



JANE EYRE IS A MULTIFACETED HEROINE OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE

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Jane Eyre, the masterpiece of Charlotte Bronte, was published in 1847. In this novel she exhibited different sides and aspects of her genius, she multiplied her creations, and she proved, as long as life was given her, she had the staying power. Jane Eyre has received an immense attention and has become an important point of discussion for women's literature, psychological insights, new innovations in novel structure and the rare and exquisite use of language. Having spent more time and money reviewers concentrated on Jane Eyre. As a complete stranger to the society Charlotte Bronte had some quivering sensibilities from her childhood to womanhood. But there was a depiction of the growth of love in Jane Eyre. It reflects the conventions of fictional art were a strong element in her makeup. Having had sensational and poorly constructed plot, blunders and absurdities in the picturing of a society Jane Eyre was perhaps most notably different from earlier English fiction. Having kept the natural tone, the originality and the merit Jane Eyre was considered the best novel of the season. As it had real life incidents readers did not feel difficult to understand Jane Eyre.

Jane Eyre was the predecessor to a revolution in the role of woman. The excellent qualities of Jane Eyre lead to a strange fascination. Jane Eyre shows the most opposite qualities-light, darkness; beauty, deformity; strength, tenderness. The situations in the novel are not only vivid but also memorable. Initially Jane is oppressed at Gateshead and it continues through her school days. A wicked report of Mr. Brocklehurst, the violent tyrannies of John Reed, the proud indifference of her sisters, the aversion of her mother and the partiality of all the servants vexed Jane a lot. In fact the transition from Gateshead to Lowood is marked by a wicked report upon Jane before the whole school by Mr. Brocklehurst. Jane is accustomed to John Reed's abuse due to her poverty.

Having harassed Jane the members of her family kept her in the red room. At that time Jane felt that she had to fulfil every duty from morning to noon and from noon to night as she was termed naughty and tiresome, sullen and sneaking. If Jane was equally dependent and friendless she knew that she had been a sanguine, brilliant, careless, exacting, handsome and romping child. Jane professes her antipathy to Mrs. Reed when she is yielding her. Mrs Reed treated Jane less than a servant as she was poor. Having kept unhappiness Jane did not like anybody at Gateshead Hall. She has been exiled from the family connection at Gateshead. Mr. Reed, uncle of Jane, brought Jane to his house as she was an infant. He promised that he would treat Jane as one of her own children.

At Lowood Jane accustomed herself new rules and unused works. Here Jane learnt a lot regarding her development. Education, love and the example of alternative forms of behaviour in the endurance of Helen Burns and the controlled rebellion of Miss Temple provided good atmosphere to Jane to develop herself. Fortunately, Jane, like her creator, has strength of ego that finally will not bow either to false gods or false restraint. Jane cares about herself and that fundamental respect when she is leaving Rochester. Having kept abundant faith Jane felt that God was her father and friend.

After completing her six years student life Jane became teacher for two years at Lowood. Jane got pleasant feelings from Miss Temple's natural habits. At Lowood she remembered the real world which was filled with various fields of hopes, fears, sensations and excitements. She had courage to go forth into the real world to seek the real knowledge of life amidst its dangers.

Jane's feelings were isolated at Thornfield. As a governor her position was superior to the servants and inferior to the household. Her isolation was seen in the different respects of her love. Jane perceived the love affair between Mr. Rochester and Blanche Ingram. Jane had to get practical experience. It was related to the interaction with the variety of characters. She believed in the existence of others and more vivid kinds of goodness, and what she believed in she wished to behold. Thornfield provided Jane new opportunities for development, particularly in the area of her emerging sexuality. Generally the process of the sexual development is not only doubtful but also painful. Rochester deliberately cultivates Jane's own insecurity. In this connection Jane internalises conventional customs and punishes herself by their censures.

Mr. Rochester liked the appearance of Jane. She shows respect to old persons and especially to Rochester. Jane is a good girl. Her mind is filled with peace. She has a clear conscience and a clear memory. Jane believed Rochester as he was naturally a man of better tendencies, higher principles and purer tastes. Rochester expressed his gratitude towards Jane as he was saved by her from fire mishap. Jane feels unhappy after Rochester goes to the Leas. Mr. Rochester completed his trip and came to Thornfield from Leas. Jane showed her self-complacency and strong decision about love towards Rochester.



Jane loved Rochester but he loved Miss Ingram who scorned to touch Jane with the hem of her robes as she passed. Those circumstances created despair about love. Miss Ingram was very showy, but hardly genuine. Jane not only condemned Rochester's marriage to Miss Ingram but also she required such a person as her life partner. According to Jane Rochester is a man with a certain higher value and aims. Jane's nature is emotional and impulsive. She feels that there is no permanent happiness and sadness in human life. After John Reed's death Mrs. Reed got sickness and she wanted to see Jane. Robert Leaven sent this message to Jane. If John was ill-treated by Mrs. Reed she did not neglect to see her. It indicates that Jane is an affectionate woman.

After the death of Mrs. Reed, Jane came back to Thornfield where she was received by Mr. Rochester. She feels very happy on seeing Rochester. Jane's love for liberty is great. She has some attributes of her author, Charlotte Bronte. Being a girl of independent nature, she hates Mr. Brocklehurst who is the enemy of liberty. Jane's wide reading, painting and logical argument, indicate her distinct intellect. She accepts entire responsibility for her own welfare, and is a symbol of the liberated woman in the English Fiction for the first time. Jane always finds friends and receives affection through her begging. Charity is another distinct quality of Jane. One June morning Jane finds a beggar woman and her little boy through the open glass door with the breath of a fresh and fragrant breeze. Their faces are pale and coming up through the walk. Once Jane runs down and gives whatever amount of money she has to a beggar woman and her little boy as she feels that she must partake of her jubilee. She had an abundant happiness by neglecting the cawing of the rooks and singing of the blither birds.

Jane proclaims the right of a human soul to fulfil itself independently and of its own will. Jane identified it on seeing a girl as if she was thinking of something beyond her punishment-beyond her situation. This is the day dream of Charlotte Bronte about the human soul and is the central theme and focus of the novel. She is a woman of wise, plainness and simplicity. She cannot bear flattery. She asserts her simplicity on Mr. Rochester offering new dresses and ornaments. Day by day Jane takes her work seriously. She desires her future husband should be of a true world rather than this pretentious world. He must be more than the world. He must be stand between her and every thought of religion, as an eclipse intervenes between man and the broad sun. According to Jane her thoughts are unreal about Mr. Rochester. She feels that the attribute of stainless truth is gone from the ideal world. Having kept this idea Jane decided to go away from the presence of Rochester.

Jane feels unhappy while she is taking up missionary work. This reason is it reflects the deference being good at one's work and loving and enjoying what she does. Jane managed the labourers of the village school actively. She worked hard for their development. After seeing their helplessness she realised that she was mistaken. She had desired that the differences between torpid faculties and educated faculties be removed equally. She wanted to make dull- girls into sharp-witted girls. The scholars learned natural politeness natural self-respect and excellent capabilities through the good will and admiration of Jane. She felt happy on seeing their discipline. If Jane liked some of the best girls she was liked by all. Jane feels free as she becomes an heiress of her uncle, John Eyre's property, i.e., twenty thousand pounds. She wants that the sum be divided into four shares for herself and her three relatives as she tries to reunite the family. She feels that it is a legacy of life, hope and enjoyment. These things indicate us she has very good character.

Jane admires St. John Rivers for his talent and efficiency. She wants to be his partner professionally without being married. She treats St. John Rivers as a brother, and she finds an impropriety in serving him. This brings out the clarity with which Jane is able to observe her relationships. In this way she refuses to marry St. John Rivers as she loves Mr. Rochester. Then she goes to Thornfield to see Mr. Rochester. But she can't find out Rochester and his residents. After knowing the story from an old man who lives nearby Jane goes to the manor house of Fern dean for Mr. Rochester. She felt unhappy on seeing the position of Rochester as he lost his property along with his health. Now he is not only blind but also handicapped. Their roles have been reversed as Jane is now rich and healthy. But she never loses her affection and faith towards Rochester. She wants to be his neighbour, nurse and companion till the lost breath.

Having kept the opinion of true love Jane liked inner beauty and love than outer beauty and show. According to Jane true love consists of good thoughts, blameless prayer, and righteous wish. So that she decided to marry Mr. Rochester. After marriage both of them led happy life as they feel their lives are blessed in their own way. Jane thinks that all her confidence is bestowed on Rochester whereas his confidence is devoted to her. They are precisely suited in character which has implied the best result. The novel is not concerned with mere sexual reproduction but goes beyond it. As quiet and triumphant, Jane occupies the central character and never receding into the role of mere reflector or observer against the chapters of David Copperfield and others at a time. The reader of Jane Eyre understands Jane's character at the best level. So that it is the best novel of every time, as the book will live and succeeding generations. Jane Eyre speaks not only for women but also for all humanity in unmistakable terms. Jane Eyre's strong spiritual experience reflects King Lear's ordeal of fire purgation. The relationship of Jane is not only dealt with realistic family but also with counter family. So that Jane's life has been started in



the counter family and ended in the family-in-law. It reflects the chapter of wide Sargasso Sea by Jean Rhys.

There is adaptability between the narrative strategy and the Characters' response. There are some similarities in the incidents of Jane and the incidents of real life. Jane's ambition for intimacy and recognition change her position related to the life of content are an important topic in the history of feminist struggle. Jane encountered with multifarious desires but finally succeeded in her wish fulfilment. In her writing of Jane Eyre Charlotte Bronte showed her overall performance. Jane has been recognised a complete woman. There was the discomfort of the poor versus the rich which led to a sort of discontent with the world around. As a poor woman Jane never lost her strength and had great confidence in her as a person. Mr. Rochester was guided by social norms with respect to marriage. Jane did not hold against the choice of marriage dictated by social status. Jane Eyre has been represented the feministic point of view in a world dominated by male chauvinism. Charlotte projected the character of Jane in various aspects of womanhood from the neglected member to the complete person when she succeeded in love with Mr. Rochester. Jane's character was a masterly creation which fused together many facets of a talented and multifaceted woman. She was multidimensional when compared to the other characters of Charlotte Bronte.

Jane Eyre has been considered as one of the most powerful characters of Charlotte Bronte. Jane saw so many changes in her life. As a child and an orphan she was ill-treated by her uncle's family at Gateshead. It indicates how the poor relatives were ill-treated by the rich relatives during the Victorian era. Then she was shifted to Lowood School where her important traits of love for education and endurance developed. Here Jane played the role of a pupil as well as a teacher and her life was filled with hopes, sensations, excitements and above all courage in her heart and went forth into the world and faced it. Soon Jane moved to Thornfield as a governess where her experiences highlighted her character. Here she met Mr. Rochester who had powerful masculinity. She has also come across Adele who is rather frivolous. Another important character was Blanche Ingram. Involving a clash of personalities there was an intense, emotional and psychological drama enacted at Thornfield. Jane was not only a sensitive, simple and honest but also a self respecting woman.

Jane Eyre came into clash with Mr. Rochester who was stern, powerful and highly masculine. She was strongly attracted to Rochester. Jane did not get pain when Rochester played court to Blanche Ingram to rouse her jealousy. After knowing Rochester's marriage to Bertha Mason Jane decided to leave Thornfield and went to Morton. But she used to love Mr. Rochester whenever he was free. She was torn by the psychological forces in her and stayed at Thornfield was one of intense and emotional feelings. Mr. Rochester played a cat and mouse game and tried to make Jane to declare her love on him. There was a brief sojourn where she took up a missionary work and there was a lull in her life. If she thought St. John Rivers as her brother he misunderstood and proposed her. Jane was upset with this development and returned to Thornfield. By now Jane has an inheritance and she is rich. She came to know that Mr. Rochester was ruined, Blanche Ingram deserted him and he was also a physical wreck and invalid. Jane decided to nurse him and they were finally married. Jane's acceptance of Mr. Rochester highlights the purity and sincerity of her love for him which borders on being platonic. Though Mr. Rochester is economically incompatible to Jane, and again she is now rich whereas Rochester is ruined, the union of Jane Eyre and Mr. Rochester becomes meaningful because of the great devotion that Jane has towards Mr. Rochester.

Mainly anger over the suppression of female desire and the difficulties of self assertion are dealt with by Charlotte Bronte in Jane Eyre. The domination of Victorian social stigmas is apparent in Jane's childhood and later Rochester's game of cat and mouse with Jane is suggestive of the echoes of the Victorian colonist. The principle relationship of Jane and Rochester, however, comes full circle when finally some sort of a rapport is achieved in the end. The provocative stance of the colonist and struggle of the feminist, ultimately lead to a compromise as both are fulfilled.