

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, *Jane Eyre* by Charlotte Brontë serves as a profound literary work that embodies early feminist ideals through the portrayal of its protagonist's personal journey toward self-empowerment and independence. Jane's relentless pursuit of dignity, moral integrity, and equality in a patriarchal society reflects the novel's strong feminist undertones. Her resistance to societal expectations, her demand for respect, and her refusal to compromise her principles for love or security illustrate the struggles faced by women seeking autonomy in the Victorian era.

Throughout the narrative, Brontë challenges the traditional gender roles by presenting a heroine who values intellectual development, emotional strength, and financial independence. Jane's rejection of subservient roles in her relationships with Mr. Rochester and St. John Rivers demonstrates her unwavering commitment to self-respect and personal freedom. Her insistence on equality within love and marriage further strengthens the novel's feminist message, emphasizing that a woman should neither be subordinate nor dependent upon a man to achieve execution. Ultimately, *Jane Eyre* transcends its time as a feminist text advocating for women's rights to self-determination, education, and emotional agency.

By illustrating Jane's journey toward an equal partnership with Rochester, the novel redefines the concept of marriage and female identity in the 19th century.

Brontë's work remains a timeless testament to the enduring struggle for gender equality, inspiring generations of readers and solidifying *Jane Eyre* as a cornerstone of feminist literature. The perspective aligns closely with the experiences depicted in *Jane Eyre*, where Brontë illustrates how deeply entrenched social and economic structures marginalize women and limit their opportunities.

Through Jane's determination to secure her financial stability and declare her independence, Brontë critiques the systemic barriers that women confront in their pursuit of independence. The story verifiably supports the liberal feminist belief that significant progress for women requires individual strength and change within society.

Furthermore, Brontë's depiction of Jane's moral and intellectual capabilities challenges the natural determinism that traditionally justified the subordination of women. By depicting Jane as a character of depth, intelligence, and emotional fortitude, Brontë destroys the idea that women are intrinsically inferior to men. Instead, she presents a vision of equality that is grounded in common respect and shared humanity.

In this way, *Jane Eyre* not only serves as a critique of gender inequality but also as a visionary text that anticipates modern feminist thought. Charlotte Brontë masterfully intertwines personal stories with broader social commentary, making *Jane Eyre* an enduring exploration of women's rights, the quest for character, and the transformative control of self-liberation.

Behind the her written work, Charlotte deliberately kept a story of struggle that had an overview of the main character's background so that readers could feel the bitterness of life toward women's rights. "Liberal feminists" typically see feminism as

an academic topic or as the theoretical arm of a political movement to "reconstruct" or dramatically reconstruct society to address the evils of racism and sexism. They contend that racism and sexism can't likely not completely vanish from a system of economics that is both capitalist and open to accept the function variants based on human biology.