



RESEARCH PAPER

**Eve An Ecocentric: An Ecofeminist Study of the Short Story Eve's Diary
by Mark Twain**

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to explore the stances of ecofeminism in Eve's Diary. This study is important to give awareness to the masses as the nature is facing extreme hazards due to man's disrupting efforts to serve him. The data is collected by careful reading, re-reading, note taking, classifying, and reducing the text of the short story for the qualitative analysis by focusing on the themes of ecofeminism. The study is wrapped around a blended theoretical frame by taking strands of ecocentrism by Val Plumwood (2002) and Karen Joyce Warren (1987). The analysis reveals that Eve is an ecocentric woman as she maintains a strong bond with nature, its objects and with animals. It is recommended to explore females' voices in literature as they are taking steps to preserve nature and to empower themselves simultaneously, and to expose the ways through which nature and female are exploited of their rights in a male oriented society.

KEYWORDS

Anthropocentrism, Androcentrism, Eve's Diary, Eco-feminism, Ecocentrism, Mother Nature

Introduction

Ecofeminism is principally a reaction to a set of problems raised by the two vital social streams of the last tenure of twentieth century named as feminism and the environment efforts. It claims a number of mutual difficulties. *Francoise d' Eanboune*, a French Feminist coined the term "Ecofeminism" in 1974 in his most celebrated work named *Le feminism ou la mort* (The feminism or the death). Pérez (2009) states that the Rosemary Ruether was the first ever writer in literature history who bridged the feminist and ecologist movements in her work *New woman, New earth* published in 1975. Warren (1987) by defining ecofeminism has asserted that it is relatively new field of inquiry that deals with the basic issues of environment that share a common ground with the issues face by the females, and hence the issues of females are the issues of the environment. The interconnectedness of the issues faced by females and the environment (nature) is rooted in the system of oppression. This system of oppression is centered upon hierachal power that is entitled to man, and it takes shapes in the form of anthropocentrism (domination of man over nature) and androcentrism (domination of man on over woman). Woman on the other hand, shares harmony and compassion with nature by being an ecocentric.

This study is designed to uncover the ecofeminists ideology by focusing on the stances of ecocentrism, anthropocentrism and androcentrism by analyzing the comic short story Eve's Diary written by Mark Twain. It is important to reveal the ways in which the first man and woman dealt with nature. The attitude, disposition and actions of both sexes with nature, its elements and its creatures are seemed to be in contrast. There is a dire need to address against the destructive activities of men towards nature, as according to the recent report of World Health Organization, there is an imminent threat of approximately 2.5 lac additional deaths by the year 2050. This is due to the rapid climate change ever recorded, due to global

warming and various types of pollutions caused by human activities (*Climate change and health, 2021*).

Samuel Langhorne Clemens, widely celebrated with his pseudonym, Mark Twain, is a famous American writer, novelist and lecturer (Quirk, 2022). Isabella (2015) stated that Twain, in his later part of life remained a liberal feminist, and a liberal humanist. In America, he was famous as a civil rights activist and socialist. Krastins (2017) has narrated a remarkable moment of Twain's life, when he motivated the young girls to be aware of their rights and to raise their voices for themselves. His famous speech *Votes for Women* ended with his conviction that he would educate the women of his country for their suffragist rights, so that they would contribute to improve the wrecked affairs of the state. It can be observed that he was much concerned with the women's power to assert their voices in important decisions.

Mark Twain phenomenal work, *Eve's Diary*, appeared on the scene in 1906. It is pivoted around the story of two sexes Adam and Eve. The comic short story, sparked with humor and ironies, portrays the ideological underpinnings associated with males and females. The representation of a strong Eve, has urged the readers to rethink on the ideas and notions that have been inflicted on Eve in the past. As the literature history provides evidences in Milton's epic work *Paradise Lost*, where Eve has been portrayed as a woman who was a seducer and was tempted by the serpent, ultimately caused the downfall of Adam from Eden. This downfall was the cause of Original Sin of humanity (Krastins, 2017). The Eve presented by Mark is a strong, intelligent, independent, caring and following a self-made rule of suspended judgment. She has the curious disposition to experience each and every thing that appears to her, she names them with distinction by analyzing the definite qualities that the things have. This naming power shows the deep inside to Twain mind that was being stimulated by the suffragist movements that were in full swing in the days when Mark was writing this masterpiece.

Mark Twain in *Eve's Diary* has tried to present a role model -Eve, the very first lady ever born, who is not only making a vital part of the story by asserting her intelligent says in every matter, but also she is the first to Adam to make the things definite by naming them, choosing them for certain instinctual merits., in *Eve's Diary* the negation of nature by Adam has been taken on serious accounts by Eve as being an intelligent woman, she negates the oppression of herself along with the oppression of nature. Twain's conceptualization of emotional intelligence in Eve's portrayal is also giving her a stable and pivotal role that the women of nineteenth century were devoid of. She is emotionally intelligent and finds a more natural and stabilized cause for her emotions.

Literature Review

In this section, the literature based on ecofeminism and the researchers conducted previously are reviewed. A blended theoretical framework based on ecocentrism by Plumwood (2002), and Warren's (1987) anthropocentrism and androcentrism has been discussed to explore and explain *Eve's Diary* in the light of these concepts.

Ecofeminism

Brinker (2009) argues that ecofeminism focuses on the relationship of woman and environment and it gained importance in late eighteenth century by the inception of many movements that spoke for it. Phillips and Rumen (2016) assert that ecofeminism focuses on many different dimensional relationships between gender and nature with relation to environmental crises. There is a strong link between women and nature. Plumwood (1993) establishes the relation between nature and women by ascribing certain shared qualities of both by "advocating a popular green version" such as building strong connections with others, giving birth, sympathy and cooperation. So, it can be deduced that women, not only, perform services for the perseverance of nature but also serves the society and their family as well,

because of these shared qualities with nature. She states that women's role levered around two stream; "Angel in the ecosystem" and "Angel in the house."

Anthropocentrism and Androcentrism

Sujinah (2019) asserts that through ecofeminism, one can preserve the natural reservoirs by limiting human activities that are gilded in the guise of modernization but in reality these are the ultimate cause of nature's destruction. These efforts and activities were named as "Anthropocentrism". Boslaugh (2016) defined anthropocentrism in such words that "anthro" that is embedded in the term is related to all humanity but ecofeminists denote it with men. The idea that can be inferred is that in the way western white men look down upon: women, black people and colonized people (Androcentrism), in the same way they observe nature and its elements inferior to their race (Anthropocentrism). Warren (1987) has stated her ecofeminists stance in relation to the oppression that both nature and woman face in this world. Pérez (2009) has asserted Warren's (1987) point of view that ecofeminism is closely linked with anthropocentrism and androcentrism as both nature and woman are being exploited by man due to the exercise of power and domination. Mishra (2016) asserts that anthropocentrism has been prevailing in the world since ages, which had emerged in Protagoras saying as 'man is the measure of all things'. The theme also contains the core in Holy Bible, as stated in the first lesson of Old Testament-Genesis as after creating man, God exclaims, "Let them (mankind) have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that crept upon the earth (*Genesis 1:26, King James Version [KJV]*)".

Ecocentrism- A Reaction against Anthropocentrism and Androcentrism

Köse (2014) by highlighting the darker side of anthropocentrism pointed out that human beings consider other forms of life only for materialistic purposes, using them as instrument to fulfill their needs. The radical environmentalist and the coiner of the term "Deep ecology", Naess (1990) stimulated the idea of dislocating anthropocentrism into ecocentrism. Ecocentrism poses great emphasis on the existence of inanimate world. The advocates of this stance hold the view that it is totally unacceptable to bear human destructive activities towards nature, but the utilization of nature to meet the necessities in a controlled way is acceptable. To 'deep ecologists', nature and its all elements like mountains, rivers, hills, animals, trees, etc. are to be revered at any cost.

Eco-centrism emerged as a reaction against anthropocentrism; ecocentrism levered around nature negating human's superiority. The pivotal stance is that human or/and humanity is breathing due to ecosystem. The commonly shared vision of the western and American intellectuals is to place man as the central figure of life's web. Greg points out in his Eco-criticism (2004):

"Much ecocriticism has taken for granted that its task is to overcome anthropocentrism, just as feminism seeks to overcome androcentrism. The metaphysical argument for biocentrism is meant to sustain moral claims about the intrinsic value of the natural world, which will in turn affect our attitudes and behaviour towards nature" (Greg, 2004, 176).

Cochrane (1998) asserts that Ecocentrism is not grounded on the dogma of hatred for humanity but it shows contempt for 'human chauvinism' and exaggerated self-importance of humans. As Eckersley (1992) points out that the domination of man that regards women and nature as an inferior being is a close inquiry in ecofeminism because the both are treated as marginalized in the world. Eckersley (1992) also supported Warren's (1987) words by mentioning that the differentiation between humans and non-humans lays in the degree of differences rather the differences of kind, in other words the origin of all organisms is same so as the kind but the differences are of the degree to which some are more sophisticated by nature and some are less. She then advocates the continuity of nature as a 'Chain of Being' that

nature is the one chain that binds all the organisms together. Moreover, she criticizes the stereotypical 'Great Chains of being' – that can be seen as a central patriarchal notion that favors the domination of men over all other organisms of this world, be it nature, women, animals. Eckersley (1992) states but this beautiful diversity of organisms originates from nature that binds all of them in a strong nexus. Therefore, anthropocentrism, that holds a dominative role of man in the society, is a stereotypical one and must be reevaluated because the materialistic nature of man makes it a compulsion for woman and for nature to remain in a subjugated state by prioritizing themselves. She states that nature is the prior entity, and is the real institution of human nurture so it is a moral obligation for all organisms to respect it, rather using it just as a tool for their own benefit. Archumbault (1993) also supported the stance by stating that the similarity on the basis of nurturing between woman and nature makes their bond stronger. Men, on the other side, exploit both of them to maintain his supremacy.

Santoso (2022), by focusing the theoretical grounds of Shiva's (2016) ecofeminism combined with Foucault's power and dominance theory, analyzes Erin Brockovich's movie. The findings reveal that the female protagonist of the movie has taken stern steps to save and protect nature by standing against the stakeholders of power i.e. patriarchal society, agencies and government institutions. Hariyati and Tjahjono (2022) in their research on "*Maleficent*" movie have explored the stances of ecofeminism that will help the students to get an awareness of the efforts done by women to save the nature. The female protagonist of the movie, Maleficent, is shown as an independent woman that not only stands for herself, but also protects the nature from male rule. Larasati (2021) in his Doctoral Dissertation on ecofeminism has highlighted the ways that have been adopted by the male characters of the movie "*Maleficent*" to mistreat both female characters and nature. This shows the oppressive nature of male due to gender socialization. Sujinah et al. (2019) conducted a study to manifest the stances of ecofeministic representation in a collection of children's stories. The study explains that both women and nature have symbolic resemblances because they are both oppressed by manly characteristics. The analysis of the selected data revealed that women's gender is more worried about the natural environment, and has more concern for preserving nature and its balance.

Ahmad (2019) argues that in the perspective of ecofeminists, patriarchy is the main driver of women persecution just as the nature abuse. The study conducted by him has tried to explain that Woolf, Lessing and Roy have an undistinguishable quest with that of ecofeminism. The themes are dependable with those of ecofeminists; they attempt to explore the general connection between demeaning female and nature, and sponsor to build brand-new relationship between manhood and nature. Grover and Kaur (2017) conducted a research study on Anthropocentrism versus Ecocentrism: An Eco critical Analysis of the Selected Poems of Robert Frost and Elizabeth Bishop, the study explores that these poets with environmental degradation can reveal the inherent politics of anthropocentric ideology. The poems are concerned with the connection of the individuals to the land and other beings of the earth and reveal the collaboration and connection between the artificial/ money-oriented/ human and natural/ non-human world. So, the focus is on how both the poets portray, present and use the natural situation and natural world in their poems in order to represent the relationship between the anthropological and non-human world.

Cui (2017) has tried to demonstrate that there exists a link between women and nature in the novel "Lessing the Cleft" and reveals males' unawareness and domination to females and human beings' ignorance and oppression to nature is not time bound. The study concludes that only when the patriarchy no longer considers nature and women as "others" or "objects", could this world attain symmetry. Babanrao (2013) conducted a detailed study on American Novels that were the exemplification of the ecofeminism. The female characters are deeply associated with nature. They take care of the nature like a mother does of her child. Women, animals and nature are connected with each other. They are subjugated by the male-controlled American society. Jacob (2012) shares his contributions to Alice Walker's novel

"The Color Purple" for the manifestation of ecofeministic stances and shows that there are influential ideas of ecological principles and environmental fortification, using organizations that interlink ecocriticism with women's libber criticism. Quick (2004) conducted an Eco critical study of the southern novels of Cormac McCarthy and the study reflects that environmentalism focuses on "the importance of togetherness and cooperation in the plant and animal world that has been emphasized by modern ecology (Naess 170)".

Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework used in this research is based on the strands of two ecofeminist theories: Warren's (1987) *Feminism and Ecology; Making Connection* and Plumwood's (2002) *Feminism and the Mastery of Nature* to explore the stances of anthropocentrism, androcentrism and ecocentrism respectively.

Eco-feminism is basically a comeback to a set of vital issues --feminism and the environment movement—and addresses a number of shared problems, these shared problems arise in many different forms but the major among many are Anthropocentrism and Androcentrism, as according to Plumwood both are interrelated to the common grounds of oppression caused by man.

Focusing on the ecocentric traits of women, Plumwood (2002) establishes the relation between nature and women by ascribing certain shared qualities of both by claiming a wildly famous Green Movement. These qualities are building strong connections with others, giving birth, sympathy and cooperation. Therefore, it can be deduced that women, not only, perform services for the perseverance of nature but also serves the society and their family as well, because of these shared qualities with nature. She (2002) states that women's role is levered around two stream; being and acting as an Angel in the ecosystem as well as in house. To Plumwood (2002), men use their power to control nature and women. The conception of an 'angel' has some sexist connotations so; she takes a more neutral approach by saying that the oppression faced by the nature and women is closely linked with the domination of men (ibid). The later connection built up by Plumwood is linked with anthropocentrism and androcentrism.

Warren (1987) has described both terms (anthropocentrism and androcentrism) very extensively by connecting them with a system of oppression in the society that works with power relations in the groups of people. These power relations are situated on male dominancy. She (1987) further states that men exploit both nature and women by the exercise of the power. The dominancy of man over woman, androcentrism, is expressed by a male gendered biased world. There exists man supremacy and denial of women's situations by making false generalizations about women, ignoring their views and bounding them with traditional gender roles. Anthropocentrism similarly, deals with the superiority of human over nature, where all relevant, authentic, and moral values are ascribed to human. There is a constant denial of nature by ignoring the patterns, colors and complexity of it (ibid).

In the light of above reviewed literature, it can be observed that ecofeminism is gaining momentum to highlight the patriarchal oppression against women and nature. This study is designed to give a comprehensive account of not only ecocentrism but also anthropocentrism and androcentrism by analyzing the short story, Eve's Diary. The researcher, by incorporating the strands of two ecofeminist theories proposed by Warren (1987) and Plumwood (2002), wants to draw the attention of the masses that the first lady Eve is the torch bearer of equality and humanity. The focal point of interest of this research is to dig deep into each and every utterance, of the main characters Eve and Adam in Eve's Diary, to hunt for an ecocentric Eve, who is showing compassionate behavior towards nature and animals. Eve is presented as a protector of nature, who feels the pain and feelings of the objects of nature and other creatures like animals. Eve is a reactionary force against anthropocentrism and stances in the short story reveal that she is an ecocentric. This study likewise, aims to reveal an anthropocentric and

androcentric Adam who tries to make himself superior to Eve, the nature and animals and keeps distance from each and every creature. He retains discriminatory attitude and actions towards Eve and nature by will of his constructed innate supremacy. This study will be helpful to make the people aware of the damage that is being done to nature and environment, due to exercise of unaddressed and unaccounted power that has been entitled to man. There is a dire need to reevaluate the constructed ideological patterns related to both genders of the society.

Material and Methods

Research Design

As this is an exploratory research, this research paper has followed qualitative methodological approach to complete the research process. Creswell (2008) stated that qualitative research was conducted to describe the status of a phenomenon that while exist at the time of the study.

Data Collection

The method of collecting data was some ways which could be used to collect the data. The chief source of data were the text of the short story Eve's Diary. The purposive sampling of the text has been done based on the stances of ecocentrism and anthropocentrism. The secondary sources included many different research articles, journal articles research essays and different books related to chosen field.

Research Procedure

The steps in analyzing the data were:

- Identifying the text that is centered on ecofeminism.
- Analyzing the data into more specified dimension of Anthropocentrism and Ecocentrism.
- Interpreting the results of the collected data by referring different researchers.
- Describing and interpreting the data in order to answer the objective of the study.
- Concluding the results by highlighting of the fact that Eve is displayed as an eco-feminist and is presented as a role model for every woman to follow.

Results and Discussion

The analysis is centered on the mélange of ecofeminist concept of Plumwood (2002) and Warren's (1987) theoretical frame of androcentrism and anthropocentrism. The researcher has tried to clearly explain the ideologies, activities and attitudes of the two main characters of the short story, Eve's Diary, as both characters Adam and Eve are observed to have different mindset and behavior towards nature. To address first research question of the study, the text has been analyzed to focus on ecocentric disposition of Eve. After that to explore the stances of anthropocentric and androcentric disposition of Adam, the text is analyzed accordingly.

Eve as an Ecocentric

Plumwood (1993,2002) establishes the relation between nature and women by ascribing certain shared qualities of both by "advocating a popular green version" such as building strong connections with others, giving birth, sympathy and cooperation. In the short story Eve's Diary, the female lead Eve is observed as an ecocentric women. Some examples are given as below.

Inclusion for Nature

Plumwood (2002) states that ecocentrism focuses on women's sincere qualities and attributes that mean the most to nature, its elements and to animals. The ecocentric traits of Eve have been described by Adam himself in such words

*"MONDAY NOON.--If there is anything on the planet that **she is not interested in it is not in my list. There are animals ...they are all treasures, every new one is welcome** (Twain, 18)."*

Eve is very curious and active to find new creatures every day and she never gets bored of it. She is not afraid of their wildness, and without any distance and discrimination, she hails them all.

Relation and Association with Nature

*"... I made **friends with the animals... I think they are perfect gentlemen...and it hasn't been lonesome for me, ever** (Twain, 19-20)."*

The lines are taken from the day when, Adam leaves her and makes her feel unwelcomed, so she goes with the flow of her natural disposition and accompanies her with the animals and expresses her love for their sheer and pure sentiments and entitles them with 'perfect gentlemen'.

She does not feel any anonymity in the company of non-humans but in fact, it is the company that she enjoys the most.

Eve as a Mother Figure

There is a common nurturing link between women and nature as both give birth and have the sentiments of love, care and compassion. The similarity of nurturing between the both makes their bond stronger (Plumwood, 2002).

Ecocentric traits of Eve can be seen embedded in the lines below, where she shows her motherly instincts for nature and always shares the feelings of love and compassion towards them.

*"**she thought that if we could tame it and make him friendly we could stand in the river and use him for a bridge** (Twain, 19)."*

Appreciation for Nature's Elements

As Plumwood (2002) focused that ecocentrism is based on individual's appreciation for nature and its elements. The same qualities of appreciation have been observed in Eve. She discovers fire, it burnt her hand but yet she has no feelings of hatred for it like a mother who always stands by her children.

*"But to me it was not despicable; I said, "**Oh, you fire, I love you, you dainty pink creature, for you are BEAUTIFUL--and that is enough!** (Twain, 14).*

Eve's Compassionate Nature towards Nature and Animals

Eve, being an ecocentric shows her deep affection for nature, its elements and animals by creating a unique and strong spiritual connection. She displays her satisfaction and comfort in their company. She always keeps her heart open for nature and welcomes everything with love, she holds and acknowledges the superiority of nature and feels herself unable to mark the standards of nature's mighty creatures. She finds her purpose of life that is explicitly or

implicitly linked with nature and she is very happy on the revelation of this blessing. Eve shows her deep affection for nature as it helps her to be herself.

"For I do love moons, they are so pretty and so romantic. I wish we had five or six (Twain, 3)."

Valuing the Complexity of Nature

For Plumwood (2002) Ecofeminists value, respect and relish the diverse phenomena of nature, so is Eve, she is very keen to observe nature, while Adam is mocking at her behavior and considers that she is totally useless as she is making so much minute and detailed observation of all these things.

"She is all interest, eagerness, vivacity, the world is to her a charm, a wonder, a mystery, a joy...but because they have color and majesty, that is enough for her, and she loses her mind over them (Twain,17)."

Nature as a Standard of Values and Norms

To uphold nature as a first and prime source of knowledge, ethics and morals (Plumwood, 2002), Eve also depicts that she is learning the ways to live in this world by nature. As she states that all the animals know each other with very good intentions and disposition. For her:

"The birds and animals are all friendly to each other, and there are no disputes about anything... It makes me ashamed. It shows that they are brighter than I am (Twain, 20-21)."

Eckersley (1992), asserting ecocentrism, states that "No organism is an island", so this beautiful diversity of organisms originates from nature that binds all of them in a strong nexus, but anthropocentrism holds a dominative role of man in the society, makes it a compulsion for woman and for nature to remain in a subjugated state and prioritize man. This stance can be traced in the real words as well, that man has created boundaries, hierarchies, classes and status division in the world. He feels pride for the establishment of this division and this division and maintains a distance from the lower status animate objects; he does not talk to the 'other-ed' part of society. Moreover, this division attains its extreme form and goes ahead with mixed with hatred and contempt for nature and animals. But, the animals adopt an inclusive mindset and share harmony in each situation they come across because they honor nature.

Eve-Taking Steps for Perseverance of Nature

Eve is an authoritative lady, and Twain has converted our attention to focus on the independence and self-dependency of women. Women have strong inclination to work for and serve the nature (Plumwood, 2002). Eve, being the first woman on earth is taking the responsibilities to empower her own self and nature. She is giving us the stances that without any male dependency she is self-sufficient and very happy and enthusiastic to play her vital role for nature as well. The other important theme that can be derived is that when nature and environment will call us, we have to be there for its perseverance and betterment. We have to ignore those who want to make us subjugated to their wills.

"TUESDAY.--All the morning I was at work improving the estate;...(Twain, 12)."

Valuing Nature and its Elements

Eve, the first lady has not only discovered fire, the lifesaving element and that caused all progress in man's life, but also named it; making it definite to have a name and to be called by a proper name. Ecocentrists raise their voices to value nature as the male oriented society do not consider the presence of both nature and females.

"So without hesitation I named it that--fire...I don't have to reflect a moment; the right name comes out instantly" ...I thought of the name of it—SMOKE! ...I named them in an instant—FLAME... I had already discovered—FEAR (Twain, 14)."

Nature the Ultimate Guide for Eve

Eve has only one guide and that is nature, her instincts and her mind are getting cues from nature and, so, she is blooming and growing every second to make her pace synchronic with nature. She at first was judgmental but she has started to realize that the most important task in humans' life is to suspend their judgments because everything has many faces and dimensions and these are revealed by experiencing and hunting a thing from different directions. This habit and quality may help humans to always think on positive notes. To Plumwood (2002) women being near and closer to nature becomes inquisitive and they think more critically. Man as Adam, on the other side, is totally opposite to her conceptions about nature, because he is not seeking guidance from nature and is focusing on the art of materialism rather than the art of essentialism.

"Some things you CAN'T find out; ... Even trying to find out and not finding out is just as interesting as trying to find out and finding out, (Twain, 21).

Adam as an Anthropocentric Male

To Plumwood (2002) men use their power to control nature and women. The oppression faced by the nature and women is closely linked with the domination of men. Eckersley (1992) points out that the domination of man that regards women and nature as an inferior being "(this) it is an, explicitly ecofeminist project because it exposes and celebrates what has traditionally been regarded as Other--both woman and nonhuman nature".

Anthropocentrism similarly, deals with the superiority of human over nature, where all relevant, authentic, and moral values are ascribed to human. There is a constant denial of nature by ignoring the patterns, colors and complexity of it (Warren, 1987).

Anthropocentrism holds the central position of man and it focus to display the superiority of man over women and nature. The text has revealed the stances of anthropocentrism as follows.

Deconstructing Attitude towards Nature

Man utilize the natural resources only to gain maximum profit out of it and these ruthless activities lead to cause a great threat to flora and fauna. Adam is the one who is mainly interested to cause deformation of nature in varied directions. As Eve has described that he wants to satiate his hunger and for this he adopts a ruthless attitude for the fauna of nature; catching fish that make Eve restless.

"It has low tastes, and is not kind. I wonder if THAT is what it is for? Hasn't it any heart? Hasn't any compassion for those little creatures? ... (Twain, 6)."

Denial of Nature's Complexity

Warren (1987), focusing on anthropocentric attitude of man towards nature, asserts that man has no acknowledgment and appreciation for the variety and complexity of nature.

Adam shares no feelings of inclusion for the nature; he mistreated nature's creatures and chose an equivalent word of "Rubbish" for them. He always maintains distance from nature and shows his chauvinistic attitude by looking down up to every single creation of nature. He does not define them and retains a conception of commonality for every distinct feature of nature. For him this attitude is the very essence of his pride and superiority.

*"But no matter. Nothing would have come of it, for he does not care for flowers. **He called them rubbish, and cannot tell one from another, and thinks it is superior to feel like that...**(Twain, 12)."*

Irrelevancy for Nature

Men, according to Warren (1987), have no particular taste in nature if it is not useful to them.

*"I realized this, and was proud of my achievement, and was going to run and find him and tell him about it...but I reflected. ... **No--he would not care for it. He would ask what it was good for, ... (Twain,13-14).**"*

Eve being a truly inspirational ecocentric lady, always in hunt and search of something new, whenever she finds something , she feels herself elevated by the supreme connectivity of spiritual bond between herself and nature. Adam, on the other hand, always try to discourage her by asking inappropriate questions. Adam always wants to show his superiority by adopting a materialistic approach, if the things are beneficial to him so he will find it worthy to discuss and if not so there is no need to rejoice and announce on any discovery.

False Conception about Nature

Warren (1987) has argued that, men are the only one who imposes his will "on nature, to apply their control over it and control it". So, Adam is stern and heartless when it comes to animals as well.

*"When the mighty brontosaurus came striding into camp, she regarded it as an acquisition, **I considered it a calamity; ... because, even with the best intentions and without meaning any harm, it could sit down on the house and mash it...**(Twain,18)."*

He loves to adopt the assumption that if the creature is safe for them and mean no harm, yet it is a calamity as he is not going to bear any inferior being accompanying him. So, he is finding ways to justify his stance of calamity for the innocuous animal that it can deconstructs his house and shelter. On the contrary, when Eve sees the creature, she at hand decided to make it live with them by taming it with love.

Adam as an Androcentric Male

Warren (1987) states that men exploit both nature and women by the exercise of the power. The dominancy of man over woman, androcentrism, is expressed by a male gendered biased world. There exists man supremacy and denial of women's situations by making false generalizations about women, ignoring their views and bounding them with traditional gender roles.

Exclusion of Care Element

When Eve discovers new objects of nature and animals, she feels motivated and tries to shares her success with Adam, but due to his androcentric nature, he looks down on Eve, as she is more intelligent and assertive lady , who is making her pace to modernize herself and

taking steps to prove her worth. He makes her feel unwanted and unwelcomed. Man is devoid of any sentiments of care and love for nature and its objects (Warren, 1987).

"But no matter. Nothing would have come of it; for he does not care for flowers...He does not care for me... (Twain, 12)."

Traditional Gender Roles

As Eckersley (1992) has criticized the stereotypical 'Great Chains of being' – that can be seen as a central patriarchal notion that favors the domination of men over all other organisms of this world, be it nature, women, animals. Warren (1987) has asserted a similar stance that being a female in an androcentric society wants you to be submissive and act in a certain way that should move the hearts of men. Whereas, men will be very stern and rigid in his disposition. Eve, similarly, has given the stances of Adam's oppressive attitude towards her as he in some ways or the other he forces his opinions on her and tries to make her inferior as he holds an anthropocentric attitude towards nature. To him, both are less worthy than himself. He retains a misogynistic and androcentric stance for Eve.

"...how I could mend it and get back his kindness again; but he put me out in the rain, and it was my first sorrow(Twain, 9)."

Devaluing the Woman

In a male oriented society, no one is interested to know a female by her name, rather being recognized in relation to male member would be of great value to women. This is the prevailing type of women's oppression in an androcentric society (Warren, 1987). So is the disposition of Adam, when Eve tells him, her name, it is just useless and of no importance to Adam.

"No, he took no interest in my name. I tried to hide my disappointment (Twain, 11)."

Superiority of Man over Woman

Adam tries to display his man power and so called intrinsic superiority of his gender by overlooking her and treating her the way he is treating nature and animals. To show the strength and power of man as the one who will rescue woman, give superiority to male in an androcentric society (Warren, 1987).

"... it says, "Do not be downhearted, you poor friendless girl; I will be your friend (Twain, 11)."

It can be seen that Adam wants to retain his power and status over Eve as he names her, 'Poor Friendless Girl'. The mental psyche of a male can be seen that he wants to be with Eve not because he has sentiments for her and loves her but he wants to be with Eve as it will provide him the chance to showcase his power by giving a stance that she needs him because she is poor and friendless.

Results and Discussion

In the light of above analysis, Eve is shown to have portrayed ecocentric themes. As she is inclusive in her disposition towards nature, maintaining relation and association with nature. She is acting as a mother figure for nature and its elements by showing her compassionate nature towards nature and animals, and similarly taking steps for perseverance of nature. Eve is appreciating nature's elements by valuing the complexity of nature, and looking up to nature as a standard of values and norm, and consequently taking guidance from nature.

Adam, on the other hand, showing anthropocentric disposition towards nature. He is showing negative attitude towards nature, as well as, denying nature's complexity. He is depicting his irrelevancy for nature, and posing false conception about nature. On the similar grounds, androcentric themes have also been observed in Adam's attitude, actions and disposition, as he is very cold towards Eve, and emphasizing the exercise of traditional gender roles. He is devaluing Eve by imposing his superiority to Eve. The both terms (anthropocentrism and androcentrism) are connected with a system of oppression in the society that works with power relations in the groups of people. These power relations are situated on male dominancy. There exists man supremacy and denial of women's situations by making false generalizations about women, ignoring their views and bounding them with traditional gender roles. Anthropocentrism similarly, deals with the superiority of human over nature, where all relevant, authentic, and moral values are ascribed to human. There is a constant denial of nature by ignoring the patterns, colors and complexity of it.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis, the findings based on the aims of this research are discussed in this section. The first aim of the study is to analyze the text that manifests Eve as an ecocentric lady.

The analysis has presented a clear cut view of an ecocentric Eve; she retains a mother figure for all animals and natural elements, binding all the creatures together. She always finds ways to tame the wilds, and is not afraid of new creatures, even when they hurt her and always wants to be in the company of these "gentlemen". She has made efforts to preserve nature by naming its nature. She prefers nature over Adam and points the reverence of nature above all organisms of the universe because they are using their roots (nature) just as an instrument and she also focuses to mention that woman suffer in the same way as the findings show that Adam leaves Eve unwanted and unwelcomed. The other previously conducted researches on ecofeminism have revealed that females and nature have many things in common that why they share similar characteristics. As Sujinah et al. (2019) explain that both women and nature have symbolic resemblances because they are both oppressed by manly characteristics. Hariyati and Tjahjono (2022), Santoso (2022), Babanrao (2013) revealed that female characters are deeply associated with nature. They take care of the nature like a mother does of her child. They are subjugated by the male-controlled American society. Plumwood (1993, 2002) establishes the relation between nature and women by ascribing certain shared qualities of both by "advocating a popular green version" such as building strong connections with others, giving birth, sympathy and cooperation. Eckersley (1992) points that ecocentric attitude is to value and worth the qualities of nature, and respect it, whereas, anthropocentrism is to take advantage of nature resources and exploit them just for human's benefits.

This distinction and juxtaposition of the two ideas on ecofeminism leads to the second aim of the study that reveals Adam as an anthropocentric and Androcentric male in Eve's Diary. Anthropocentrism, deals with the superiority of human over nature, where all relevant, authentic, and moral values are ascribed to human. There is a constant denial of nature by ignoring the patterns, colors and complexity of it (Warren, 1987). The exploration of the text has presented the solid stances that Adam is oppressing Eve, especially when she discovers something new and name it, he makes her stand outside his constructed hut in rain. Moreover, it can also be observed that Adam is not interested in nature and retains a strong stern opinion of inferiority for them. He always maintains distance from them and named them wild. He is only interested in building new huts and shelters by utilizing natural resources. The previous researches have also highlighted that men impose their superiority on nature and on women by exploiting their rights. The dominancy of man over woman, androcentrism, is expressed by a male gendered biased world. There exists man supremacy and denial of women's situations by making false generalizations about women, ignoring their views and bounding them with traditional gender roles As Larasati (2021), Grover and Kaur (2017)

explore that men are involved in the activities of environmental degradation that reveal the inherent politics of anthropocentric ideology. Cui (2017) reveals males' unawareness and domination to females and human beings' ignorance and oppression to nature. Warren (1987) states that men exploit both nature and women by the exercise of the power. As Eckersley (1992) points out that the domination of man that regards women and nature as an inferior being is deeply rooted in the patriarchal mindset of treating non-males (nature and women) as others.

Recommendations

The upshots of this investigation that are significant to note are as, in this real and modern world of industrial revolution and innovations, that are leading to the drastic effects on environment and on earth. Man is one of the prime factors behind these unfavorable environmental conditions. It is recommended to explore females' voices in literature as they are taking steps to preserve nature and to empower themselves simultaneously, and to expose the ways through which nature and female are exploited of their rights in a male oriented society. The research motivates awareness for two sectors:

Awareness of the Women in Particular

There is a dire need to make women empowered and help her to recognize and utilize her ecocentric skills and aptitudes that will not only aid to make herself empowered by establishing a strong spiritual connection with nature. It will on similar grounds make her independent from the male chauvinism by the assertion of her own will, along with that it will empower woman to fight for the rights of all the depressed ones by looking up to Eve, the first lady created by God.

Awareness of the Masses in General

There is an ultimate need to make aware the world and its masses that man, from the very beginning is trying to oppress woman, the nature and animals. So, efforts must be put to define an end of woman oppression at first, as it will lead to discourage man's activities that are causing lethal effects on nature. Women are the first to raise voice for nature and its perseverance. So, despite of utilizing the natural resources and not respecting them at all is not bearable at any cost because without them, soon our lives will be depleted due to unaccounted and unnecessary intervention of man in the nature and environment for his own benefit.

The concluding remarks to sum up this whole study are focusing on the stances that Eve is an ecocentric lady, as she is posing her contempt for anthropocentrism and androcentrism that are evident in Adam's attitude. The above detailed discussion is portraying Eve's love for nature and her caring instincts for animals, and these are asserting remarks to the main agenda of this study that deal to give an ecocentric sketch of Eve, the first lady.

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