

Lacking of Parents and Existence of Women

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Abstract- Jane Eyre was one of the famous novels written by the Emily Bronte. Jane Eyre is divided into 38 chapters. It was originally available in three volumes, as was universal in the 19th century, comprising chapters 1 to 15, 16 to 27, and 28 to 38. The following magazine was loyal to William Makepeace Thackeray. The novel begins with the designation character, Jane Eyre, aged 10; livelihood with her gentle uncle's family unit, the Reeds, as a greatness of her uncle's dying wish. It is more than a few existences after her parents died of Typhus. Mr. Reed, Jane's uncle, was the only part of the Reed intimate who was ever kind to Jane the others are perform very spiteful with her they dislike her. In this novel the poet explains about the theme as the full bio-data and the life of Jane Eyre her life was only full of sorrows and she chase rather in all part of her life. She was one of the foundlings and she didn't receive the affection of parents and their provision too and some kind of monetary problem is also happened in their early life. In the world that every individual need the support of their parents inappropriately the character of Jane Eyre didn't have parents and she agonized a lot so the parents was more significant in all the human life.

INTRODUCTION

Ten-year-old orphan Jane Eyre lives miserably with her wealthy relations, the Reed family, at Gates head since she didn't have parents they died in one unforeseen accident. Resentful of the late Mr. Reed's partiality for her, Jane's aunt and cousins take every occasion to abandonment and abuse her as a prompt of her mediocre station that Jane was dislikes by her aunty and cousins she was longing for her fondness and spirits from their parents. Jane's only redemption from her daily disgraces is Bessie, the sympathetic servant who tells her stories and croons her songs. One day, Jane antagonizes her bullying cousin, John, and Mrs. Reed chastises her by punishing her in the red-room, the room in which her uncle died. Convinced that she sees her uncle's ghost, Jane swoons. When she awakes, Jane is being cared for the apothecary, Mr. Lloyd, who suggests that she be

sent off to school. Mrs. Reed is happy to be rid of her upsetting burden and proximately guides Jane to the Lowood School, an institute fifty miles from Gates head. In these position if Jane had the provision of their parents they take attention her and deliver good and desirable things to the girl it was not ended in her life lane.

Jane soon determines that life at the Lowood School is bleak, essentially because of the stimulus of the deceitful headmaster, Mr. Brocklehurst, whose nastiness and enthusiastic self-righteousness consequences in poor circumstances, inedible meals, and recurrent sentences for the students. These unfortunate disorder was made to her it's only a reason of foundling occurs in it. During an inspection of the school, Mr. Brocklehurst humiliates Jane by forcing to stand on a stool in the middle of the class and reproving her of being a liar. The beautiful supervisor, Miss Temple, trusts in Jane's blamelessness and writes to Mr. Lloyd for explanation of Jane's nature. Although Jane endures to hurthardships in the austere environment, Miss Temple's concern inspires her to dedicate herself to her studies.

While at Lowood, Jane also supports Helen Burns, who maintains a doctrine of Christian pity and acceptance. Helen is repetitively abused by Miss Injured, one of the more disagreeable teachers at the school, but maintains her indifference and "turns the other cheek." Although Jane is unable to accept Helen's principle totally – her ardent countryside cannot permit her to endure exploitation noiselessly – Jane efforts to glass Helen's tolerance and calmness in her own character. During the spring, an occurrence of typhus fever results the school, and Helen dies of feasting in Jane's arms. Helen was one and only best friend to Jane Eyre and even Helen also one of the orphan and she know about the attitude of Jane Eyre so they both was close friends and they share the thing of their spirits and estimations.

In this novel the charm of Jane Eyre was revealed the approaches and theories of her own and she didn't have delivery of parents and relatives. In this world the most of the persons are pretentious in their environs who are the entire child they play and central their life in a problematic manner. Jane's time at Lowood is spent more fortunately and she outshines as an academic for six years and as a teacher for two. Notwithstanding her security at Lowood, Jane is discontented and necessitates for new exploits. She receives a position as mentor at Prickle field Manor and is answerable for teaching a spirited French girl named Adele. In addition to Adele, Jane spends much of her time at Thorn field with Mrs. Fair fax, the elderly housekeeper who runs the estate during the master's absenteeism. Jane also begins to notice some unknowable accomplishments around Thorn field, counting the ruler's constant absenteeism from home and the demonic teasing that Jane hears stemming from the third-story attic.

After much to come, Jane finally meets her company, Edward Rochester, a brooding, detached man who seems to have a dark historical. Although Mr. Rochester is not handsome in the traditional sense, Jane feels an immediate magnetism to him based on their intellectual unity. One night, Jane saves Mr. Rochester from a fire in his chamber, which he responsibilities on Grace Poole, a seamstress with ainclination for gin. Because Grace endures to work at Thorn field, Jane decides that Mr. Rochester has withheld some important information about the incident.

As the months go by, Jane finds herself dropping more and more in love with Mr. Rochester, even after he tells her of his shameless liaison with Adele's mother. However, Jane becomes converted that Mr. Rochester would never return her affection when he brings the beautiful Blanche Ingram to visit at Thorn field. Though Rochester flirts with the idea of wedding Miss Ingram, he is aware of her monetary ambitions for marriage. During Miss Ingram's visit, an old friend of Rochester's, Richard Mason, also visits Thorn field and is severely wounded from an attack - apparently by Grace - in the middle of the night in the attic. Jane, baffled by the circumstances, tends to him, and Rochester confesses to her that he made an error in the past that he hopes to overturn by marrying Miss Ingram. He says that he has another governess position for Jane lined up elsewhere.

Jane returns to Gates pate for a few weeks to see the deteriorating Mrs. Reed. Mrs. Reed still begrudges Jane and wastes to apologize for maltreating her as a child; she also admits that she lied to Jane's uncle and told him that she had died during the typhus eruption at Logwood. When Jane revenues to Thorn field, Rochester tells her that he knows Miss Ingram's true incentives for marriage, and he asks Jane to marry him. At first Jane was not putative but at last she was accepted it because Jane was orphan and she needs provision and care for her impending life.

CONCLUSION

Jane Eyre Bronte makes a strong case for woman's discussion by presenting the eponymous heroine's fracas in a male conquered society and her enthusiastic challenge of patriarchal specialist Wide Sargasso Sea apprehends the feminineness and the racial issues intrinsic in the stylistic world of Jane Eyre and disclosures the imperialist bias and the cultural divide concealed within its texture. It is the location of the story in the sad, deplorable dilemma of the Creole woman, Antoinette that accounts for the postcolonial gratified of the story. Specifically Jane was orphan so she traces about it. While the offerings of Bertha also agonized the lot and she was mentally ill and she was also one of the urchin. The furthestmost of the character in the story was befallen as the urchin and they are all live and tackle the problem in their life in difficult method and some of them were not choose the accurate path in their life and its completely spoil the family.

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