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From Exile to Empowerment: A Comparative Study of Madeline Miller's Circe and Chitra

Banerjee's [1 The Forest of Enchantments](#).

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## Abstract

This research article presents a comparative analysis of Madeline Miller's Circe and Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni's [1 The Forest of Enchantments](#), exploring the theme of exile as a metaphor for female empowerment within two distinct cultural and literary contexts. Through close examination of the protagonists Circe and Sita, both originating from classical epics but reimagined through modern lenses, the study delves into the ways in which these women navigate exile and confront patriarchal oppression. Circe and Sita emerge as resilient figures who transcend their marginalization, challenging societal norms and reclaiming agency over their own narratives. Drawing upon feminist theory and literary analysis, this article illuminates the transformative power of exile and the enduring relevance of these narratives in contemporary discussions of gender, power, and agency. Through a comparative study of Circe [1](#) and [The Forest of Enchantments](#), readers gain insight into the universal struggles faced by women throughout history and the enduring significance of their stories in shaping our understanding of female empowerment and resilience.

Keywords : Exile, Empowerment, Patriarchy, Circe, Sita

## Introduction

Delving into the rich tapestry of global literature reveals captivating parallels and interconnectedness among stories from diverse cultural backgrounds. Despite vast geographical distances and temporal

disparities, a shared resonance in the human experience emerges through narratives that traverse borders and transcend linguistic boundaries. This realization has spurred the emergence of scholarly disciplines such as Comparative Literature and Transnational Literature, which seek to explore the common threads uniting disparate cultures through storytelling. These fields operate on the premise that human stories, at their core, are not confined by national borders or cultural divides but rather speak to universal themes and emotions that resonate with readers globally.

A compelling illustration of this phenomenon lies in the comparative analysis of epic narratives from different traditions. Among the most renowned are the Greek Homeric Epics—the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*—and their Indian counterparts—the *Mahabharata* and the *Ramayana*. Despite originating from distinct cultural milieus and historical contexts, these epics share remarkable similarities in their thematic elements and narrative motifs. Themes such as heroism, fate, love, and the quest for identity pervade these narratives, underscoring the universality of human experiences and the enduring relevance of these timeless tales. Through comparative studies of these epics, scholars have illuminated the interconnectedness of global literary traditions, revealing the common human heritage that underpins the rich tapestry of world literature.

Moving beyond the exploration of narrative parallels, our paper endeavors to delve deeper into the thematic exploration of exile as a metaphor for women's empowerment in literature. Exile, a recurring motif in many literary works, often symbolizes displacement, loss, and isolation. However, we aim to shed light on how exile can also serve as a catalyst for personal growth and self-actualization, particularly for female protagonists. Through a comparative analysis of Madeline Miller's "*Circe*" and Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni's <sup>1</sup> "*Forest of Enchantments*," we seek to explore how protagonists from different cultural contexts navigate the challenges of exile and reclaim agency over their lives. *Circe* and *Sita*, the central characters of these respective texts, undergo profound transformations as they grapple with their experiences of exile, ultimately emerging as empowered individuals who defy societal expectations and assert their autonomy.

Drawing upon feminist literary theory and postcolonial discourse, we aim to contextualize our analysis within broader theoretical frameworks, illuminating the ways in which gender, power, and cultural identity intersect in narratives of exile and empowerment. By examining these narratives through a

feminist lens, we hope to underscore the importance of diverse representation and nuanced portrayals of female agency in literature. Ultimately, our paper seeks to offer a nuanced understanding of the complex interplay between exile, gender, and empowerment in literature, highlighting the transformative potential of storytelling in challenging societal norms and empowering marginalized voices.

### Madeline Miller's Circe

Madeline Miller's *Circe* (2018), revitalizes the timeless tale of the Greek mythological figure, Circe, infamous for her skill in turning men into pigs through the art of sorcery. Circe's presence echoes throughout Greco-Roman literature, finding one of her most significant appearances within Homer's epic poem, "The Odyssey." Within this sprawling narrative, Circe's story unfolds within the intricate tapestry of Odysseus's journey, nestled within the frame narrative introduced in Book 10. As Odysseus and his companions navigate their tumultuous voyage homeward from the ashes of the Trojan War, their odyssey leads them to the shores of the kingdom of Alcinous. Here, in 1 a moment of respite, the king extends his hospitality to Odysseus, inviting him to recount the harrowing adventures that have beset him in his tireless quest to reunite with his beloved homeland of Ithaca. It is within this narrative structure that the captivating tale of Circe unfolds, a story brimming with magic, danger, and transformation.

Odysseus, ever the intrepid voyager, recounts how their ship, battered by the unforgiving winds of fate, finds solace in the tranquil embrace of the island of Aeaea, ruled by the enigmatic Circe. Mindful of the potential dangers lurking in the unknown, Odysseus prudently divides his crew, sending half to explore the island while he remains vigilant with the others on the shore. The intrepid explorers, drawn by the allure of adventure, stumble upon a grand palace veiled in mystery. Eager to uncover its secrets, they venture inside, unaware of the peril that awaits them. However, their leader, possessed of a keen instinct and a watchful eye, hesitates at the threshold, sensing an unseen menace lurking within. His caution proves prescient as he witnesses his companions fall victim to Circe's potent enchantments, their forms twisted and contorted into that of pigs. Horrified by the spectacle before him, he retreats to the shore, racing to alert Odysseus to the dire fate that has befallen their comrades. Thus begins the epic struggle between mortal and immortal, as Odysseus confronts Circe in a battle of wits and wills.

Through his cunning and resourcefulness, Odysseus navigates the treacherous currents of Circe's magic, ultimately breaking free from her spell and securing the release of his crew from their porcine prison.

Interestingly, Homer's epic leaves the motive behind Circe's transformation of men into pigs shrouded in ambiguity, rendering her actions seemingly villainous in the absence of justification. However, Madeline Miller, through her novel "Circe," endeavors to provide a nuanced understanding of Circe's character by delving into her backstory. Miller contextualizes Circe's actions by weaving a narrative that extends beyond her encounter with Odysseus, beginning from her very birth. In her formative years, Circe grapples with a profound sense of inadequacy, born as a nymph lacking the divine powers expected of the offspring of Helios, the sun god. Despite her lineage, Circe finds herself **1** relegated to the lowest echelons of the divine hierarchy, a realization that shapes her perception of self-worth.

Helios, her father, foretells her future, prophesying that she will make a "fair match," a revelation that diverges from the typical destiny expected of a deity's daughter—marriage to a prince god—and instead hints at a union with a mortal prince. Throughout her childhood, Circe is acutely aware of her perceived powerlessness and insignificance, prompting her to seek validation of her divine heritage. In a poignant encounter with her father, Circe queries him about the consequences should a mortal witness him in his full celestial splendor. Helios's response—that the mortal would be reduced to ashes in an instant—underscores the vast chasm that separates them in terms of power and divinity. At other time she tried to cut her skin expecting the blade would pass through proving her having divine power, but the blade cut her skin instead and blood flowed. She didnot have the divine power at all. These poignant explorations of Circe's early years provide insight into the complex interplay between power, identity, and self-discovery, laying the foundation for a deeper understanding of her subsequent actions and motivations. Circe's attempts to affirm her divine lineage, such as trying to pass through objects unharmed or testing her invincibility against her father's radiance, only serve to highlight her mortal limitations, further fueling her sense of inadequacy and alienation. This episode underscores Circe's profound struggle to reconcile her mortal nature with her divine lineage, illuminating the internal conflicts and existential dilemmas that shape her journey of self-discovery and empowerment. Circe, grappling with her sense of powerlessness and desire for validation, resolves to forge her own

path. Her journey takes a transformative turn when she falls deeply in love with the mortal Glaucus. However, the prospect of losing him to mortality fills her with dread, prompting her to seek a solution that would grant them eternal companionship. Through her ingenuity and determination, Circe stumbles upon a powerful magic known as Pharmakeia, which enables her to bestow immortality upon Glaucus out of sheer devotion and love. Yet, Circe's newfound power proves to be a double-edged sword when Glaucus ultimately forsakes her love for another, choosing the nymph Scylla over her. Consumed by jealousy and heartbreak, Circe's emotions manifest in a vengeful act as she transforms Scylla into a monstrous creature, driven by her desire to inflict the same pain she herself endured. However, Circe's manipulation of divine powers does not go unnoticed by the gods, who perceive her abilities as a threat to their authority. In response, they decree a punishment befitting her transgressions—exile to a desolate island far removed from civilization. Thus, Circe finds herself banished to the remote and barren shores of Aiaia, where solitude and isolation become her constant companions. Despite the initial desolation of her surroundings, Circe refuses to succumb to despair. Instead, she embraces her solitude and gradually asserts her dominance over the island, transforming it into a realm of her own creation. Through sheer resilience and strength of will, Circe transcends the confines of her exile, carving out a new existence defined by autonomy and self-reliance.

Circe's solitary existence on the desolate island of Aiaia is disrupted one fateful day when a group of twenty men, weary travelers in search of shelter and sustenance, stumble upon her secluded abode. Unbeknownst to them, Circe extends her hospitality to the strangers, offering them refuge and provisions in accordance with the ancient laws of guest-friendship. However, as the strangers become acquainted with Circe's solitary existence devoid of male protection, they perceive her vulnerability as an opportunity for exploitation. In a harrowing turn of events, the men betray Circe's trust, subjecting her to a brutal assault as they succumb to their base desires. Yet, Circe refuses to be a passive victim of their aggression, harnessing the potent magic within her to enact swift retribution upon her assailants. With a flick of her wrist and an incantation upon her lips, she transforms the perpetrators into swine, avenging her violation and reclaiming her agency <sup>1</sup> in a world that seeks to subjugate her.

While Homer's narrative leaves Circe's actions shrouded in ambiguity, Madeline Miller's reinterpretation offers a poignant justification for her seemingly drastic response. In the absence of any

explicit motive, Circe's actions are perceived as nefarious, casting her as a malevolent figure in the eyes of the reader. However, Miller's narrative delves deeper into the complexities of Circe's character, framing her transformation of the men into pigs as a desperate act of self-defense against the threat of molestation and rape. Later, when Odysseus visited her and asked her, she expresses her stand. Miller writes:-

“Why pigs...why not...I would them scrabbling and crying in the sty, falling over each other, stupid with their horror. They hated it all, their newly voluptuous flesh, their delicate split trotters, their swollen bellies dragging in the earth's muck. It was a humiliation, a debasement. They were sick with longing for their hands, those appendages men use to mitigate the world...The truth is, men make terrible pigs.”(Circe, 172)

Following the traumatic experience of assault, Circe initially considers safeguarding herself and her island by employing illusions and concealing her true power. However, she ultimately rejects this passive approach, recognizing the urgent need to confront the pervasive influence of patriarchy head-on. She says;

“I could have cast an illusion over the island to keep them away. I had the power to do it... (But) No, I thought. It was too late for that. I have been found. Let them see what I am. Let them learn the world is not as they think.”[Circe, 169]

Inspired by a newfound resolve to assert her autonomy and challenge the oppressive forces that seek to diminish her, Circe adopts a defiant stance akin to the spirit of the #MeToo movement. Like countless women who have bravely stepped forward to confront their abusers and demand accountability, Circe refuses to cower in fear or retreat into obscurity. Instead, she embraces her inherent strength and resilience, determined to defy the constraints imposed by a patriarchal society. By harnessing her formidable powers and refusing to be silenced or marginalized, Circe emerges as a symbol of empowerment and resistance, paving the way for a new era where women boldly confront injustice and reclaim agency over their own narratives.

Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni's **1 The Forest of Enchantments**

Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni's "The Forest of Enchantments" offers a unique perspective on the timeless epic of the Ramayana, retelling the story through the eyes of its central figure, Sita. It is Sita's

subsequent exile in the Uttara Kanda that is the concerned for the present paper. Sita's banishment is instigated by her own husband, Rama, in response to murmurs and doubts circulating among his subjects regarding Sita's purity after her prolonged stay in Ravana's palace during her abduction. Despite Sita's steadfast loyalty and unwavering devotion to Rama, he succumbs to the pressures of societal expectations and his duty as a king, choosing to prioritize public perception over his personal feelings. Sita, unjustly cast out from the kingdom she once called home, questions the fairness of her treatment and demands accountability for the injustice inflicted upon her. Pregnant at the time of her exile, Sita's resilience and inner strength shine through as she refuses to be defined by her circumstances, emerging from her ordeal even stronger than before. Through Sita's ordeal, Divakaruni sheds light on the inherent injustice and gender bias prevalent within society, urging readers to reconsider traditional narratives and challenge the status quo.

Building upon the narrative, the climax of Sita's ordeal unfolds as she is presented with the ultimatum of undergoing the fire test to prove her fidelity and reclaim her status as queen of Ayodhya. However, in a defiant act of resistance against patriarchal oppression and societal injustice, Sita unequivocally refuses to comply with this demeaning demand, because, as Divakaruni eloquently captures in her novel, "...this **1** is one of those times when a woman must stand up and say, No more!"(The Forest of Enchantments, 357) Sita's refusal to submit to the fire test is not merely an act of defiance against her oppressors but also a rallying cry for women everywhere who have been subjected to similar forms of discrimination and degradation.

Sita articulates her rationale for refusing the test, recognizing the dangerous precedent it would set for future generations of women. By acquiescing to the fire test, Sita fears that women everywhere would be subjected to the same scrutiny and suspicion, forced to continually prove their innocence in the face of baseless accusations. Moreover, she astutely observes that such a practice would shift the burden of proof onto the accused, perpetuating a culture of victim-blaming and justifying unjust treatment. In a poignant plea for the rights and dignity of future generations of daughters, Sita steadfastly refuses to participate in a system that perpetuates gender inequality and systemic injustice. In her final act of defiance, Sita beseeches her mother, the goddess of the earth, to claim her as her own, choosing liberation from patriarchal expectations over submission to societal norms. Through her refusal to



capitulate to patriarchal demands, Sita emerges as a beacon **1 of courage and** resilience, challenging entrenched power structures and reclaiming agency over her own destiny. Her unwavering commitment to justice and equality serves as a powerful reminder of the enduring strength and resilience of women in the face of oppression.

### Circe and Sita; A Comparative Study

Circe and Sita, iconic female figures from Western and Eastern classical epics respectively, share a common experience of ideological and narratological isolation within their traditional tales. Circe's absence of narrative context in the *Odyssey* reduces her to a simplistic portrayal of a malevolent witch, perpetuating stereotypes and reinforcing patriarchal notions. Similarly, Sita's narrative in the *Ramayana* often sidelines her agency and perspective, overshadowed by the actions of male characters and highlighting her vulnerability within a patriarchal society. Despite their cultural disparities, both women grapple with the consequences of their isolation, serving as poignant reminders of the marginalization of women's voices and experiences within epic literature.

Both Circe and Sita find themselves subjected to the patriarchal power structures that dictate their lives, leading to their respective exiles. However, in their modern reimaginings, they transcend their exile and emerge as formidable forces challenging the very patriarchy that seeks to oppress them.

Madeline Miller articulates Circe's journey, stating, "Circe is born into a society that structurally doesn't grant her any power. In fact, at every turn she's belittled, disrespected, and objectified. So she has a choice: she can live with that, or she can find **1 a way to** fight for herself. She chooses to fight." Similarly, Sita refuses to passively accept the injustices done to her, instead embodying strength and resilience. She says;

"...I pondered the word endure, what it meant. It didn't mean giving in. It didn't mean being weak or accepting injustice. It meant taking the challenges thrown at us and dealing with them as intelligently as we knew until we grew stronger than them. That was I'd work on"[The **1 Forest of Enchantments**, 322]

However, Circe's approach to overcoming her exile is notably more radical than Sita's. Circe finds herself exiled to an isolated and desolate place, devoid of any support or companionship, where she

must independently discover and harness her own power. In contrast, Sita seeks refuge in Valmiki's ashram, where her children, Luv and Kush, serve as vocal advocates against the injustice inflicted upon their mother. However, Circe faces her trials entirely alone, without the assistance of allies or family. Despite their differing circumstances, both women ultimately raise their children as single mothers, a powerful testament to their resilience and defiance against patriarchal norms that dictate women's dependence on men for child-rearing.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, the comparative study of Madeline Miller's *Circe* and Chitra Banerjee

Divakaruni's *The Forest of Enchantments* offers a rich exploration of the transformative power of exile and the resilience of female protagonists in the face of patriarchal oppression. Through their respective reimaginings of classical epics, both Miller and Divakaruni shed light on the marginalization and isolation experienced by Circe and Sita, highlighting the pervasive influence of patriarchal power structures within their narratives. Despite their geographical and cultural disparities, Circe and Sita emerge as symbols of strength and agency, challenging societal norms and reclaiming control over their own destinies. Circe's radical defiance and solitary journey toward empowerment contrast with Sita's steadfast endurance and maternal resilience, yet both women ultimately defy expectations and raise their children as single mothers, subverting patriarchal expectations. Their stories serve as powerful reminders of the universal struggles faced by women throughout history and the enduring power of resilience and agency in the face of adversity. As contemporary retellings of ancient myths, *Circe* and *The Forest of Enchantments* invite readers to reconsider traditional narratives through a feminist lens, fostering a deeper understanding of gender, power, and agency in literature and society. Through the lens of exile, these novels illuminate the journey from victimhood to empowerment, offering hope and inspiration for women seeking to defy societal constraints and assert their rightful place in the world.

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