana Shiva and Maria Mies. The research study uses textual analysis within the context of [Vandana Shiva and Maria Mies's Ecofeminism \(2014\)](#) to evaluate the ecofeminism in the chosen novel. The qualitative techniques are utilized to directly relate to the selected novel while confirming the research's main claim. The idea has been supported by using primary sources for data collection, including websites, books, and journals.

Data Collection

The method used for data collection is extensive library research, which includes acquiring and choosing primary and secondary data. Both primary and secondary sources are used as data sources in this study. The primary source of data is [Shah's \(2018\)](#) *Before She Sleeps*. This study primarily focuses on an in-depth analysis, portrayal, interpretation, and evaluation of *Before She Sleeps* by using ecofeminist literary criticism. The examples of literary works connected to the crucial facts in secondary sources include books on the literary concepts and pieces about the subject of analysis.

In this regard, qualitative research methodology improves our understanding of the social reality in which we exist.

Data Analytical Steps

According to the concept of textual analysis, the meanings of a text change with time and become evident. According to the notion the writer has in mind, he interprets it accordingly. In addition, the researcher has considered some necessary steps, such as scanning, clarifying, and integrating the novel's context and extensive reading of the related literature in order to find the necessary data, theory, and information, noting the main ideas and important details in the primary and secondary data sources; categorizing the chosen data, and encapsulating and rephrasing data from primary & secondary sources.

Conceptual Framework

Ecofeminism covers all of the various aspects. The current investigation focuses on how both women and nature are exploited. Maria Mies focuses on how nature becomes our enemy. Several scientists and politicians abuse women and the environment for financial gain. [Mies says \(2014\)](#), "Confidence in the ruling class men in politics and science is dangerous, above all because their thinking is not based on the principles of ethics. It is well-known that many scientists are prepared to do morally questionable research because it is paid for; in the USA, 60 percent of scientists do research paid for by the Pentagon" (P.144). The issues of existing global system are being reduced by new reproductive technology, not human satisfaction. In this connection, scientists now have complete control over the female reproduction process. All those mechanisms will produce future diseases. In this linking, women experience fear and a loss of body confidence. As Mies quoted [Gena Corea \(2014\)](#), "These physical invasions generate anxieties and traumas. Gena Corea describes the ups and downs of hope and despair of women at each stage of IVF treatment. The woman in these programs is made a passive object; there, IVF procedures are not only painful and traumatic but also humiliating and degrading" (P.256)

In their tests, scientists harmed children rather than working to eliminate hazardous substances. All these viewpoints must, nevertheless, be taken into consideration by women. The threat to future generations from nuclear disturbances is larger. Devastation of future generations is significantly influenced by environmental destruction. Environmental destruction is unimportant to agencies; they are primarily interested in the inquiry process for financial gain. The mother's health is critical since womb is child's environment. According to [Shiva \(2014\)](#), "The reasoning that has considered women subservient because they create life and men as superior because they destroy it is reversed by putting women and children first and putting their needs above all else. Deprivation of women, children, and environment has been the result of all previous patriarchal triumphs, which were all built on separation from life" (P.137). Shiva asserts that only those properties of a resource system that lead to profit over exploitation and extraction are considered; properties that maintain natural processes but do not lead to profit are ignored & subsequently eliminated. Pregnant women are considered raw materials used to create final product. Embryo is created via in vitro fertilization, according to specialists.

Men and technology claim to have taught women to be the best moms, replacing women's direct interaction with their fetuses. While using ultrasonography to study infants, medical professionals ignored work and expertise of mothers. Genetic engineering, considered superior, is now in charge of agriculture, seed production, and food production. The natural processes that man can currently influence. The colonization of seeds, therefore, represents the colonization of the women. Seeds are symbol of productivity and are now utilized to build wealth. Although the emergence of a new life is a natural process, it has been colonized, which has caused an ecological catastrophe. Technology, science, & capitalism are all components of patriarchy. Instead of natural ecological environment, the world's artificial habitats are utilized. According to [Shiva \(2014\)](#), the feminist viewpoint may be constrained by patriarchal categories determining power and meaning in the natural world and society. Thus, it is deeper and broader because it situates production and consumption within the regeneration framework. All of Bina Shah's female characters in the *Before She Sleeps* exhibit the patriarchal dominance of agencies. A variety of strategies and tactics are employed to increase the birth rate in females.

They have to marry four or five husbands. Their own rights were taken away. The battle has caused a virus to spread among women. Women suffered greatly in this nuclear explosion, as they did in others. According to Mies, men have injured both women and nature by not acting ethically and instead working for their personal gain or profit. The behavior of Sabine's mother, who kills herself, demonstrates how colonized women are. She has no desire to wed another man. Governments and agencies strive to create their nation while making money. Thus, nature and women are oppressed. In keeping with the so-called "civil society" Mies described, they named their city Green City. The technology is primarily interested in system of world. Girls who disagree with their regulations—no one is worried about them. They give them money but want women to follow their rules and restrictions in return. Any lady who deviates from the agencies' regulations is considered rebellious. Mies explains all details regarding how biotechnology causes traumas and fears. As Mies contends, practices used by agencies also humiliated women who had procedures like IVF that went against the nature of women. As Bina Shah explained, Nurja Salem committed suicide after being forced to marry a sixth man.

War has always damaged nature, pollution harms everything, and development is a fiction. Due to the battle, women, children, and the environment have all suffered severely. Meanwhile, men are constantly looking for methods to make money and grow. The commitments made during French Revolution are applicable worldwide. These privileges, however, seem to be reserved mainly for wealthy and privileged individuals, such as the roles played by Reuben Faro, and Joseph. Joseph's character amply illustrates the man's passion. Due to Joseph, Sabine endured great suffering. In this instance, Shah describes the thoughts of the female characters and how patriarchy has caused them agony. Wars always harm the environment. As a result, people experienced a range of illnesses, as Ilona Serfati writes in her notes. As Mies and Shiva contended, Shah depicted the various people, places, and circumstances in which patriarchy and the supremacy of technology are quite clear. Mies talks about all those details regarding the objectives of industrial capitalism. To achieve these objectives, they are developing a new reproduction industry. In context of reproductive choice, all

those processes are masterfully handled. Many American feminists support these phrases. The right to an abortion, right to bear a pregnancy or not, and the right to artificial insemination are all parts of reproductive choice.

These reproductive options are available for both healthy pregnancies and infertile couples. Only modern technology makes this combination conceivable. The surrogacy procedure destroys the organic and natural bond between parents and children. Due to this amazing technology, a child has two mothers and more than one parent. On a societal level, there are other issues, though: Who will serve as custodian? Then, this procedure will be carried out following contract law to resolve the matter. Mies emphasized that there isn't a specific technical critique. She notices that Andrews and the other members of Rutgers Working Group believe that these innovations have potential to provide women with greater reproductive choices. There is currently a surrogate mother industry. In this linking, Mies exemplifies Andrews's case convincingly; she believes that legal restrictions on surrogacy and the sale of all products involved in it, including sperm and eggs, must be lifted. There are only two things that form surrogate mothers: the conception and gestation (Mies, 2014). "I think Andrews' arguments for the sanctity of surrogacy contracts are not far from the Judge Sorkow's. She discusses the different scruples the American feminists have forwarded against surrogacy, such as equating the commercial surrogacy with baby selling and the physical as well as mental risks for the surrogate mother.

However, she does not discuss the real issue that many US feminists...., But she counters all these criticisms by stating that a signed contract based on informed consent has to be honored". (P.234-235). Law states that no one, notably mothers, is allowed to harm foetuses. One woman in California received a punishment and was imprisoned for breaking the regulations per the recommendations. It appears to be the mother's opponent of their child, symbolically speaking. All of those suggestions are offered just to build wealth. Hospitals take on the appearance of police stations with doctors as the officers. Humans are currently worth \$50,000 for a kidney and \$10,000 for a rented womb—the value of both men and women. A woman's value as a human being is lessened; as text demonstrates, she is treated like a baby machine. Moreover, state influences them while posing as improvement. Under the aegis of business, money, control, and power, human beings lose their value. Some people prefer the metropolitan lifestyle and are eager to move there. Food consumed in cities is produced in rural areas. Agriculture that is industrialized exploits this terrain. Urban residents now use this terrain for housing. The next object that contemporary men employ, according to Mies, is women's bodies. By using many examples, she spoke on the connections between women and the destruction of the environment.

A new perspective on womanhood is presented by the elite class, which holds that the powerful, independent women must be annihilated. All those things, violence, desire, longing, and fantasy—are related. All those aspects are readily explained via pornography. In this way, female body parts are exposed. Men don't give a damn about the relationships of real women. They merely satisfy their passions and desires. Besides, sole purpose of all those procedures is economic expansion. The only reason magazines, TV ads, movies promote these products is for financial gain. Another illustration of connection amid nature and women is prostitution tourism; both are exploited because of male

supremacy. Poor-class women were colonized & now work as servants for white men. On one hand, there are sexual interactions, yet even though they are underprivileged, men have total authority over women. Mies used the example of Thai women who fed, washed, powdered, and even took men to the toilet while treating them like babies. Men love having control over others. They roam across world and are easily colonized by women, who can satisfy their regressive cravings. Humankind is way it is as of lack of natural beauty. More technology means being further away from nature's beauty, which offers solace, joy, and calm for people. That yearning increases as more women and environment are destroyed.

DATA ANALYSIS

The female characters' pain, dread, and suffering are clearly depicted in the novel. The entire technological landscape is clear. According to the Green City Handbook for female residents, the government has little interest in the suffering of women and the natural world. Joseph's character demonstrates patriarchal domination of men. Some characters, like Sabine, do not want to follow guidelines set down by the agency. They decided to settle in Panah since no one could repeatedly force them to get married there. They must travel to meet with various customers. They have chaste embraces; they are not sexually involved. The story opens with a demonstration of the enslavement of women and nature. Nurya Salem killed herself because she had been told to marry another guy by the agency. Even suicides are used by Bureau for its own selfish purposes. As Sabine illustrates: "They will even use suicide to their advantage. By showing us to see woman's body in such a cruel way, the Bureau wants us to see what happens when human nature is not contained". (Pg. 12). To tackle the questions and to gain objectives, the researcher has explored how women and nature are subjugated. It highlights agendas of patriarchy in a modern scenario. Contagious virus was causing misery among women.

Even though they were also human beings, the Perpetuation Bureau commanded female citizens to remarry and have more children to advance the welfare of the nation. While there are natural processes, there are also many manmade ones. War has a destructive influence on nature. Nature also has an impact on women. An act against nature can be seen in the creation of Green City. As Sabine illustrates: "It's hard to believe that only a hundred years ago, there was nothing here but sand. Can you imagine a city pushing itself out of ground, a nation giving birth to itself? We have defeated desert and replaced it with this paean to human achievement". (Pg.13). The protagonist, Sabine describes the state of nature as being regularly seeded with bio-spores by scientists; some are currently falling on wide street and misting the car's windows whenever they require rain. This is how Mazun came to be known as "Green City". The authorities accepted the new name and made no protests. They were powerful giants with the ability to manipulate even the weather. But we had to pay dearly for it. Male supremacy sought to rule nature, but women were also oppressed in this process. Humans sought to conquer a desert-like natural area and establish a new community for their financial schemes.

People must, therefore, pay an extremely high price for that despicable deed. The temperature used to be painfully high throughout the year, and on most summer nights, going outside made you feel as though you couldn't breathe. Ilona Serfati draws attention to the brutality of society in which a

virus has wiped off entire populations. When nature is suppressed, humans eventually pay the price. During the most recent wave of virus, there have rarely been any survivors, which is horribly cruel. People are terrified; even the mention of it makes them jump. Wars inhibit nature, and as a result, humans are now forced to bear the cost. Since a generation had already been lost to war, terrorism, and disease, women were now seen as being in danger. The Perpetuation Bureau acted quickly, and before last women of Green City realized what had happened, they were being put on an unnerving pedestal to resurrect a whole nation. Contrary to what was represented, breaching new rules would result in a charge of hesitation or mutiny, a swift trial, and dismissal. The Leaders had no qualms about sacrificing a few women to make the rest of the people submit. Mies makes use of phrase "civil society." Similarly, the phrase "green city" appears in text even though it denigrates both nature and women.

The leaders make use of their fecundity for their own gain. As Sabine explains in the novel, "the fertility drugs took their toll on the women's health; women started giving birth to the triplets and quadruplets because of their high doses, and the high-risk pregnancies because of their high doses." (Pg.23). Mies claims that scientists and doctors are least concerned about the issues caused by artificial approaches, which lead people to experience psychological suffering. All the female characters suffer psychological torture. Sabine was eyewitness to her mother's suicide. She suffered from sleepless nights and insomnia because she was mentally disturbed. She experiences grief-inducing aches on the inside. She says she can sometimes smell the waves of gloomy sleeplessness leaving me. Whenever Sabine shares her the past experiences, Lin shakes her head to detect the shadows under her eyes. Rupa, who experienced sexual assault, struggles with her inner discomfort and faces hardships. Women don't have the same right to get an education as men. Girls must attend Markaz, while boys attend the universities. The patriarchal system subjugates both women and the environment. Ilona Serfati uses the same technique to explain war incident. Millions of people died in impoverished areas because of the black carbon rain, which was released into atmosphere in five megatons.

Many deaths were caused by diseases, war, and terrorism. Climate change is the product of all those technological developments. Global warming is fact. Developed countries are damaging the ozone layer. As living standards and income improve, so do car production and use. Emerging countries produce a significant quantity of the carbon emissions. The lifestyle that includes television, cars, refrigerators, and other contemporary luxuries is being embraced by developing countries. The ecology and wildlife are severely endangered by these activities, supported by all industries and political figures. As in the text, Reuben says: "The shock waves juddered eastward and westward, claiming not just lives but also millions of acres of arable land and drinkable water. The second wave destabilized the economies of all the countries in the region, shutting down major trade routes that stretched from China to Europe as if part of the world was simply amputated from existence... when the women of Green City began to die. Green City started to sink into anarchy..." (Pg.126). The entire situation highlights how important naturally occurring processes are. Men never have to try to alter entire process. There are several issues and worst-case situations to deal with if they try. The

women of Green City are currently dealing with aftereffects of various waves, each of which has had devastating effects.

War and pollution caused significant harm to the ecosystem. Money or scientific technology can never replace pure sunlight and clean air. Nature's aesthetic beauty has worth. The conflict, still, shattered beauty of these things' charm. In quest to advance humanity, nature is being destroyed. Similarly, Mies gave us the example of Kuwait, which may benefit from its oil production but cannot generate clean air or water, which causes people experiencing poverty to suffer. Science-based technologies have provided capitalism with the tools it requires. The poor, nature, and women are not concerned about them. Joseph's personality reveals a man's lust. Joseph says that everything natural, including meat, eggs, and proteins, is created in a lab using synthetic polymers, DNA, and proteins as he mesmerizes Sabine with his magnificence. This is how Joseph was able to recover from a liver transplant five years ago and carry on with his regular life. There is nothing he cannot reach in this city. Food, booze, drugs, riches, power, and pleasure. He can indulge in anything he desires. But regardless of whether woman suffers or not, it is clear that gets whatever he wants. He discusses laws & norms in front of Rupa. He nevertheless violated Sabine, indicating overwhelming masculine dominance of society.

In the Green City, where rebellious women suffer, scientists regulate nature. However, capitalism is taking pleasure in its own way in accordance with its needs. So, only the nature and women are excluded from city's 'laws' and 'development'. For no other reason than that, they discuss women and their issues & show support for them. After realizing their personal goals, they disregard everything and create a patriarchal society. The law enforcement state now governs laws of nature. In addition, they are simply pursuing global market. The so-called development involves taking away rights of society and environment to turn existing places of worship into wastelands and build new ones. They are no longer known in the region they formerly called home since private ownership of it has made them wealthy and powerful. She doesn't set up anything according to their own choice. If she departed Panah, she'd become a criminal. Even if new boundaries are established, the colonized people will never again possess those areas. National sentiments are disregarded and sacrificed to trade new assets, properties, and trademarks. Sabine explains her feelings in these words: "My head has too much noise in it. I buzz like a high-tension wire with all the words and sentences that build up during the day.

In the Panah, we pass the days by talking; my clients talk to me at night—so many words, words and words. -- I want to run out screaming with my hands pressed to my ears..... Utter silence, just for one hour- I want more than currency, clothes, and carats." (Pg.58-59). Shiva and Mies conclude that no policy addresses health-related issues. They are merely achieving their objects. The words of Ilona Sarfati convey a woman's suffering. "Sometimes it is more comforting to think of destruction than survival" (p.63). Rupa's personality makes it clear that she does not wish to reside in Panah. Like any other woman, she wished to live outside. She wanted a husband and a child. She believed her choice had been taken. Since her stepfather had bad intentions, her mother sent her to Panah. Z started going into her room at night when her mother was asleep. He would touch various parts of her body as she lay there, terrified and mute. In morning, he would present act of indifference. She

was silent when he entered her room each night since she was afraid her mother would beat her up if she confessed to doing something so egregiously wrong. Even worse, her mother didn't trust what she said. Molestation continued for some weeks. Z became more daring and started dropping by her room during the day.

He seemed on the verge of accomplishing his ultimate goal, which was to steal her virginity at night. He tried to strip her completely naked in evening. She told her mother all about it. Her mother sent her to Panah. Rupa was colonized as a result of the patriarchal male civilization. She was quite distressed because of the loss of her mother and the longing. The right to live one's own life, whatever one chooses, must be guaranteed to every woman. The green city has taken away all fundamental rights. She describes her emotions and pain to Joseph. "I haven't seen proper life in two years. It's killing me. I am suffocating. Please, please, Joseph. I promise just this once..." (Pg.67). Nowadays, stress and poverty are being exacerbated by technological advancement. When technology takes over the process of natural reproduction, there will be significant problems and crises. The official Green City manual for female residents reveals how much the government wants to control everything. As they say: "By the same token, abortions are forbidden in all South-West Asian territories. Under no circumstances will any pregnancy be terminated at any stage." (Pg.141) Bina Shah describes each character's emotions in their own voice throughout the text. The suppressed emotions are, therefore, the quite obvious.

Even though the effects of different medications on male and female bodies may differ, tests on males were done. The name "Green" had been chosen by city's leaders. The white symbol stands for a woman. However, Sabine asserts that the women of the green city are red. Red, in a symbolic sense, represents misery of women. Sabine struggles greatly and can't sleep. As Sabine says: "Diyah is the only one who knows how lethargic, bad I feel after my sleepless night". (Pg.70) Bina Shah explains problem and criticizes leaders' hypocrisy. Every character, circumstance, and line of dialogue in the plot highlights core feelings of suffering and patriarchal oppression. The regulations of Bureau are wholly based on totalitarianism. Mies and Shiva oppose technological advancement since natural processes produced by nature benefit health. Bina Shah makes alike criticism of modern advances and technologies in text. Women are impacted psychologically, physically, and mentally by all of these developments. Women now wish to escape all of these situations as a result. In fiction, Panah is a place where women are not required to have triplets and get remarried. As Ilona Sarfati says: "Nobody can trial on our ovaries and wombs, pump us full of fertility drugs, monitor our menstrual cycles & ovulation patterns." Our bodies are not incubators that will "boost numbers of women up to appropriate levels" (Pg. 64).

DISCUSSION

This research answers all the research objectives that women and nature and subjugated. Because of this new patriarchal system, men can get benefit from all of their agendas. The marginalization of nature is affecting women's health so they can get a profit and make new money in the form of hospitals, new medicines, and new products. All these agendas definitely give them the power to rule in a new way by using the words development and prosperity. As in the text, the word green city is misused. Women are colonized because they can't make decisions according to their own

choices. They have to live according to their choice of bureau; otherwise, they will be punished. As we see in such cases in the novel, female characters commit suicide. In the light of different studies, diverse researchers evaluated the reasons behind colonization of women. Krishna (2014) illustrated that both nature and women are suppressed and oppressed. Patriarchal patterns are the root cause of the subjugation of women. Similarly, Naseem (2023) explored how women's rights are restricted due to polyandry. In this connection, they are treated like animals. In Panah, the female characters' reliance on men emphasizes how repressed women are. Consequently, Sabine & Joseph's friendship brought the point home. Moreover, the Joseph exploitation exemplifies patriarchy. Men's hypocrisy is also emphasized.

He violated the terms of the contract and took advantage of Sabine. Organizations regulate the use of the female body for experiments. The manipulation of women and the natural world stems from patriarchy. Culture has repressed them both. (Saleem & Azim, 2021). A framework of the social ecofeminism is applied to analyze Doris Lessing's 1950 novel (Bilal et al., 2022). In the book Purple Hibiscus, the female characters gather crops and make farm products. Additionally, it serves as an example of the patriarchal system (Gebreyohannes & David, 2022). The green city once was a desert; now it has become a green city. It highlighted that science and technology are destroying nature. People are suffering due to the hot weather and the virus. Sand storms show the condition of the environment. But leaders are busy making the money-making plans. They are mentally and psychologically disturbed. Sprenak (1993) described connections between nature and women and found that they are naturally connected. Therefore, purpose and goals are addressed and expressed clearly. Leaders & elite class think only about their own interests. Wars, reproductive technologies, and new schemes are affecting the whole world. However, the leaders are busy with politics and money-making plans.

CONCLUSION

To conclude the discussion, this research analyzes the environmental degradation in the modern scenario and its impact on the female characters. Bina Shah put forth the inherent patriarchal logic of Pakistani society to treat women like "second-class citizens" to further her feminist rage against the prevalence of gender-based oppression. Instead of empowering women who are able to have children, the state has co-opted the reproductive crisis to employ women as birthing machines with no influence over their decision to have children. The Official Green City Handbook for the Female Citizens describes them as "foot soldiers, working hard to fulfil your role as the mothers of the new nation." Women are sent to indoctrination centres, where they will be brainwashed into accepting their procreative responsibilities at the expense of all other avenues for self-improvement. In the hands of technology, there is the clear oppression of both women and nature. The leaders employ different strategies for a variety of objectives. The women must continue to produce more children to improve society. Women are portrayed as objects by Bina Shah, who calls attention to this abuse. Thus, science approaches the natural processes using its own methods, whether such methods are advantageous or not.

There is a certain cycle in nature that mankind cannot alter. If science and technology attempt to control nature, it can result in negative consequences. The technology is incredibly significant in

today's world. Natural disasters are also plainly seen. Males tried to control all of nature's cycles to easily achieve their objectives. Things will only positively impact their natural cycles when they are treated well. The same is true for written communication, where profit and loss statement creates a miserable existence for underprivileged, women, and nature. The connections between suffering of nature & women offer us hope that everything will create a positive response when treated well—with care, kindness, respect, and freedom of choice—as opposed to a devastating reaction from nature and women. Findings of this study will be useful to ecofeminism researchers. Additionally, it will be simpler to understand how scientific patriarchy and war affect both the environment and people. War, sexism, politics, and technological advancement all contribute to the manipulation and marginalization of the natural world's beauty. Instead of simply women, it affects children, the environment, & nature.

The researchers will also benefit from looking at materialism in relation to feminist fiction. This research will make it easier for researchers to reveal truth about conflict, technology, and scientific growth. It will also show how reality may be manipulated. She was silent when he entered her room each night because she was afraid her mother would beat her up if she confessed to doing something so egregiously wrong. This study reveals that the protection of nature has brought about a positive change in the lives of women. In dystopian fiction, authors often use extreme scenarios to highlight social issues, and when it comes to ecofeminist exploration, the intersections of gender, environment, and power dynamics are particularly compelling. Novel likely highlights the interconnectedness of gender oppression and environmental degradation, suggesting that dismantling one requires challenging the other. This research has created awareness about how women are colonized and submissive. It will be helpful for scholars who want to explore these terms in the literature, so it has provided a gateway to exploring this knowledge in a textual context. This research raises voices for the women who are oppressed and suppressed, not for those narcissists who want to fulfil their own negative propaganda.

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