

A Pathetic Cultural Prestige Of Middle East' Women From Princess By Jean Sasson: An Analytical Study

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Abstract

The core purpose of this research paper is probe into the social and pathetic status of Middle East' women in their own culture from the novel Princess by Jean Sasson. Her novel, Princess, is the description of domestic and cultural issues of Saudi women. Eventually, the procedure itself depicts the social prestige of women characters and highlights the social issues of Saudi women. Socially, the role or status of women in Saudi culture is limited, they do not have equal opportunity for their social affairs. Even they do not have any right for their medical treatment without male member of the family. Usually, force or arranged marriages are common in Saudi Arabia. There is no concept or space for feelings, sentiments or love. Saudi women do not have any right for choosing suitable match maker for themselves. These aspects show the wretched social status of women in Saudi culture. The theory of objectification by Fredrickson and Roberts is adopted in order to probe the social status of women in Saudi culture. This research is purely descriptive and analytical one because for descriptive analysis of women wretched social ailment it uses textual evidences for the investigation. In order to understand the content of the novel a method of close-reading is used by the researcher. The experiences of women characters from the novel are taken as a sources of evidence.

Keywords: Social status of Saudi women, Saudi culture, Saudi Vision 2030, Sexual Exploitation, Women Trafficking, Trap of Male Supervision and Oppression of Women..

Introduction

The theory of women objectification was anticipated by Barbara Fredrickson and Tomi-Ann Roberts (1997). According to them the theory of sexual objectification is occurred when a woman's value is known on the basis of her body's parts or appearance rather than inner beauty. In sexual objectification of woman, her body's parts are used as a tool for the satisfaction of men desires. There is another type of objectification in which women learn that they are an objects or tools for men desires. Generally, the concept of self-objectification is derived from the women subjugation or subordination of many societies. Therefore in the theory of women objectification, men ignore all the qualities of women and they only think about their sexual parts and appearance. The concept of self-objectification has negative connotation which negatively affects physical and psychological health of women. Fredrickson has observed the theory of women objectification in two ways which has unlocked the ways for other studies (Huang, 2008). The objectification of women is a social phenomenon which is experience by women of every age. From the very first day boys learn that boys will be boys forever. On the other hand girls learn that they need to change themselves for boys. Women also learn that a beautiful and attractive woman is more important for men than ugly one. In this way, it is proved that women worth is only known by her outside appearance rather than by her inner beauty. It is not at all to treat or deal someone as an object or thing. Probably, if our society start to teach us that boys and girls are equal in their rights and also women are humans then the society would be better (Lina, 2020).

Women are objectified due the lack of human attributes such as intellectual capacity and social status. As for as the objectification of women is concerned, a sample of 81 Australian women has been taken for one week, each of them has testified being targeted for objectification three to four time. The concept of objectification is very dangerous when a woman first considers herself as a tool or body. This self-objectification of women may have negative consequences including body shame and limited social interactions. The objectified women all over the world are seen as less than human beings, they are perceive as less intellectual then men, they are considered as less deserving than men and their social status are also taken as lower than men. The objectification is also classified from more and less perspectives. There are few women who are more objectified than others such as those women who use to wear tightly-fitted or greater application of cosmetic things are objectified more than others. Even though there is a survey which indicated that attractive appearance of women can increase their objectification (Roberts, 1997).

Jean Sasson wrote numerous books on cultural and feministic issues such as, 'The Rape of Kuwait', 'Ester's Child', 'Princess', 'Princess Sultana's Daughters' and 'Princess Sultana's Circle'. "Princess" novel is a master piece of Jean Sasson. The 68 versions of this book has been distributed by the writers and because of it she got universal fame. Princess novel by Jean Sasson is a tale of Princess Sultana who belongs to the royal family. She lives in a country or culture where women are being discriminated due to their social status. She tries to find out her identity and status in her own culture. The author of this book Jean Sasson reports the tale of Princess

Sultana, a rich woman of Saudi Arabia who enjoys luxurious and materialistic life but she is being treated as an object in her own culture. Forced or constrained marriage, lack of educational opportunities, rape and even woman murder for family's respect are such critical issues women of this land experience. All the previously mentioned things from the novel Princess lead women towards Objectification. All the females' characters in this literary piece of work are being treated as an object by men. That is the reason, this novel is the best description about the Objectification and social status of women in the culture of Saudi Arabia (Saleem, 2014).

This novel is the entire depiction of women's humiliation and objectification in their own land. All the women characters of this novel are degraded by the men of this novel. Even they are humiliated by their own fathers, brothers and husbands. If the major character or other female characters of any literary work is oppressed then the postulate of objectification can be utilized for an analysis. As a result, the researcher aims to investigate the issues of women under the title of 'A Pathetic Cultural Prestige of Middle East' Women from Princess by Jean Sasson: An Analytical Study. The sole purpose of this study is to find out the miserable social status and objectification of women in Saudi culture in novel, Princess from the perspective of its writer, Jean Sasson. The aim of this study is not to criticize any religion or anyone personally. So, the findings and conclusion of this research is only deduced from the novel's perspective. This research will help the readers to understand the culture of Saudi Arabia. This research will also help its readers to understand the social status of women in Saudi culture that how they are being treated. In literature, theory of objectification is used to know a literary work in which the issues of women are highlighted. The core concept of this research is an attempt to understand the social condition of women. Women position and men authority are the major part of this theory and research.

Objectives of the Study:

The objectives of the study are:

1. To investigate the social status of female characters in the novel Princess.
2. To explore the significance and insignificance of genders due to their male organs into Saudi culture.

Research Questions:

The following are the research questions of this study:

1. What is the social status of Saudi women in the novel Princess?
2. Why women are not being considered as human into the culture of Saudi Kingdom due to the absence of their male organ?

Review of Related Literature

In order to understand women objectification, the concept of dehumanizing women or treating them as an object should be analyzed throughout the world by various researchers. There are so many movies and literature in which women are oppressed and objectified. Objectification theory is the central part of literature and it has become very popular theory of the recent century. According to Szymanski (2010), “objectification theory gives a significant system to comprehension, looking into, and interceding to improve women’s lives in a sociocultural setting that explicitly objectifies the female body and associates a woman’s worth with her body’s appearance and sexual capacities”.

Mostly the name of Fredrickson & Roberts are associated with the postulate of objectification. Objectification theory by Fredrickson and Roberts (1970) is a discussion about the knowledge and ideas to improve women lives in a society where women are being considered as an object. Most interestingly in that society women worth or value is measured by her body’s appearance and sexual capabilities (Dalirian, 2010). If a woman has good and attractive body then she would be considered good and fit for everything such as should would be able to find a good job because of her attractive body and appearance and vice versa. Often a person can see or observe that women are being treated as an object and puppet in the hands of men whether they are daughters, wives, mothers and sisters. Whatever their roles are in the society apart from all of these they are an alien in their own society and they are being treated as an object. Considering this, Fredrickson and Roberts (1970) made Objectification Theory and recommended that females are clearly objectified and treated as an item to be regarded for its usage by the male sexual direction and the media. Historically, women has been for centuries marginalized and objectified in every form and roles. They have not been considered as a person or human beings because everyone thought that they born to serve men.

According to the Immanuel Kant, to see the worth of a person or entity by his or her appearance and to treat a person as an object for sexual desire is called objectification. Kant describes that objectification degrades a person or entity and sees him as an object or puppet. As far as women objectification is concerned, they are being considered as an object or puppet in the hands of men. Men use the women as a thing or food and when they are full they belch them. Women are the only instrument of pleasure or fulfillment for the men.

The theory of objectification by Frederickson and Roberts is all about women objectification in which women are culturally experiencing sexual objectification due to their bodies and lower social status. This theory also states that women or girls due to their body parts are more objectified in the society than men. This dangerous notion is leaded the women towards self-objectification in which women regularly observe their bodies. This kind of activity be women lead them towards disgrace, depression, shame and anxiety (O’Brien, 2014). Shakespeare in one of his play says about men that, “men are considered as stomach whereas women are taken as

foods and when men are full they belch the women". A woman's body throughout her life is objectified and analyzed by the men whenever she goes outside from her home people critically examine her body from different angles. Therefore, there are various poet and poetess who are writings so many poem for women right and they are being succeeded to raise the voice of those women who are oppressed and objectified at their homes and societies as well. These writings are providing confidence to the women for their rights (Chaudhary, 2013).

In his most creative and famous novel *A Farewell to Arms* (1929), he has portrayed the men characters in an excellent way than women. Critics often argued that Hemingway is best known for describing the men without women. Catherine Barkley is the female character of *A Farewell to Arms* by Hemingway, in this novel he has portrayed her as a submissive character who is dependent on the male protagonist. He has portrayed her appearance in a way that she seems a sexual object. Throughout the story Catherine Barkley is depicted by the Hemingway as an object for the male protagonist Fredrick who used her for lusty desires (Dahlin-Jones, 2014). There is another fact of criticism on Hemingway's depiction of Catherine Barkley, Hemingway has represented Catherine Barkley less important than Fredrick for the reason that he has not laid emphasis on Catherine Barkley than Fredrick (Reijners, 2017).

The culture of Saudi Arabia is known as conservative due to its old customs and laws. Saudi occupants handle the social and exacting attributes of society in entire while the standards for public are significantly seen as unbending. In Saudi kingdom women don't have right to get divorce from their husbands. Rather men are allowed to divorce their wives swiftly. Women are also not allowed to wear other colors than black color. They're also not permitted to vote or participate in the politics. Most importantly, women of Saudi state are restricted to drive or they are not indorsed to drive publicly (Rose, 2020). In 2015 Saudi kingdom had offered very few and limited rights to the women. In Saudi state people of lower class, people of other countries and women are not allowed to express their feelings and ideas. It has been commonly observed that royal family members often torture their servants. It would not be wrong to say that there is no place for women in Saudi Arabia (Saud, 2019). So the above mentioned discussion about the role of women in Saudi culture clearly illustrates that women are deprived from their rights and they don't have any right to participate in the progress of their country. They're being alienated or they're stranger in their own culture. So, in order to make progress the role of women must not be ignored because women are the most powerful tool for development of any country. Historically, in every century women played vital role for the development of their country and culture (Yahya Al Alhareth*, 2015). So as far as the KSA (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) vision 2030 is concerned, it has given so many opportunities to women including educational facilities. It aim to empower and provide the quality of education to women (Alsharif, 2019).

Research Methodology

The current chapter of this research deals with theoretical framework. Theoretical framework is considered as a backbone of any research. This current research revolves around analytical study

of women objectification with reference to their social status. In this current study the research object is Jean Sasson's, *Princess: A true story of life behind the veil in Saudi Arabia*, novel. The researcher aims to probe objectification and cultural prestige of women by applying the theory of objectification. The sample of this current study is Jean Sasson's novel, *Princess*. In order to prove the central postulate of this current research, this novel is investigated analytically and descriptively. Jean Sasson's novel, *Princess* is the primary source of this research. In this current research the secondary sources are: writer's history, articles related to women objectification and Saudi culture, web and so on.

The major aim of this research is to analyze the selected text and bring forth cultural prestige of women in Saudi Arabia with reference to the novel, *Princess* by Jean Sasson from Objectification angle. For this purpose, only one study is taken as the model to be followed: Fredrickson and Roberts Objectification theory. This research focuses on the qualitative and analytical method for analysis.

Data Analysis

Social Status of Middle East' Women from the Perspective of Jean Sasson's Novel: Princess

It is dismayed to inform that Saudi state is one of the worst state regarding human and women rights. It would not be wrong to say that Saudi Arabia is applying the rule of might is right. In Saudi state all rules are for women and poor people and only these people are supposed to follow those rules. Saudi women are restricted and oppressed from those days when the Saudi state was established. In this state man is a controller of woman. There are various forms of that controller such as father, brother or husband. At the first stage or before marriage a woman is controlled by her father and brother and after marriage this charge of controlling has been passed from father or brother to husband. The children and wives of a Saudi man only survive if he desires because his authority is unlimited due the rigid rules of his country. Similarly, such is the case can be seen throughout the novel of Jean Sasson *Princess* in which men are authoritative over the women. In Saudi Arabia from the very first day, men are learnt that women are worthless, they do not have any value. They also learnt that women are only for their lust and comfort, they can use them as an object. The theme of women oppression or social status of Saudi women can be seen through the novel of Jean Sasson's *Princess*.

Women are not Human:

This novel is based on the real experiences of Jean Sasson which she experienced while living in the Saudi Arabia. She has observed the rigid rules of Saudi state for women. This book narrates the story of a princess who belongs to the royal family of Saudi kingdom. This book is based upon the real story of Saudi woman and her real name is hidden. The plot structure of this novel is an important from various perspectives because it is not only described the life of Sultana but also described the life of other women such as Sultana's mother, sister, aunt, friends, women servants

and those women who meet her by chance. In this book Jean Sasson not only highlighted the issues of Saudi women but she has also highlighted the rigid rules or attitudes of Saudi men towards their women.

“In a land where kings still rule, I am a princess. I cannot reveal my true name for fear harm will come to me. I am a Saudi princess, a member of the Royal Family of the House of Al Saud. As a woman in a land ruled by men” (Sasson, 2010).

The above mentioned lines from the novel clearly show that the heroine of this book is known as Sultana a princess of the Saudi Arabia. She was the wealthy woman with uncountable wealth. She has various private things in different countries such as four castles, a private plane, shining dresses and jewels. Thus, actually she was a prisoner despite of her wealth and jewels. She has not freedom at all rather she was born to produce children for her husband. She was living in a male oriented society where she was scorned by her father, brother and husband. Her country is known as a land where men rule throughout their lives.

The crucial matters regarding the objectification of Saudi women are depicted in this novel. The social status of Saudi women is very miserable throughout the country. The women are forced to marry with an old men, marital rape is common thing in Saudi state and it is not seen as a crime by the government. In Saudi state a young girl is enforced to marry with an old man, young girls are killed in the name of family's honor, often maids and servants are brutally beaten and humiliated by their master. Actually, this is the way Saudi men treated their women and in this regard Sultana reveals her father and other Saudi men cruel or dominated attitude towards women in the following lines:

“The power of a Saudi man is not limited and his children as well as his wife survival is based upon his wishes. In our homes (Sultana's home), he (Sultana's father) is the state or power” (Sasson, 2010, p.107)

The above mentioned quote from the original text clearly reveals that in Saudi Arabia men are authority in their homes and women cannot fulfill their wishes without their permission. Similarly, in Sultana's home his father, Al-Saud has the power and he used to rule over their wives and children without knowing their consent. He does not care about their desires, he only thinks about himself and his son Ali because they both are male and the rest of the family members are female. In this way it can be concluded that although Sultana was born in a royal family and she has enough to eat but all in vain and apart from all of these she was a woman.

As far as the vision 2030 of KSA (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) is concerned it has offered numerous ways of relaxation for women. In the KSA's vision 2030 women are expected to play their crucial roles for the development of country. Recently, in the vision of 2030 new reforms has

been enacted towards improving the lives of oppressed women. This Saudi vision 2030 has ensured that women will be considered as human.

Sexual Exploitation of Women:

A condition in which women are unable to say that they do not want to have sex is known as sexual exploitation. A sexual exploitation is a way in which women are unable to express their liking or disliking. The forced marriages of young girls with an old men of fifty and sixty years are common in Saudi culture. Those women who are married with an old men they are sexually exploited by their husbands and this sexual exploitation can be seen throughout the novel. For example, Sultana's elder sister Sara was married off with an old men. Her husband was a cruel Arabian person and rigid rules of his culture was deeply imbedded in his mind. Sara was most beautiful sister of Sultana among the all. On the basis of her beauty she was proposed by wealthy men for many time. She was sexually mistreated by her husband after her marriage. Her sexual exploitation and her beauty as a curse for her can be seen through the following lines:

“Sara was lovely, much more beautiful than I or my sisters. Her great beauty had become a curse, for many men had heard of Sara's beauty through their mothers and sisters and now wished to marry her” (Sasson, 2010, p.202).

The above mentioned lines from the original text explicitly indicate that beauty is a curse in Saudi Arabia. Those Saudi women who are brilliant and beautiful, they are known as miserable due to these attributes. It is Saudi culture which is taught the Saudi men that if a woman is bright and intelligent then she would be strong enough and a man can lose his control over her.

“In our land, brilliance in a woman assures her future misery” (Sasson, 2010, p.204).

The following lines from the novel show that the social condition of women are not good in Saudi Arabia. Saudi men think that women are not born to become intelligent rather they are born to serve them. In the above mentioned lines Sultana described that her elder sister Sara was beautiful and intelligent and because of these qualities she was condemned forever.

When sultana was a small girl her elder sister Sara was enforced by her father into marriage with an older man who had also married with many wives. Sara was three years older than Sultana and her dream was to study art. Her dreams also buried with her forced marriage. This forced marriage had led Sara to the hell and she was broken into the pieces. After their marriage my elder sister Sara was brutally assaulted sexually by her husband. Sara's sexual exploitation can be seen through the following lines:

“Five weeks after her wedding, she attempted suicide Sara’s new husband was sadistic. He had subjected my sister to sickening sexual brutality until she felt her only escape was death” (Sasson, 2010, p.248).

The above mentioned lines from the text depict that women are sexually exploited and objectified by men especially in the Saudi state. Same is the case with Sara, who was the elder sister of Sultana she was sexually objectified by her husband and when she finds no one for help then she attempts suicide. Actually, with the help of these lines the writer wants to inform the world how women are sexually objectified on every day by their husbands. After this severe incident Sara’s husband divorced her swiftly.

KSA (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) vision 2030 is a new hope for women of Saudi Arabia. These innovative reforms profoundly changed women’s legal rights in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. This vision of 2030 ensure that there would be no more gender discrimination. This vision has ensured that women will not be sexually exploited anymore and they will be the part of Kingdom for the better development.

Women Trafficking and Statutory Rape:

To sex with someone who is under the age is known as statutory rape. To transport women from one place to another place for sexual exploitation or slavery is known as women trafficking. The rapist activities are commonly observed in the Saudi kingdom. There are so many men who seem to be pious by nature but in reality they are not. On everyday so many girls are raped by the cruel men in Saudi Arabia. The writer has skilfully portrayed the incident of rape in this novel. The cruel rapist activities can be observed from the following lines:

“The door was unlocked and we suddenly realized what was happening before our eyes. Hadi was raping a young girl, no more than eight years old, and Ali was holding her” (Sasson, 2010, p.361).

This paragraph is about the statutory rape and women trafficking of a young girl who was sold by her mother for sexual exploitation. These lines from the text show that this cruel incident of rapping happen when Sultana and her family take a trip to Cairo. Hadi was Ali’s friend who raped the young girl in Cairo. Hadi was a monster in the sheep clothes. He was apparently pious and generous but in reality he was nasty boy. Hadi often quotes the good words in his speech in order to impress the elders and Sultan’s father was also impressed by Hadi. Even in their trip to Cairo, Hadi was delivering moral lecture to Ali about his sisters. But all dreams about Hadi’s morality scattered into pieces when Sultana and Sara saw him while raping a young girl not more than ten years old. After this incident Ali and Hadi were not ashamed on their act. In this way it would not be wrong to say that rape is common thing for Saudi men.

If we talk about the KSA (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) vision 2030, it offers so many opportunities for women. Saudi women will be treated equally as men do. It is the vision of Saudi Arabia that families are the key building blocks of any society. To protect our families and to fulfill their basic needs are the basic aims of Saudi Kingdom.

Oppression and Discrimination of Women:

There are various basic rules of royal families of Saudi Arabia for the treatment of their women. Al-Saud is known as the royal family of Saudi kingdom. These royal families are supposed to follow the basic rules regarding the treatment of women in order to keep family's honor. According to these rules men are honorable and women are regarded as the source of shame. Additionally, in all the family authority is held by the male members of the society. Therefore, there are various reasons for the ill treatment of women that has become the cruel nature and culture of Saudi kingdom. The ill treatment of women or sex segregation can be observe throughout the country. All the women of this state are being oppressed by the men because it is imbedded in the culture and thought of the men that women are weak creature than men. They bring shame to the family and in order to keep the honor of the family and to avoid from the shame they must be treated badly.

“I have often asked myself: Does this mean that we women of the desert do not exist, if our coming and our passing go unrecorded? If no-one knows of my existence, does that mean I do not exist?”
(Sasson, 2010, p.112).

In the above mentioned paragraph from the novel, the writer explains that women are being mistreated by the society. The records of their birth and death are not mentioned by the officials. From the very first day they are being treated as a slave and their men are acting as a master. Saudi men consider their wives as an asset rather than their partner. The Saudi men change their wives quickly as people change their clothes.

There is a common culture in Saudi state a man can beat her wife, daughter or sister without any problem. To give a slap to any woman is common in Saudi kingdom. There is an example of this cruel treatment from the novel. Sultana, the protagonist of the novel was beaten or slapped by her husband three time.

“Kareem slapped her three times on Sultana's face, and without fear Sultana slapped him back and fight to the finish without thought of injury and fight to the finish without thought of injury” (Sasson, 2010, p.121).

The above mentioned lines from the novel show that to beat their wives is a common thing in Saudi culture. Similarly, Sultana who was the heroine of the novel, she was also beaten or slapped by her husband.

The KSA (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) vision 2030 also fortified women's entrepreneurship by elimination gender-based discrimination in every field of life. This vision declares that women would not be discriminated on the basis of their gender rather they would have an equal opportunities for their better career.

Male-Oriented Society:

The complex relationship of Saudi men and women has been portrayed by the Jean Sasson in her novel "Princess". The concept of patriarchy is deeply ingrained in the mind of Saudi men and their culture. In Saudi culture the father is taken as the highest power of the family and he is the only person who is responsible for all the matter of his family members. Father is the only person who rule over his family members because he is male. All the matters of his women i.e. education, mobility, marriage and travelling are decided by their fathers. In this novel the heroine, Sultana was not unaware from the patriarchal system of her land. The deep rooted Saudi patriarchal system can be seen through the following lines:

"I first became aware that I was a female who was shackled by males unburdened with consciences. I saw the broken spirits of my mother and sisters" (Sasson, 2010, p.123).

The above mentioned lines from the text clearly identify that Sultana, her mother and her sisters are also living in a patriarchal system where men are ruling over them. From the beginning of the novel, Sultana, her mother and sisters are being mistreated by her father and brother.

There is another solid example of rigid patriarchal system from the novel. Throughout the novel the writer has depicted so many incidents which are regarding the Saudi male domination society.

"Instead of praying to Makkah, I prayed to my six year-old brother, Ali. I thought he was a god. If my brother was not a god, why was he treated like one?" (Sasson, 2010, p.91).

The above mentioned line from the original text is clear evidence of patriarchal society where men are dominated over women. In these lines Sultana states that if my brother is not superior or god then why I am being forced by my parents to worship him. She also says that if my brother is equal to me then why he is always allowed to speak first and I am forbidden to respond by my father. She also tells that in my land women are taught not to confront the men rather to obey them. She narrates that in my childhood whenever there is a dispute between Ali and me as a

punishment my all toys were given to Ali. My father also allow Ali to fill my dish at dinner time and as a result he offered me the tiniest portion of the food and often I had to sleep hungry. Sultana's parents also taught her that men are her masters.

Kareem was the husband of Sultana who was also the part of this rigid patriarchal system. Although, he used to love with his wife, Sultana but patriarchy was deeply ingrained in his mind too. The rigid patriarchal values of Kareem can be observed when there was raised a dispute between Sultana and Kareem's mother, Noorah. Noorah was the cruel mother of Kareem who did not like Sultana to have her son's wife. In this way Noorah tried her best to separate Sultana from her beloved son, Kareem.

Saudi women are considered as an asset in the KSA (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) vision 2030. This vision of 2030 is a new wave that is supporting to empower Saudi women and permit them to enjoy life as the men do. To increase women's participation in the workforce and to finish male orientation is the vision of Saudi Kingdom.

Trap of Male Guardianship:

Gender biasness or discrimination has become the major part of women lives, the discrimination and domestic violence compel women to flee from their houses and countries as well. A Saudi woman lives from her birth to death under the rigid control system of male domination. A Saudi woman may have various kind of guardian in the form of father, brother husband and even son, who have the power to take immediate decision on the behalf of woman. Women are treated as properties by Saudi kingdom. No women of Saudi state is free from this trap. All Saudi women are equal in this matter of rigidity.

“I asked how she could travel without Father's permission, for I knew he kept all the family passports locked in his safe at the office. Besides, she would require a letter of permission from Father or she would never gain entry onto the plane.” (Sasson, 2010, p.46).

The above lines from the novel clearly reveal that women are not allowed to travel or to go anywhere without the permission of their male guardians. In these lines Sara who was Sultana's elder sister, she planned to go abroad with her future's husband, Asad. When she reveals her plan to Sultana, she asked her how she can go without the permission of her father because in our country women are required to get permission from their male guardians.

Even so, Saudi women are restricted to use their political rights by the male guardians, these male guardians are also known as 'Mahram' which means closest male guardian i.e. father, brother, grandfather, uncle, husband or son. This system declares women legal minor for men. This system also declares some legal restrictions for women which cannot be applied to men. But actually, these legal restrictions do not exist in any legal constitution or country law. Those

restrictions that 'Mahram system' has declared for women are required male permission for issuing travel document, for birth and death certificate, for education enrollment and for medical treatment. Additionally, the male guardianship system is a trap for women in which women are become the victim of violence by their male guardians.

The historic reforms have been introduced in the KSA (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) vision of 2030 to advance women's economic participation. This vision ensure that those women who are over the age of twenty one, they can freely move or travel and there would be no restrictions on them. The Vision 2030 expelled limitations on women's ability to go out and balanced women's entitlement to pick a position of residency.

Conclusion

From the above mentioned discussion it can be concluded that this literary research intended to analyze one of the most famous literary work by Jean Sasson through the theory of objectification by Fredrickson and Roberts. Although, Sasson has written so many novels but the Princess novel is selected by the researchers for this research paper. The protagonist of this novel is a woman whose real name or identity is concealed by the author from her readers. The various women characters including the protagonist has been suffered and faced various tribulations throughout their lives. This all happens to women only for one reason that they are living in a society where men are considered superior to women. Her land or society is known as male-oriented and she has been dominated by men throughout her life. The story of this book described the life of major character i.e. Sultana Al-Saud. While Sultana was born in a royal family but she does not have any kind of freedom. Her brother, Ali was free to do whatever he desires. Throughout her life, Sultana did her best to gain the affection of her father but all in vain. Socially, the role or status of women in Saudi culture is limited, they do not have equal opportunity for education and employment. Even they don't have any right for their medical treatment without male member of the family. Usually, force or arranged marriages are common in Saudi Arabia. There is no concept or space for feelings, sentiments or love. Saudi's women do not have any right for choosing suitable match maker for themselves. They are force to marry with an old man who has already many wives. Commonly, a person having more than one wife has been considered normal. The concept of monogamous is common in Saudi state. Saudi houses and cottages are consistently noted for the high dividers, explained as supportive in keeping outside environment and moreover perceptive of the families' independent point of view toward the world. If we talk about the social status or condition of women in Saudi Arabia it is remarkably prohibited and limited. Saudi women are restricted to drive vehicles and their major goal is to take care about their children and home. It can be deduced that women are marginalized or subjugated in their own houses.

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