

The Interplay Between Imagination and Reality in Theorising Fantasy and Science Fiction: Power, Gender and Society in “The Handmaid’s Tale”

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Abstract:

Theorizing fantasy involves exploring the ways in which the imagination shapes our understanding of reality, and how fantasy can be used as a tool to critique, challenge, and transform dominant ideologies and power structures. Theorizing fantasy recognises that the relationship between imagination and reality is complex and multifaceted and that the fantasy is not simply an escape from the reality, but a way of engaging with it in a critical and transformative way.

Margaret Atwood’s “The Handmaid’s Tale” is a powerful and influential work of the speculative fiction that raises important questions about the nature of power, gender and society. In this novel, Atwood creates a dystopian world in which women have been replaced by a theocratic regime known as Gilead, in which women have been stripped of their rights and reduced to the status of the reproductive commodities. The novel’s dystopian setting allows Atwood to explore the ways in which power operates in society, and the ways in which social structures can be used to maintain and reinforce existing power relations. At the same time, the novel’s speculative elements allow Atwood to explore the possibilities of resistance and transformation and to imagine a world beyond the constraints of the present. The proposed paper explores how the novel, in its complex exploration of power, gender and society, challenges dominant ideologies and power structures.

KEYWORDS:

Fantasy, Dystopia, Power, Gender, Commodification

Introduction

Margaret Atwood's *The Handmaid's Tale* is a seminal work that bridges the gap between dystopian fiction, feminist critique, and speculative thought. In her exploration of power, gender, and societal norms, Atwood presents a stark vision of a future shaped by unchecked patriarchal control. This essay delves into how *The Handmaid's Tale* uses dystopian elements to critique gender politics and power structures, while also examining the broader relationship between imagination and reality in theorizing science fiction and fantasy.

Power, Body Politics, and Feminism in Atwood's Work

Margaret Atwood's literary career has consistently explored the dynamics of power, particularly in relation to gender and body politics. Since the publication of *The Edible Woman*, Atwood's thematic concerns have gravitated towards contemporary social and political issues. In many of her works, Atwood explores the relationship between men and women, framing it as a form of power politics.

In *The Handmaid's Tale*, this dynamic is crystalized in the totalitarian state of Gilead, where women are reduced to their reproductive capacities. As Atwood is known for dystopian narratives, Gilead becomes the ultimate expression of female captivity, where women are systematically exploited for breeding purposes. The Republic of Gilead is both a misogynistic and racist society, offering an amplified reflection of real-world gender and racial politics. Janet Larson describes this as a narrative that merges the biblical with the apocalyptic, where women are both essential and expendable within a patriarchal framework. As Larson notes: "*In the Handmaids figure an apocalyptic woman whose child-bearing role is taken from the Genesis biblical text, merging end-time prophecy with a dystopian future.*"

Environmental Crisis and Gender Oppression in Gilead

Atwood's dystopia is also shaped by environmental degradation and a declining fertility rate, factors which Gilead manipulates to justify its oppressive regime. Radioactive poisoning, pollution, severe food shortages, and mutated STDs contribute to a crisis in birth rates. In response, Gilead enforces strict control over women's reproductive rights. Handmaids, women deemed fertile, are subjected to ritualized rape in hopes of pregnancy, while infertile women are exiled to work in hazardous conditions in the colonies.

Aunt Lydia, a prominent enforcer in Gilead, exemplifies how a totalitarian regime normalizes horror. She says:

“Ordinary, said Aunt Lydia, is what you are used to. This may not be seen ordinary to you now, but after a time it will. It will become ordinary.” (The Handmaid’s Tale, 39). This statement highlights how a society can strip away autonomy, transforming natural human responses such as revulsion into passivity and acceptance.

The novel explicitly connects gender oppression to larger societal structures. The Handmaids are little more than commodities to be traded among Commanders, stripped of any individuality or pleasure: *“We are for breeding purposes: We aren’t concubines, geisha girls, courtesans... There are to be no toeholds for love.” (The Handmaid’s Tale, 136).*

Biblical Allusions and the Power of Ritual

Atwood roots much of her dystopia in biblical allusions. The story of Rachel and Leah from *Genesis*, in which a barren wife offers her servant to bear a child, serves as the basis for Gilead’s twisted reproductive ceremonies. Ewelina Feldman argues that these ceremonies structure the lives of the Handmaids, becoming a repeated ritual that institutionalizes rape and reduces women to their biological function. As Feldman notes, the ceremony exemplifies Gilead’s extreme control over women’s bodies, showcasing how ritual and ideology are intertwined to maintain patriarchal order.

Atwood’s work also engages with historical parallels. Maria Christou observes how Gilead’s totalitarian regime draws unsettling connections to Nazi Germany, particularly in its racial purity campaigns and reproductive hierarchies. This comparison remains underexplored but is significant in Atwood’s critique of both past and potential future atrocities.

Atwood’s narrative took on even more prophetic resonance after the U.S. Supreme Court’s decision to overturn *Roe v. Wade* on June 24, 2022. In the wake of this ruling, social media users began drawing parallels between contemporary American society and Atwood’s dystopian Gilead, where women are forced to carry pregnancies to term against their will. The parallels between fiction and reality became inescapable, and *The Handmaid’s Tale* was frequently cited in discussions about reproductive rights.

Atwood foresaw the erosion of women’s reproductive freedoms long before this decision, using her fictional world to spotlight the dangers of patriarchal systems and the potential for societal regression.

Speculative Fiction as a Critique of Power Structures

The Handmaid's Tale exemplifies how speculative fiction allows authors to engage critically with societal issues. In the case of Atwood's work, the dystopian framework of Gilead acts as a mirror to present-day anxieties about gender, power, and reproductive rights. As noted by Ewelina Feldman, the novel's structure—rooted in ritual and oppression—serves as a vehicle for critiquing the ways in which societal norms can be distorted to serve oppressive systems.

In Michiko Kakutani's review for the *New York Times*, he suggests that Atwood's follow-up work, *The Testaments*, transforms Gilead's narrative into something resembling a spy thriller, focusing on subversive resistance within the regime. Yet the thematic undercurrents remain: Gilead is a society obsessed with control, surveillance, and the erasure of women's autonomy. The enduring relevance of Atwood's dystopia lies in its ability to draw attention to real-world injustices.

Imagination and Reality in Science Fiction and Fantasy

The interplay between imagination and reality is central to both fantasy and science fiction. These genres often reflect or exaggerate aspects of real-world societies, offering critiques of existing power structures. In her work, Atwood uses imagination not as escapism, but as a tool for examining the human condition.

Atwood's dystopian society mirrors real-world gender politics, showing how reproductive control, surveillance, and censorship can be used to subjugate individuals. In this way, the dystopian world of Gilead becomes a cautionary tale about the potential consequences of unchecked authority. This theme is not unique to Atwood; speculative fiction as a whole frequently offers powerful critiques of contemporary societal issues. Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* and Ray Bradbury's *Fahrenheit 451* similarly use dystopian settings to explore the dangers of conformity, censorship, and authoritarianism.

Fantasy and Science Fiction as Tools for Social Commentary

Fantasy and science fiction often engage with reality by critiquing societal norms and power structures. For example, Frank Herbert's *Dune* critiques the exploitation of resources and the dangers of imperialism, while Octavia Butler's *Parable of the Sower* explores climate change and social inequality. These genres allow writers to explore alternative futures, envisioning the potential consequences of our actions in the present.

Atwood's work, particularly *The Handmaid's Tale*, demonstrates how speculative fiction can illuminate the intersections of gender, power, and societal decay. By presenting a dystopian world that exaggerates real-world issues, Atwood invites readers to reflect on the dangers of patriarchal control and the fragility of women's rights.

Conclusion

In conclusion, *The Handmaid's Tale* stands as a profound exploration of the intersection between imagination and reality. Atwood uses speculative fiction to critique patriarchal power structures, offering a chilling vision of a future where women are stripped of their autonomy. By drawing on real-world issues such as reproductive rights and environmental degradation, Atwood forces readers to confront the potential consequences of societal regression. The novel's imaginative elements serve not only to entertain but also to provoke critical reflection on the state of gender, power, and society in the contemporary world. Through *The Handmaid's Tale*, Atwood offers a powerful reminder of the importance of vigilance in the face of oppressive systems and the dangers of unchecked authority.

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