

The Representation Of Female Alienation In Saudi Arabia As A Cultural Phenomenon

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Abstract

Alienation remained the most enduring and prominent theme of women experience literature throughout the past ages. Modern literature continues capturing and depicting this theme. The work of Jean Sasson, titled *Princess: A True Story of Life Behind the Veil in Saudi Arabia*, appears to relate to the same tradition. The book tells the story of a Saudi princess Sultana. The life of the princess is an epitome of alienation that women face at the hands of men in an outright patriarchal society. Using Jaggar's theory of alienation and analytical method of textual analysis, the purpose of this study is to explore the facets of alienation have depicted by Sasson in this work. The study contributes to understand that how Saudi Kingdom are alienated by the male supremacy. This research paper aptly evaluates that this book is a post-modernist work of fiction that displays that women of Saudi Kingdom are being alienated and diminished by their own culture. Thus, the researcher has evaluated how narrative components in the text worked as building blocks of Female Alienation in the selected work by identifying narrative aspects in the text through conversation and textual references.

Key Words: Princess, Female Alienation, Saudi culture, Feminist Perspective and Postcolonial Literature.

Introduction

Jean Sasson is American writer who was born in 1950 in Alabama. She was the keen lover of reading books. When she was fifteen years old she had read all the books in her school library. At the age of fifteen she had started to collect different books. Though, she lived in a small town, she was eager to see the world. Once she

got a chance to travel in Saudi Arabia. She had been lived there for many years and worked at the King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Centre in Riyadh city. While working in a hospital Jean Sasson became a friend of a Saudi Princess, Sultana. In her thirty years of life she had visited sixty six countries. Nowadays, she is living in Atlanta, Georgia. She is the author of fourteen books in which *Princess: a true story of*

life behind the veil is her notable work. This book has been published in sixty eight several editions. She has worked as a spokesperson for Human Rights in the Middle East. She had started her writing career in 1991 from her book, *The Rape of Kuwait*. This book was bestseller book in the list of New York Times. *American Chick in Saudi Arabia* is an E-Book which was released in 2012. This E-Book was reached #1 on Barnes & Noble biography bestseller list.

Akhter (2020) states that the modern literary novels deal with the different issues of women such as forced marriages, lack of educational facilities, gender discrimination, awareness of women about their existence and female alienation. This type of literary works inform or alert women or youth how they can save themselves from their social problems. Still there are various rigid cultures or orthodox societies who think that women are born to stay at home and they are also born to produce children. In general term alienation theory probes into the various cultural aspects of literature i.e. demoralization of women, alienation of women, political, social and financial status of women. Generally, alienation also refers to the ways of patriarchal society in which women are diminished or alienated by men. An exclusive aim of this study is to analyze one of the most famous literary work by Jean Sasson through the theory of alienation by Allison Jaggar. Although, Sasson has written so many novels but the *Princess* novel is selected for this research. This novel is known as the master piece of Jean Sasson because it deals with the theme of Female Alienation in the culture of Saudi Arabia. The heroine of this novel is a woman whose real name or identity is concealed by the author from her readers. The various female characters including the protagonist has been suffered and faced various tribulations throughout their lives. This all happens to females only for one reason that they are living in a society where men are

considered superior to women. Her society is known as male-oriented and she has been dominated by men throughout her life. This book is based upon real story of a Saudi woman who has been chosen by the author. 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. On the other hand, Ali was an apple of his father's eyes (Pandya, 2018).

An American novelist, Jean Sasson's novels are the depiction of Arabian culture and female alienation all around the world. In her novel, *Princess: A true story of life behind the veil in Saudi Arabia*, she has used *Princess Sultana* as a first person in order to reveal the miserable condition of Saudi women. This novel portraits how women are being alienated in their culture even in their own homes in the name of honor. This novel also shows that how men take the advantage of religion for the ill treatment of women. But the fact is that neither any religion nor any Holy book give the message of female alienation. There are so many countries and critics who mingle Islam and Arab together. All the religion of this world especially Islam is all about the wellbeing of humankind. It never shows any kind of sign which indicates cruelty or hatred towards females. Islam is used as a foundation by men to treat females very badly (Devi, 2019).

The present study also aims to investigate the work of Jean Sasson that female alienation has become an important issue in Saudi Arabia and the females of this country are raising their voice for freedom. The work of this astonish writer replicates strives of an alienated Saudi women and illustrate that their voice for freedom is not controllable and their enthusiasm is wild. This study also claims that the time will come soon when the females of Saudi Arabia will not

be alienated anymore and their dreams for independence will come true through the Saudi vision of 2030. The voice of Saudi women for their freedom has also given hope to those women who are being oppressed and alienated in other countries.

Princess by Sasson is based upon a tragic and painful story of Sultana who was prisoner at her own home despite of luxurious life. She was only born to produce children because she has no freedom to fulfill her desires. She was mistreated and abused by her father, brother and husband because of her gender. She was born in a place where women are considered inferior. Jean Sasson has beautifully described the oppression and alienation of Saudi women through the story of Sultana (Siska Dewi, 2017). Jean Sasson's novel Princess, narrates the story of an alienated Saudi women under the cruel male domination society. This research paper highlights an alien treatment of Saudi women and their issues. There are various women issues which has been discussed in this study such as forced marriage of women, domestic life and lack of education facilities. The women of Saudi Kingdom go against the rigid rules for women of this country. The violation of human and women rights are the major theme of this study (Indriani, 2014).

Objectives of the Study

The objective of the study is:

1. To explore the writer's vision about diasporic conflict of Female Alienation
2. To probe into an Alien Objectification of Saudi women as narrated in Jean Sasson's novel Princess.

Research Question

The following is the research question of this study:

1. How does Jean Sasson portray the diasporic conflict of Female Alienation through her writing?
2. How Saudi women are objectified as an Alien in the culture of Saudi Arabia?

Purpose of Research

The sole purpose of this research paper is to find out an Alien 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 study is only deduced from the novel's perspective.

Literature Review

The review of related literature is based on the work of an American writer Jean Sasson. The major aim of this study is to investigate an Alien Objectification of female characters from Saudi culture which has been depicted in Princess: A true story of life behind the veil in Saudi Arabia by Jean Sasson. Saudi culture provides an enough opportunities for women objectification under the rigid patriarchal system of Saudi kingdom. This literary section of the research paper covers vast range of problems about female alienation in Saudi state. Moreover, this current research paper takes stock of various writers who address the same topic in their writings.

As far as Alice Walker is concerned, her literary works have shown women are alienated and objectified by men. Besides, in Alice Walker's fiction women are unable to find their own existence. The major part of her literature deals with the alienation of black women. He shows that how women of black community are alienated and objectified sexually and socially even in their own culture and how they attempt to get freedom from male-oriented society (Suresh, 2018). Mostly, women of black community have been taken as slaves in Alice Walker's novels.

The major themes of her literary works are subjugation of women, suppression of women, objectification of women, gender discrimination and how men and women are distinguished from each other. The books of Alice Walker have disclosed the orthodox and male-oriented society of Africa in which women are dishonored and mistreated by men. Throughout her writings, Walker has shown the effort of black women against the patriarchal society. She has addressed various elements of female alienation such as women educational problems and women forced marriages (Anuradha, 2018).

The concept of female alienation has been established by Alison Jaggar (1989). The major theme or idea of this theory is that women are being treated as an alien, other or object by the men or society. According to Alison Jaggar, Women are alienated in today's culture in every facet of their existence. In her work, *Feminist Politics and Human Nature*, she expands Marx's conventional understanding of alienation by describing the circumstances of female alienation within a patriarchal society. According to Jaggar, it is important to explicitly recognize one type of women's unique alienation while discussing hetero-sexual alienation. She argues that in order for most women to survive socially, they must portray themselves in a way that appeals to men sexually. Then, women are expected to present themselves in ways that please to males. In order to appeal to males, women are supposed to consider their bodies as objects and to physically display certain images by exaggerating and improving specific body features (Jaggar, 1989).

“There are two things about women. Why, a woman only has two things in this society: her ability to bear sons and her reputation!” (Haider, 2012).

These lines from her book clearly explains female alienation and oppression that women are only born for producing children and they are murdered for honor killing. There is

(Bartky, 1982), describes that physical practices and the selective beautification of the body with clothing aim to improve the female body into a premium product and satiate the male gaze. Women's sexuality therefore evolves for the pleasure of males rather than that of women. The dominating masculine society causes difficulties in denying sexual identification. As a result, women aren't free to express their sexual preferences or, more importantly, to figure out what they want. Therefore, alienation prevents women from reaching their full sexual power. As a mother, women are devalued. Women have little influence over the conditions of parenting. Children are seen as products, and women who give birth are seen less as people and more as the source of the 'products'. Additionally, she asserts that there is no natural or biologically predetermined method of childbirth or childrearing (Kain, 1993).

In order to show an Alien Objectification of women, the concept of female alienation is used by various writers. So, same is the case with Jean Sasson's novel, *Princess* in which women of Saudi Arabia are being objectified and treated as an Alien in their own culture and homes. There are various critics from all around the world who have discussed the concept of female alienation in their fictions such as Shazaf Fatima a Pakistani woman writer has highlighted the issue of female alienation in her novel, 'How it Happened'. There is an example of female alienation and oppression from Shazaf Fatima's novel, *How it happened*.

another evidence from the text which shows that women are child bearer and they are also not born for love. Love is the only thing that is allowed to men but not women.

“I don’t want to get marry for the sake of producing children. I want love.”

“LOVE!” gasped Dadi. “No one in our family has married for love for generations!” (How it Happened, 2012).

From the above mentioned text it indicates that women cannot make love and they are born to stay at home. There is another example of family’s honor that is associated with

“She love-married. Shameless creature she was...Her mother tried to commit suicide and her father couldn’t show his face in public again! Such shame she brought to her family” (How it Happened, 2012).

women all around the world. The family’s honor can be seen from Shazaf Fatima’s novel, ‘How it Happened’.

This reveals that a woman’s honor is the cause of shame for family. If a woman goes against her family’s rules then she brings disgrace to her family.

Research Methodology

The current research paper aims to focus on Jean Sasson’s novel, Princess in order to highlight the issues of an Alien Objectification of Saudi women through the theory of female alienation by Jaggar.

This current section of research paper deals with theoretical framework. Theoretical framework is considered as a backbone of any research. This current research revolves around analytical study of women objectification. 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 it as an alien objectification of women by applying the theory of female alienation. 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. Primary sources of a research are associated with the researcher’s personal experiences. The primary sources are specifically assembled for

research. Primary sources are more reliable than secondary sources because it cannot be manipulated by anyone. So, Jean Sasson’s novel, Princess is the primary source of this research. Secondary sources are not associated with the personal experiences of the researcher. It is already done by others. The published or unpublished journals or articles may be known as secondary sources. This data is used for the explanation of primary sources. So, in this current research the secondary sources are: writer’s history, articles related to female alienation and Saudi culture, web and so on. The theory of female alienation by Jaggar states that the degree of women dress is another crucial factor in their objectification as an alien. The concepts of alienation applied in this study originates from Jaggar’s extension of the concept established in her book, Feminist Politics and Human Nature.

Analysis and Discussion

An Alien Objectification of Saudi Females

The aim of this research paper is to probe an Alien Objectification of Saudi women from the chosen novel of Jean Sasson, Princess by applying the theory of female alienation. All the issues of Saudi women i.e. shotgun wedding, polygamy, divorce, and honor killing of women,

and an Alien objectification of Saudi women in their culture in this section are analyzed thoroughly on the basis of the prescribed theory. The theme of alienation is related or the major part of human existence. A woman is considered to be alienated or objectified only when she is unable to function. If the major character or other female characters of any literary work is oppressed then the postulate of female alienation can be utilized for an analysis. As a result, the researcher aims to investigate the issues of women under the title of The Representation of Female Alienation in Saudi Arabia as a Cultural Phenomenon. The major focus of this study is to discuss the theme of alienation and objectification of women, especially in Saudi Arabia. Princess novel by Jean Sasson is all about Saudi culture which reflects the women

powerlessness, helplessness and as victims of alienation objectification.

The social issue of Saudi women which make them an alien in their own culture and home is force marriage. There are so many innocent women in Saudi Arabia who are forced to get marry with those men who are older and about to die. In Saudi state the marriages of men and women are based upon their family affairs or benefits and it is arranged by the elders of the family. The arranged marriages are imbedded as an old custom in the culture of Saudi Arabia. The horror of arranged or forced marriages are hovering at the heads of Saudi women. The theme of forced marriage can be seen throughout the novel of Jean Sasson, Princess. In this novel, she has creatively described the theme of forced marriages of young girls in the following lines:

“While it is true that most marriages in my land are guided by the hands of the older females of the families, in our family, Father was the decision maker in all matters. Long ago, he had decided that his most beautiful daughter would marry a man of great prominence and wealth. He was sixty two years old” (Sasson, 2010, p.205-206).

The above mentioned lines from the text reveal that Sara who was the elder sister of Sultana, she was forced by her father to marry with an old man who was double or triple of her age. Sara’s dreams scattered into pieces when her father forced her to marry with an old wealth

men. Sultana says that there are so many girls in my country like my sister Sara who are forced by their father to be married with an old man due to their wealth. Another example of forced marriage from the text is given below:

“She was advised to study the Koran and to accept a simple life preordained for women, far removed from the city. He arranged a hasty marriage with a bedouin mutawa from a small village” (Sasson, 2010, p.463-464).

The above mentioned quote from the novel is a proof for forced marriages of Saudi young girls with an old men. This paragraph is about the forced marriage of Wafa who was the friend of Sultana. Wafa and Nadia were the best friend of Sultana and they were enjoying their lives according to their own wishes. Both of these

girls want to get freedom and want to live every second of their life happily before their marriages. Once they were found in an illegitimate activities which are prohibited for women by their culture. In this regard they both are punished by their fathers. Nadia was drowned

in her pool and Wafa was forced to marry with an old man.

KSA (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) Vision 2030 infers a level of social advancement to empower the development of the amusement and the travel industry ventures, just as broad changes to the education system. It is a comprehensive way to deal with gender equality that will certainly make real change for Saudi women. KSA (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) Vision 2030 identifies that an effective, modern country must energize and empower all citizen, including women. With that in mind, women's rights have developed and extended under the present

“Sultana I am a man that can afford many children. I desire ten, twenty, as many as God sees fit to give me, Sultana, I am going to wed another. As the second wife, she will be there to provide me children. I need nothing further from her, only children. My love is always with you” (Sasson, 2010, p.216).

The above mentioned quote from the text shows that although Kareem was a good man by nature but he was also the part of Saudi culture. When he learned that Sultana have a breast cancer and could not produce more children he wished to have second wife. On the other hand Sultana was a courageous woman who did not want his husband to conduct polygamy. Jean Sasson thoroughly presented the vices of

“Not only was I furious at my father, I felt overwhelming hatred toward my former playmate Randa, who was now going to be the fourth wife, filling the void created by my mother's death” (Sasson, 2010, p.400-401).

The above mentioned lines from the novel clearly indicates that the plague of polygamy is deeply imbedded in the culture of Saudi men. Actually, to have many more wives is not wrong but to force a young girl to marry with

authority, and Saudi women are more connected than ever in society, government and business.

Polygamy is known as a term in which a man get marry with more than one wife. Polygamy is another social issue of this novel which is related to Saudi women. The custom of polygamy is deeply rooted in the mind and culture of Saudi Arabia. The social issue of polygamy has been artistically described throughout the novel by Sasson. Sultana was happy in her married life but suddenly she was found in the breast cancer disease. Due to her breast cancer disease she was unable to give birth children. So, the concept of polygamy can be seen through the following lines:

polygamy that badly affect the society of Saudi kingdom. Throughout the novel Jean Sasson has presented so many examples of polygamy. The various major or minor characters of this novel suffer through this disease of polygamy which is evident in the following lines:

an old man is not justice. So these lines explicitly reveal that Al-Saud, who was the father of Sultana, he got married with another woman for his lust desires. The following lines from the novel show the epidemic disease of polygamy from Sara's life in this way:

“He was sixty-two years old; Sara would be his third wife”
(Sasson, 2010, p.207).

The above mentioned lines are the depiction of Sara’s unhappy life. These lines explain that Sara was going to be married with an old man who was the member of the leading merchant family. The marriage of Sara was arranged by her father only on the basis of business deals. The best friend of Sultana who is

“The man was fifty-three, and Wafa, seventeen,
would be his third wife (Sasson, 2010, p.464).

The above mentioned line from the text shows that Wafa was also forced by her father to marry with an old man who have already two wives. So, this social issue of polygamy is obvious from the above quotation. A key point of the KSA (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) Vision 2030 change plans is advancing the progress of women. The Kingdom’s excursion toward empowering women has taken more extensive and faster steps and keeps on opening up new doors consistently.

Thoughtless divorce by the male figure to women is another major social issue of women which make them alien in their own country. A

“I told Kareem that I wanted a divorce, I would never submit to the humiliation of his taking another wife. Kareem replied that divorce would be out of the question unless I chose to give up my children for his second wife to raise” (Sasson, 2010, p.158).

The above mentioned lines have been taken from the novel Princess by Jean Sasson. These lines explain that Sultana demand for her divorce to Kareem but he rejects his desire. In Saudi kingdom it is very difficult for a woman to divorce her husband instantly as men do. Women are the poor victim of cruel men who can divorce them at any time. Same is the case with the major character of this novel Sultana, who wished for a divorce but all in vain. The above mentioned speech of Kareem is an evidence of male

known as Wafa, she also could not save herself from this social issue of polygamy. The incident of polygamy in Wafa’s life is described by the writer in this way:

Saudi man can give divorce to his wife swiftly without any reason. ‘I divorce you’, these are the words which a man utter for three time while divorcing to his wife and in this way he thoughtlessly divorce her. The social issue of divorce related to the objectification of Saudi women is depicted by the author in her novel skilfully. It would not be wrong to say that a Saudi man is free to divorce his wife but a Saudi woman is not free to do so. Similarly, the helplessness of women regarding divorce can be seen through the following lines:

domination society where women are unable to divorce their husbands. Apart from all of these if a woman is succeeded to divorce her husband then she would not be able to raise her children because her children will be overhanded to another wife by her husband. In this way Sultana doesn’t want to give her children to the second wife of Kareem. Sultana also states that the concept of divorce in Saudi kingdom is based on gender discrimination. It is inferred from the above mentioned discussion that Saudi women

are being alienated by the men because of thoughtless divorce. Here is an example of unkind divorce from the novel which indicates that divorce is a common phenomenon in Saudi kingdom. Sultana states the incident of Randa's

“On this day I have divorced you. Your father will send a driver within the hour to take you to your family. You are forbidden to contact my children”
(Sasson, 2010, p.468).

The above mentioned quotation from the novel reveals that divorce is a common thing for Saudi men. The above lines explain that Sultana's father who was cruel by nature he instantly divorced her wife, Randa without any solid reason. Randa was his fourth wife who was also the playmate of Sultana she was divorced by her husband because she did not disclose the secret of Wafa and Nadia and because of this minor reason she was divorced. The above mentioned lines

Without ceremony, the husband divorced Sameera and deposited her at her uncle's door (Sasson, 2010, p.980-981).

The above mentioned lines explains the life of Sameera who was the friend of Sultana. She was fell in love with an American man whose name was Larry. But Sameera was forced by her uncle into an arranged marriage and she was forcefully married by an old Saud man. After this forced marriage she was instantly divorced by her husband. Saudi vision 2030 tries to remove the social issues of women. Saudi Arabia has been named as one of the world's most transformative countries for boosting the economic role of women in the public arena. Also, Saudi women in business have praised the Vision 2030 system for being the key driver in helping them to understand their desire (Al-Mssallem, 2018).

The honor killing of women for the sake of family's honor is another social issue of

divorce in this way that my father, Al-Saud had kept the important documents into the bag and hardly looked into the eyes of Randa and declared:

from the novel explained the tragedy of Sara who was the elder sister of Sultana. She was sexually objectified by her husband after her marriage and because of this reason she attempted suicide. After this incident her husband who was the leading merchant he divorced her immediately without thinking about her future. The author has also shown the social issue of divorce through the life of Sameera in this way:

women which is highlighted by the Jean Sasson in her novel. In Saudi Arabia and so many other countries where girls are being slaughtered or executed by their husbands, brothers and fathers for the sake of family's honor. The sword of family's honor killing hover on the heads of women. There is also the discrimination of honor killing in Saudi kingdom because those men who commit a sin they are forgiven by the society but if women commit any sin they are punished or stoned to death. Jean Sasson has also narrated in her novel that blooded sheets of newly married couples are often associated as a symbol of bride's virginity. If a Saudi man kills his wife, daughter or sister, he will not be questioned by the officials for his actions and this cruel act is described by the writer in this way:

“In my country, I have seen newspapers print articles that honor a man for executing his wife or daughter for the crime of “indecent behavior” (Sasson, 2010, p.284).

Those lines explain that the concept of family’s honor is only associated with the women all around the world. In the kingdom of Saudi Arabia men are not taken as criminal for their immoral acts and it is only women who are taken as criminal for their minor acts. If a young woman indulge in sexual activities i.e. kissing or anything else which is related to sexual activities then she would be sentenced to death by the society. In Saudi Arabia women are taken as a curse of a man such as the father of Sultana often muttered these words about women in the novel:

“Women are a man’s curse” (Sasson, 2010, p.286).

“Nadia was going to be drowned in her family’s swimming pool, by her father, on the following morning, Friday, at ten o’clock” (Sasson, 2010, p.465).

The above mentioned lines are about the execution of Nadia who is drowned by her father due to her immoral acts. Sultana’s father told her daughter that her best friend is going to be slaughtered and her family is an eye witness of her drowning in the pool. If we talk about Jean Sasson’s novel, Princess, it is the depiction of women restrictions. The heroine of this novel, Sultana, has not freedom and control on her choices. Sultana was against the Saudi culture because of its rigid rules for women. As a woman and member of the royal family she wants to be treated equally to men. This novel by Sasson is the finest example of women objectification and oppression in the male domination society. Since Saudi Arabia’s Crown Prince Mohammed receptacle Salman presented the yearning change plan known as Vision 2030. The Kingdom has gained ground towards broadening its economy

This line from the text shows that women are known as a curse by the father of Sultana as the other Saudi men do. Jean Sasson has thoroughly described the incidents of honor killing in her novel and there are many women characters in the novel who are executed by their fathers or society for the sake of honor. Similarly, Nadia the friend of Sultana is one of those female figure in the novel who is executed by her father in the name of family’s honor. The incident of Nadia’s execution in the name of family’s honor is stated by the author in this manner:

and diminishing its reliance on oil incomes. Vision 2030 communicates our drawn out objectives and desires, and it is based upon our nation’s one of a kind qualities and capacities. Saudi Kingdom has designed an extensive and ambitious vision for Saudi Arabia until the year 2030. It is an initial step towards a superior, more promising time to come for nation and citizens. In order to accomplish desires and expectations, Kingdom has just boosted numerous transformative projects that have made ready for the vision and will assist Kingdom with accomplishing its objectives. This KSA (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) vision 2030 asserts that together we will keep constructing a superior nation, satisfying our dream of success and opening the ability, potential, and devotion of our youngsters and women. This KSA vision 2030

will guarantee citizen freedom and integration as a successful society.

Conclusion

From the above analysis and discussion, it is concluded that in the literary text *Princess*, female characters experiences living in a rigid culture were depicted. This study shows that a Saudi Arabian princess strives for her own distinctive voice in a society that upholds the ideology of female subjugation. *Princess* narrates the tale of Princess Sultana, a kingly female who enjoys the best materialistic life but is constrained by the culture she resides in. Princess Sultana relates her account of what it is like for her and all women living in Saudi Arabia in this book by national best-selling novelist Jean Sasson. She goes into great depth on the challenges that women in this culture endure, including lack of education, forced marriage, sexual violence, and even death. An Alien Objectification of Saudi women from the novel *Princess* have been discussed as a major theme in this study. Finally, the procedure itself shows An Alien Objectification of Saudi women and indicates how women in the Middle East are being treated as an Alien due to their rigid culture. This current research explores that how women are being objectified as an Alien in the Middle East culture through the theory of alienation by Jagger. The consequences of this research indicate an Alien Objectification of women in this universe with particular reference to alienation especially in Saudi Kingdom. The study shows that the researcher has also portrayed the various ways of female alienation and through this research the researcher gave awareness to those women who are being objectified or alienated by the society.

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