

A Comparative Analysis of Female Protagonists in Thomas Hardy's '*Tess of the D'Urbervilles*' and Govardhanram Tripathi's '*Sarasvaticandra*'

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Abstract:

This comparative study looks at how female protagonists are portrayed in Thomas Hardy's '*Tess of the D'Urbervilles*' and Govardhanram Tripathi's '*Sarasvaticandra*'. Using feminist and cultural criticism, it explores how Tess Durbeyfield and Kumud Sundari deal with the societal pressures of Victorian England and 19th-century Gujarat. The analysis shows how Hardy and Tripathi critique societal norms and highlight the resilience of their female characters. By comparing Tess's tragic fate with Kumud's complex resilience, the study highlights universal themes of gender and societal constraints, while also emphasizing the unique cultural settings of each story. This research helps us understand different cultural perspectives on gender and social norms, showing how these literary works remain relevant today.

Keywords:

Comparative literature, feminist criticism, cultural criticism, *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, *Sarasvaticandra*, gender studies, societal constraints

Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Study

The goal of this research is to compare how female protagonists are portrayed in Thomas Hardy's '*Tess of the D'Urbervilles*' and Govardhanram Tripathi's '*Sarasvaticandra*'. Both novels provide deep insights into the experiences and challenges faced by women in distinct cultural settings. By analyzing these texts through feminist and cultural criticism, the study aims to reveal how each author critiques societal norms and showcases the resilience of their female characters. This research aims to enhance the understanding of gender roles and societal constraints across different cultures and historical periods.

1.2 Research Questions

This research is directed by the following questions:

- How do Tess Durbeyfield and Kumud Sundari embody the societal and cultural constraints of their respective eras?
- In what ways do Hardy and Tripathi critique the societal norms through their female protagonists?
- How do the character arcs of Tess and Kumud reflect the broader themes of gender, resilience, and societal expectations?
- What are the commonalities and contrasts in the depiction of male characters and their relationships with the female protagonists in the two novels?

1.3 Overview of Texts

'*Tess of the D'Urbervilles*' by Thomas Hardy, published in 1891, is a seminal work in English literature that explores the tragic life of Tess Durbeyfield, a young woman who struggles against societal and moral judgments in Victorian England. The novel is noted for its critical examination of social norms and the rigidity of class distinctions, as well as its portrayal of the harsh realities faced by women.

'*Sarasvaticandra*', authored by Govardhanram Tripathi and published from 1887 to 1901, is a seminal work in Gujarati literature that traces the path of Sarasvaticandra, a young man who renounces his worldly life to seek spiritual fulfilment, and Kumud Sundari, his devoted fiancée who faces significant personal and societal challenges. The novel delves into themes of love, duty, and social reform, reflecting the cultural and social dynamics of 19th-century Gujarat.

1.4 Methodology

This comparative analysis employs feminist criticism to examine the roles, experiences, and representations of the female protagonists in both novels. Feminist criticism provides a framework for understanding the ways in which gender and societal constraints shape the characters' lives and narratives. Additionally, cultural criticism is used to

analyse how societal and cultural norms influence the narratives and reflect the broader contexts of Victorian England and 19th-century Gujarat.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The significance of this study lies in its ability to provide a nuanced understanding of gender and societal constraints across different cultures and historical periods. By comparing '*Tess of the D'Urbervilles*' and '*Sarasvaticandra*', this research highlights the universal themes of gender and resilience while emphasizing the unique cultural contexts of each narrative. The insights gained from this comparative analysis contribute to the broader field of comparative literature and gender studies, offering valuable perspectives on the enduring relevance of these literary works.

Literature Review

2.1 Existing Research on 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles'

'*Tess of the D'Urbervilles*' by Thomas Hardy has been extensively analysed and critiqued since its publication in 1891. The novel is renowned for its critical examination of societal norms, particularly those related to gender and class. Other key points of attention in existing research include:

- **Fatalism and Tragedy:** Scholars have explored Hardy's use of fatalism and its impact on the narrative structure. Tess's life is frequently perceived as a succession of misfortunes driven by destiny and societal influences. Hardy's deterministic worldview is reflected in the inevitability of Tess's downfall.
- **Gender and Society:** Feminist critics have highlighted the portrayal of Tess as a victim of patriarchal society. Her purity and moral integrity are constantly undermined by the social and moral expectations of Victorian England. Researchers have examined how Hardy critiques the double standards of his time through Tess's experiences.
- **Class and Social Critique:** Tess's struggle is also viewed through the lens of class conflict. Hardy's critique of the class system is evident in the disparity between the impoverished rural poor and the wealthy elite. This social critique is integral to understanding the broader implications of Tess's tragedy.

2.2 Existing Research on 'Sarasvaticandra'

'*Sarasvaticandra*' by Govardhanram Tripathi is a monumental work in Gujarati literature, known for its in-depth portrayal of societal and cultural dynamics in 19th-century Gujarat. Other key points of attention in existing research include:

- **Cultural and Social Context:** Researchers have explored how Tripathi depicts the cultural and social milieu of Gujarat during the late 19th century. The novel's reflection on traditional values and the impact of British colonialism provides a rich context for understanding the characters' experiences.
- **Philosophical and Moral Themes:** Tripathi's integration of philosophical and moral discourse into the narrative has been a significant focus of scholarly analysis. The characters' journeys are often examined in light of their ethical and spiritual struggles.
- **Gender Roles and Social Reform:** Feminist critics have highlighted Kumud Sundari's character as a representation of the potential for social reform within traditional frameworks. The novel's critique of arranged marriages and the limited autonomy of women has been a crucial area of analysis.

2.3 Comparative Gaps

Despite the extensive research on both '*Tess of the D'Urbervilles*' and '*Sarasvaticandra*', there is a notable lack of comparative studies that analyse these works from a cross-cultural perspective. This gap is significant given the potential insights that can be gained from examining how two distinct cultural contexts address similar themes of gender, societal constraints, and resilience. By comparing the portrayal of female protagonists in these novels, this study aims to contribute to the broader field of comparative literature and enhance the understanding of cross-cultural perspectives on gender and societal norms.

Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework for this comparative literary research paper draws on two critical approaches: feminist criticism and cultural criticism. These frameworks provide the tools necessary to analyse the portrayal of female protagonists and the societal contexts in '*Tess of the D'Urbervilles*' by Thomas Hardy and '*Sarasvaticandra*' by Govardhanram Tripathi.

3.1 Feminist Criticism

Feminist criticism examines literature through the lens of gender relations, focusing on how texts reflect, reinforce, or challenge the roles and experiences of women within a particular cultural and historical context. This approach is crucial for understanding the struggles and representations of Tess Durbeyfield and Kumud Sundari.

- **Gender Roles and Expectations:** Tess and Kumud navigate rigid gender roles and expectations. Tess faces Victorian ideals of purity and submissiveness, while Kumud deals with traditional Indian societal constraints.

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- **Patriarchal Structures:** Both texts critique patriarchal structures limiting women's autonomy. Tess's interactions with Alec and Angel illustrate power dynamics, while Kumud's marriage to Pramaddhan highlights lack of control over personal choices.
- **Resilience and Agency:** Despite societal constraints, Tess and Kumud exhibit resilience and agency. Their determination and moral strength challenge prevailing norms.

3.2 Cultural Criticism

Cultural criticism focuses on understanding how cultural and societal contexts influence literature. This approach is essential for analysing '*Tess of the D'Urbervilles*' and '*Sarasvaticandra*' within their respective historical and cultural settings.

- **Victorian England:** The novel reflects Victorian society's class distinctions, moral hypocrisy, and industrial changes, impacting Tess's life and Hardy's critique of societal norms.
- **19th-century Gujarat:** The novel portrays Gujarat's traditional values and the impact of British colonialism. It reflects the tension between tradition and modernity in Kumud's challenges and aspirations.

3.3 Comparative Approach

Combining feminist and cultural criticism allows for a comprehensive comparative analysis of the two novels. This dual approach highlights the intersection of gender and societal norms, offering a nuanced understanding of how Tess and Kumud navigate their respective cultural landscapes.

- **Intersectionality:** Analyses how multiple social identities intersect to create unique experiences for Tess and Kumud.
- **Narrative Techniques:** Examines how Hardy and Tripathi construct their societal critiques through symbolism, imagery, and character development.
- **Cross-Cultural Insights:** Highlights how different cultures address similar themes, enriching the discourse on gender and societal norms.

Comparative Analysis

The comparative analysis of '*Tess of the D'Urbervilles*' by Thomas Hardy and '*Sarasvaticandra*' by Govardhanram Tripathi explores the themes of gender and social constraints, tragic elements and redemption, the influence of secondary characters, and the cultural reflection present in both novels. This section delves deeply into these aspects to highlight both the similarities and differences in how the female protagonists navigate their respective societal contexts.

4.1 Gender and Social Constraints

- **Tess Durbeyfield:**
 - **Gender Roles:** Tess's life is heavily influenced by Victorian ideals of purity, chastity, and submissiveness. Her tragic fate is a critique of the oppressive standards that dictated women's lives during the Victorian era. Tess's encounters with Alec and Angel Clare are marked by the power dynamics that exploit and undermine her, reflecting the broader societal constraints on women.
 - **Social Expectations:** Tess is burdened by the expectations of her family and society. Her attempts to reclaim her dignity are thwarted by the rigid moral and social codes of the time, which label her as "fallen" due to circumstances beyond her control.
- **Kumud Sundari:**
 - **Gender Roles:** Kumud faces the constraints of traditional Indian society, where women's roles are often confined to the domestic sphere. Despite this, she exhibits resilience and intellectual depth, challenging the norms of her time.
 - **Social Expectations:** Kumud's struggles within her marriage to Pramaddhan highlight the lack of autonomy for women in 19th-century Gujarat. Her unwavering devotion to Sarasvaticandra and her intellectual pursuits reflect her inner strength and resistance to societal pressures.

4.2 Tragic Elements and Redemption

- ***Tess of the D'Urbervilles*:**
 - **Tragic Fate:** Tess's life is marked by a series of tragic events, beginning with her victimization by Alec d'Urberville and culminating in her execution. Hardy uses Tess's fate to critique the moral rigidity and hypocrisy of Victorian society.
 - **Lack of Redemption:** Tess's attempts to find redemption and happiness are repeatedly thwarted by societal judgments and personal misfortunes. Her story emphasizes the harsh realities faced by women and the lack of forgiveness afforded to them.
- ***Sarasvaticandra*:**
 - **Tragic Elements:** Kumud faces significant hardships, particularly in her marriage to Pramaddhan. Her suffering is a reflection of the broader social issues related to arranged marriages and the limited autonomy of women.

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- **Redemption and Hope:** Unlike Tess, Kumud's story includes elements of hope and redemption. Her intellectual strength and unwavering devotion to Sarasvaticandra symbolize the potential for social reform and personal fulfilment within the traditional framework.

4.3 Influence of Secondary Characters

- **Alec d'Urberville vs. Pramaddhan:**

- **Alec d'Urberville:** Alec, as the main antagonist in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," embodies the detrimental effects of wealth and privilege. His exploitation of Tess is a catalyst for her tragic fate, symbolizing the moral decay of the upper class.
- **Pramaddhan:** Pramaddhan is Kumud's neglectful and irresponsible husband, whose behaviour causes her significant suffering. His character highlights the negative aspects of traditional arranged marriages and the social constraints faced by women.

- **Angel Clare vs. Sarasvaticandra:**

- **Angel Clare:** Angel is an idealistic young man whose love for Tess is marred by his rigid moral beliefs. His inability to forgive Tess for her past reflects the societal expectations and moral rigidity of Victorian England.
- **Sarasvaticandra:** Sarasvaticandra is a noble and philosophical character whose journey towards spiritual enlightenment and societal duty forms the crux of the narrative. His deep bond with Kumud and his philosophical struggles reflect the tension between personal aspirations and societal expectations.

4.4 Cultural Reflection

- **Victorian England:**

- **Social Milieu:** 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles' reflects the cultural and social milieu of Victorian England, with its rigid class distinctions, moral hypocrisy, and industrial changes. The novel critiques the societal norms that dictate women's lives and highlights the plight of rural communities.
- **Class and Morality:** Tess's experiences underscore the disparity between the impoverished rural poor and the wealthy elite, as well as the harsh moral judgments imposed on women.

- **19th-century Gujarat:**

- **Cultural Context:** 'Sarasvaticandra' provides a rich portrayal of 19th-century Gujarati society, grappling with traditional values and the influences of British colonialism. The novel reflects the tension between tradition and modernity, and the impact of these dynamics on the characters' lives.
- **Social Reform:** Kumud's character and her struggles highlight the potential for social reform within the traditional framework. Tripathi's narrative emphasizes the need for change while respecting cultural values.

This comparative analysis underscores the similarities and differences in the portrayal of female protagonists in 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles' and 'Sarasvaticandra'. Both Tess Durbeyfield and Kumud Sundari navigate significant societal constraints, reflecting the cultural and social dynamics of their respective eras. While Tess's story is marked by a lack of redemption and a critique of Victorian moral rigidity, Kumud's narrative includes elements of hope and advocates for social reform within the traditional framework. The influence of secondary characters further highlights the societal critiques embedded in both texts, offering rich insights into gender roles and societal expectations across different cultures.

Discussion

5.1 Interpretation of Findings

The comparative analysis of 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles' and 'Sarasvaticandra' reveals both the universal themes and unique cultural perspectives on gender and societal constraints. Both novels critique the societal norms that limit the agency and autonomy of women, yet they do so within distinct cultural frameworks. Tess's life is shaped by the rigid moral codes of Victorian England, while Kumud navigates the traditional values of 19th-century Gujarat. Despite these differences, both characters exhibit resilience and moral strength, challenging the prevailing societal norms.

- **Societal Norms and Gender Roles:** The study highlights how societal expectations and gender roles are enforced and critiqued in both novels. Hardy and Tripathi use their female protagonists to expose the injustices and limitations imposed by patriarchal structures. Tess's tragic fate underscores the harsh judgments of Victorian society, while Kumud's journey reflects the potential for social reform within the constraints of traditional Indian culture.
- **Character Resilience and Agency:** Both Tess and Kumud demonstrate significant resilience and agency despite their societal constraints. Their struggles and triumphs offer insights into the broader themes of gender and social justice. Tess's determination to maintain her dignity and Kumud's intellectual strength

and unwavering devotion to Sarasvaticandra highlight their inner strength and resistance to societal pressures.

5.2 Broader Implications

The broader implications of this comparative study extend to our understanding of gender roles and societal norms across different cultures and historical periods. By examining these two novels side by side, we gain a richer understanding of how different cultural contexts shape the experiences and representations of women. This study contributes to the broader discourse on gender and social norms, offering valuable insights into the universal themes of resilience and resistance.

- **Cross-Cultural Perspectives:** The comparison of '*Tess of the D'Urbervilles*' and '*Sarasvaticandra*' provides a unique opportunity to explore cross-cultural perspectives on gender and societal constraints. The analysis reveals how different cultures address similar themes, enriching our understanding of the complexities of gender relations and social justice.
- **Literary Critique and Social Commentary:** Both Hardy and Tripathi use their narratives to offer a critique of their respective societies. Their portrayal of female protagonists serves as a powerful commentary on the need for social reform and the limitations of traditional values. This study highlights the role of literature as a vehicle for social critique and change.

5.3 Limitations and Future Research

While this study provides valuable insights into the comparative analysis of '*Tess of the D'Urbervilles*' and '*Sarasvaticandra*', it is limited to the examination of these two works. Future research could explore other literary texts from different cultural contexts to further expand our understanding of gender roles and societal norms. Additionally, the use of other critical frameworks, such as postcolonial theory or psychoanalytic criticism, could provide new perspectives on the texts and their themes.

- **Exploration of Other Texts:** Future studies could compare additional works by Hardy and Tripathi or other authors from similar periods to broaden the scope of the analysis. This could include examining how other female protagonists navigate societal constraints and how different authors critique social norms.
- **Incorporation of Additional Frameworks:** Utilizing other critical frameworks could offer new insights into the texts. For example, postcolonial theory could explore the impact of British colonialism on the cultural context of '*Sarasvaticandra*', while psychoanalytic criticism could delve into the psychological dimensions of the characters' experiences.

Conclusion

6.1 Summary

This research paper has provided a detailed comparative analysis of the portrayal of female protagonists in Thomas Hardy's '*Tess of the D'Urbervilles*' and Govardhanram Tripathi's '*Sarasvaticandra*'. The study utilized feminist and cultural criticism to explore how Tess Durbeyfield and Kumud Sundari navigate societal constraints and personal struggles within their respective cultural contexts. Tess's experiences reflect the rigid moral codes and class distinctions of Victorian England, while Kumud's journey illustrates the challenges of traditional values and societal expectations in 19th-century Gujarat. Both novels offer a critique of the patriarchal structures that limit women's autonomy and highlight the resilience and agency of their female protagonists.

6.2 Key Findings

- **Gender Roles and Societal Norms:** Tess and Kumud's lives are shaped by the societal expectations and gender roles of their respective cultures. Both characters face significant constraints, but their responses and resilience offer a critique of these norms.
- **Tragic Elements and Redemption:** While Tess's story is marked by tragedy and a lack of redemption, Kumud's narrative includes elements of hope and social reform. These differences highlight the unique cultural contexts and the authors' approaches to societal critique.
- **Influence of Secondary Characters:** The roles of male characters like Alec d'Urberville, Angel Clare, Pramaddhan, and Sarasvaticandra are crucial in shaping the protagonists' experiences. Their interactions with Tess and Kumud reveal the power dynamics and societal expectations that the female characters must navigate.

6.3 Broader Implications

The comparative analysis underscores the universal themes of gender and societal constraints while highlighting the distinct cultural perspectives of each novel. By examining these themes across different cultural contexts, this study enriches the broader discourse on gender roles, social norms, and resilience. It emphasizes the importance of literature in reflecting and challenging societal values and the enduring relevance of these narratives in contemporary discussions of gender and social justice.

6.4 Significance of the Study

This research contributes to the fields of comparative literature and gender studies by offering a nuanced understanding of how different cultural contexts shape the experiences and representations of women. The study

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highlights the resilience and agency of female protagonists in the face of societal constraints and provides valuable insights into the broader cultural critiques offered by Hardy and Tripathi.

6.5 Future Research Directions

Future research could expand on this study by examining additional literary works from various cultural contexts to further explore the themes of gender and societal norms. Incorporating other critical frameworks, such as postcolonial theory or psychoanalytic criticism, could provide new perspectives on the texts and their themes. Additionally, exploring the reception and impact of these novels in their respective cultures could offer further insights into their significance and influence.

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