INTRO:

This paper aims to elaborate on how in both Pax Romana and Vedic Civilization women are objectified and dependent on men where they receive objectification treatment and their dependency towards men makes them unable to take any actions without the consent of men and inability to speak against men's ill-doing using the story of Persephone from Ovid’s *Metamorphosis* and the story of Sita from *The Ramayana*. This paper also elaborates on how the patriarchal dominance in both of the civilizations affected the status of women through patriarchal norms and men’s masculinity standards, using Perseus and Andromeda's story from Ovid’s *Metamorphosis and* the story of Sita from *The Ramayana*. This paper further elaborates on the socioeconomic subjugation of women through societal norms and men’s decision-making role in both of the civilizations analysing the story of Persephone and the story of Perseus from Ovid’s *Metamorphosis* andthe story of Sita from *The Ramayana*. This paper aims to demonstrate that the gender roles and status of females in both the Pax Roman era and early Vedic(Aryan) society reflect through the narratives drawn from methodologies. This point will be verified through the analysis of *Ovid’s* *Metamorphosis* and *The Ramayana* and their portrayal of female objectification and dependency, patriarchal dominance and feminine objectification and dependency, patriarchal dominance, and the socioeconomic subjugation of women in the Pax Roman era and early Vedic (Aryan).

Body1:

This part of the paper will elaborate on how in both Pax Romana and Vedic civilizations women are being objectified by men and how their dependency on men contributes to their status as women in their respective civilizations. In  *The Ramayana*, we see Ravana, the king of Lanka to show his might and desire for lust, abduct Sita who was already married to Rama. This act portrays women as powerless beings who can be controlled and owned by power. Also abduction of Sita without her consent labels her the status of property and highlights women’s autonomy in the Vedic society. “When men see body shots of women as compared with face shots, they judge women to be less intelligent, likeable, ambitious, and competent.”(POLISI). This suggests the devaluation of women, which leads men to consider women as lesser beings. Thus it fosters a sense of superiority over women and makes them believe they can do what ever they want with women. Even in the narative of *Persephone from Metamorphosis*, we see Hades god of the underworld falls in love with Persephone, who was the daughter of Demeter(God of Agriculture). Later Hades abducted Persephone, without her consent. Which represents women being treated as a possession which we observed in Vedic civilization. “In Rome even being adult, women must remain under tutelage, because of the frivolity of their minds”(Chatelard). This underscores the devaluation of women by making them lesser human beings who are unable to act on their own.

POLISI, C. E. (2004). Universal Rights and Cultural Relativism: Hinduism and Islam Deconstructed. *World Affairs*, *167*(1), 41–46. http://www.jstor.org/stable/20672704

Chatelard, A., & Stevens, A. (2016). Women as legal minors and their citizenship in Republican Rome. \_Clio. Women, Gender, History\_, \_43\_, 24–47. https://www.jstor.org/stable/26242541

This paper aims to elaborate on female objectification and dependency in Pax Romana by using X story from Ovid’s *Metamorphosis,*

which is reflected in the story of Sita from *The Ramyana* of early Vedic civilization.

which is reflected in the early Vedic civilization*.* This paper further elaborates on how patriarchal dominance affects women's status in Vedic civilization by using *The Ramayana* and how women on Pax Romana faced the same issues. This paper further elaborates on how in both societies women faced socioeconomic subjugation. This essay tries to show that the gender roles and status in both the Pax Roman era and early Vedic (Aryan) were drawn from the events in mythology. The essay also demonstrates this point through the analysis of *Metamorphosis* and *The Ramayana* and their portrayal of feminine objectification and dependency, patriarchal dominance, and the socioeconomic subjugation of women in the Pax Roman era and early Vedic (Aryan).