

# **PAKISTAN REJECTED THE COOPERATION WITH SAUDI ARABIA TO INTERVENE IN YEMEN CONFLICT**

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## **Abstracts**

*Intervention in international politics has become something quite common practice. Intervention is usually made of a country in conflict in other countries with a view to contribute to resolve the conflict. A country to intervene in another country conflict is usually due to the country concerned will be affected either directly or indirectly from the conflict. One of the countries that did the intervention is to Saudi Arabia to the conflict in Yemen. Saudi Arabia, the postscript is an Islamic country Sunni teaching was getting threats from the conflict between Sunni and Syiah in Yemen, which is actually controlled by the Syiah government. Saudi Arabia and then invite some friend countries to take part in his country's agenda Intervention Yemen. Pakistan, an Islamic country that also has a majority of Islamic Sunni teaching, who asked for assistance by Saudi Arabia. Demand Saudi Arabia are not necessarily approved by Pakistan. Pakistan feel need to address their domestic problems in advance that also has some unresolved conflict. In addition, Pakistan has a principle of governance that promotes conflict resolution through diplomacy. Using the theory of foreign policy and national interests concept, the author tried to analyze whether the two situations above are used as an excuse by Pakistan to reject the request of Saudi Arabia in Yemen to intervene.*

***Keywords : Yaman Conflict, Sunni, Syiah, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Intervention, Foreign Policy and National Interest.***

## **Introduction**

Saudi Arabia and Pakistan are two of the Islamic States that embrace Islam Sunni teachings, and their relations are very close in various aspects and also in diplomatic relations, moreover Pakistan and Saudi Arabia also join in the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC). Ahl Al-Sunnah Wa Al-Jama'ah or Sunni are the people who always stand for Islam based on Al-Qur'an and Hadits, shahih or correct with understanding of the companions, Tabi'in and Tabi'ut Tabi'it. Around 90% of Muslims in the world constitute teaching Islam Sunni and 10 % embrace of Syi'ah teaching. It is necessary to understand that Sunni, does not differentiate between follower there are inside. Islam Sunni in this study includes Hanafi, Syafi'i, Maliki and Hambali in fiqh sector and Wahabi or Salafi movement. Meanwhile Syi'ah includes itsna Asyariya (twelve faiths), Ismailiyah, Zaidiyah, Alwiyah and so on. Also include does not differentiate between followers the sufi of Sunni, because difficult to founding data about report related to a particular stream teaching.

The relation Between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia is very close and began since 1947. Some years ago, bilateral relation of both states in various sector have a drastic increased. In the close relation thing between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia, Saudi Arabia have given much aid such as the annual economic package large enough to Pakistan. Beside the economic aid thing, Saudi Arabia also has military cooperation with Pakistan.

The example of case happen peace negotiation between Taliban and Afghanistan Government. Saudi Arabia was trying to increase its position in the region to involve itself in the process of negotiation between Kabul and Taliban and Pakistan while ready involved negotiation process of peace to control instability security crisis in his country not the only threaten economical system but also about lives and safety the citizen of Pakistan.

In this example, we can see that, the relations between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia are very close in military thing. And Saudi Arabia aid to Pakistan in economic thing. It is because both of them and embrace Islam Sunni teaching and both of them also become the Members of Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC).

There are several Arab states that help Yemen in Yemen conflict caused by the rebellious Syiah-Houthi, and one of them is Saudi Arabia. There are also several reasons that make Arab countries to interfere in Yemen conflict. Firstly, there was a request from Abd-Rabbu Mansour Hadi President of Yemen so that Arab states have to give military intervention toward rebellious Syiah-Houthi.

Secondly, the security of Arab states, especially the neighbor near of Yemen, such as Saudi Arabia has been threatened by rebellious Syi'ah-Houthi. If rebellious Syi'ah-Houthi had dominated the Yemen it could bring the possibility that Saudi Arabia also would be attacked by Syi'ah-Houthi and it could threaten the welfare. And also the security in Saudi Arabia itself. Thirdly, it is because Saudi Arabia has the different teachings from the Syi'ah-Houthi, because Saudi Arabia has Sunni.

Contrast that things about case of Yemen conflict, Pakistan showed different attitude when Saudi Arabia invited Pakistan joining to intervene of Yemen conflict against Houthi rebels in Yemen. So far Pakistan and Saudi Arabia have a good relation. Pakistan has ever been helping Saudi Arabia when attacked by South

Yemen. However in this case when Saudi Arabia have request to Pakistan to intervene in Yemen Conflict Pakistan have rejects.

It has been decided by Parliament of Pakistan after the parliament composites debates about the issue in Islamabad, the capital city, as the last decisions Parliament of Pakistan put out resolution to be in a neutral position to face problem of Yemen.

This thing is quite surprising internationally, because like we know if the relations between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia are very close, but Pakistan make controversy. Then, what is the reason of Pakistan make controversy attitude to Saudi Arabia?

### **Pakistan and Saudi Arabia Bilateral Relations**

Over the last view years the was happened of society protest in West Asia and East Africa and the decreasing regime of Al Saud, relations between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia have closely and also increase. Pakistan take a look at Saudi Arabia from economic interests, and while of Saudi Arabia take a look at Pakistan from Security interests. Even the Pakistan as a state have nuclear power, but to face in the economic problem. The main problem be faced of pakistan is economic instability.

Saudi Arabia is the rich country who has found from crude oil sales. Relations between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia was built from economic interests, to put the Saudi Arabia as priority in his bilateral relations.

Saudi Arabia give the funding to Pakistan, and Pakistan contrarily provide the human resources to support security interests of regime Al saud, mainly the regional policy. Moreover, Saudi Arabia government also recruiting the Pakistan Squad to protect the interests of monarchy regime in Persian gulf coast states .

President of Pakistan Pervez Musharraf and the prince of Saudi Arabia Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz agreed to strengthen bilateral relations between both of state, especially in economic thing, military, and culture. Saudi Arabia have agree to increase investment in

Pakistan, besides to strengthen the economic cooperation and trading between both of state and besides bilateral problem, the President's Musharraf and prince's Abdullah, also attended the meeting prince's Sultan Bin Abdul Aziz as defense minister of Saudi Arabia, also discussing regional issue such as armed conflict in Irak, Afghanistan, Palestina, and Kashmir.

In other hand, both of leader also agree to strengthen the combating terrorist acts cooperation. The recently Pakistan and Saudi Arabia rocked by terrorist acts with a suicide bomb attack. Besides, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia also that want the role of OIC will be increase to looking for solution over tensions faced by the member states. Especially in the Middle East region.

### **Saudi Arabia Interven in Yemen Conflict**

Security is one of the most important factors for a country. It is inevitable that the safety factor to be decisive for the smooth running of government policies in various aspects. Smoothness of domestic and foreign policy, economic development, and other social aspects are very dependent on stability, security and stability both within and outside the country. If stability can be maintained properly, it will provide a guarantee for the development of several aspects such as political, economic, social, and cultural.

Yemen's security and stability will greatly affect the entire Yemen territory, including its waters. If stability is shaken, then this will have implications for the loss of government control on the territory. The loss of government control for a region will disrupt all activities in the region, whether it is political, economy, or others activities.

Based on the facts above, Saudi Arabia would have a great importance for maintaining the economic security of the threats that are not desirable. Yemen's security

stability to some extent will affect the national interests of Saudi Arabia, particularly on trading activities in the Gulf of Aden. As one of the world's largest oil exporter countries, Saudi Arabia would have a great interest to the water territorial of Yemen in the Gulf of Aden. Therefore, the actions of Saudi Arabia for intervention to Yemen are not only to maintain political stability in their country, but also to maintain economic stabilities undisturbed by the impact of conflict. As one of the country's largest oil producer and exporter countries, Saudi Arabia should ensure that their oil supply lines safe from any threat. Saudi Arabia's oil exports are mostly carried by sea transportation.

Stability on water territory must be ensured to be safe in order to guarantee their activity in oil trading is not disturbed. If oil supply (export) is interrupted, this will cause the declining revenues of Saudi Arabia which is largely derived from oil exports. If this happens, it will indicate that the economic security and stability of Saudi Arabia is being disturbed.

However, since the intervention of the Arab coalition air strikes in Yemen conflict was being held, the situation in Yemen is not getting better. The fighting between Houthi rebel against militia of Ahlu Sunnah (Sunni) Arab coalition that supported the leadership of Saudi Arabia is getting deeper.

Saudi Arabia has a principle that the returning of legitimacy in Yemen remains a priority. Syi'ah and Syi'ah-Houthi still insist the military control of Yemen with the help of loyalists of former president Ali Abdullah Saleh. At the beginning of the Arab coalition air attacks in Yemen, there is much speculation on the possibility of Saudi Arabia and its supporters will hold ground forces in Yemen to crush the Houthi rebels.

Although the kingdom of Saudi Arabia officially expressed its involvement in the intervention in Yemen, it is an attempt to restore coup d'etat of President Abd Rabbuh

Mansur Hadi returned to the presidency. However, it has become a secret popular belief that the intervention of Saudi Arabia in Yemen is also one of the proxy war between Iran and Saudi Arabia in this region.

In a geopolitical region, Saudi Arabia can indeed be said half shocked to see Syiah and Sunni conflict of the Middle East region. Saudi Arabia does not want his country to be increasingly isolated by the Syiah if the Yemen falls to the hand of Syiah-Houthi. The conditions on the border between Saudi Arabia and Yemen in the southern region heats up with the incessant attacks of the Houthi rebels to the Saudi's area especially Najran.

Houthi's attack through gunfire, mortars and rockets on the border will possibly increase the "appetite" of Saudi Arabia to deploy ground troops across the border in order to reduce the Houthi's attack at the border. Saudi Arabia's intervene in North Yemen is at least to protect their borders from Houthi militia.

Saudi Arabia and its allies are aware that prevention movement for Houthi's people is not an easy task. Air strikes are not enough to beat back the Houthi. Despite alerting 150,000 army troops in the border region, Saudi Arabia still need a thorough preparation for the battlefield in Yemen is difficult to overcome.

In an attack carried out by Saudi Arabia in Yemen, thousands of people protested the Saudi Arabia that led coalition raid in Sana'a because there were civilians who became victims. Now most of the war zone and the zone that could potentially become a battlefield like Aden have been abandoned by civilians. Many stores and business buildings are closed in the city of Aden. "Banks will not reopen until the security situation is assured. The hospital also proposed donation of blood for the wounded".

**Saudi Arabia's Invitation to Pakistan to Participate in Yemen Conflict**

Pakistan government faced dilemma about diplomatic relationship on the conflict which is going on in Yemen. Pakistan parliament is importunate the government to become as a neutral position to face this conflict which is going on in Yemen by not joining in air raid that was sent up by international coalition from Saudi Arabia against Houthi.

A short time later, Pakistan got warned from ministry of foreign affair Uni Emirates Arab, Anwar Gargash said that "Pakistan will pay for their ambiguous attitude".

While Saudi Arabia government was starting to be importunate Pakistan, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif published a statement about his country policy toward conflict in Yemen. While a couple of groups of Islam Sunni in Pakistan was asking government to take Saudi Arabia side, they ran down the steps on the street and sent up protest to changed public opinion and tried to press the government.

Saudi Arabia with the other bay countries and several other countries had sent up air raid to make go Syiah-Houthi go down which succeeded to take Yemen capitol, San'aa and forced Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi government to back up to Aden.

Several countries gave their support toward air coalition led by Saudi Arabia. They are Uni Emirate Arab, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Egypt, Jordanian, Sudan and Morocco. While Pakistan was choosing to be neutral position, Oman became the only one bay country that did not participate in that air raid. Pakistan parliament is fully standing behind government to be neutral toward the conflict in Yemen. Moreover, Pakistan proposed diplomatic suggestion without war anymore since war caused a lot of victims.

Pakistan parliament supports neutrality and conflict resolution in Yemen not to join in military coalition which is led by Saudi Arabia. Pakistan parliament said, "Pakistan refused to join in military alliance of Saudi Arabia toward Houthi in Yemen, and emergently premier



minister government Nawaz Sharif to make a conducive situation and try to find the best solution to make an end of conflict in Yemen”.

Pakistan parliament also said that they are concerned about the worst situation that occurs in Yemen, and the implication for peace and stability in that area. Parliament wants Pakistan to have commitment for neutrality about the conflict in Yemen and to press the government to play the role of diplomatic actively to make an end of conflict in Yemen.

Related to the statement above, Saudi Arabia government said that Pakistan still has a consensus toward the holy places, Mecca and Medina, in Saudi Arabia and becomes the first country that joins to defend it. Saudi Arabia is Pakistan brethren and each of threat toward sovereignty and territorial integrity of Saudi Arabia district will cause the strongest respond from Pakistan.

Pakistan and its regional partner have position themselves as a mediator in conflict resolution in Yemen and want United Nations and organization of Islamic conference (OIC) to take proactive rule to press the dialog and make an end of conflict in Yemen. Before the statement of Pakistan parliament announced that Pakistan became neutral about conflict in Yemen, premier minister Nawaz Sharif (Pakistan) was visiting Saudi Arabia and had a meeting with king Salman bin Abdul Aziz.

Meeting both of them became a new session in the relationship among Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. Nawaz Sharif was responded by Saudi Arabia's king to show how important relationship expansion among Saudi Arabia and Pakistan. Both of that country had a long relation and strategy. When ex-president Pervez Musharraf did coup d'état in Pakistan, Nawaz Sharif as a premier minister in Pakistan was choosing Saudi Arabia as his get-away place.

Two years becoming a Prime Minister; Sharif visited Saudi Arabia more than the other country. It seems like Nawaz Sharif feel that the authority he has today, not getting loose from Saudi Arabia, is supported. Nawaz Sharif even tries to defend cooperation and dependence toward Saudi Arabia government. Here Nawaz Sharif tries to consider everything about the importance and the situation to the country, around regional district and of course about Saudi Arabia policy the place where he was welcomed like an owner in his country.

Pakistan tries to press on diplomatic suggestion about conflict resolution in Yemen. This country had neutral attitude before in military operational to Yemen which was led by Saudi Arabia. Prime Minister of Pakistan Nawaz Sharif said that the significance of president Yemen Abd Rabbuh Mansour Hadi government, pressed by Syiah-Houthi would be the best way to reach peace form. "Pakistan will try to intensively have diplomacy couple days later after consultation with the king of Saudi Arabia to end the crisis".

The diplomatic effort of Pakistan was done to have intensive communication for Iran and Turkey. The other day, Sharif had a meeting with the leader both of those countries. He hoped that meeting could be the strongest medium related to peace effort in Yemen by diplomatic solution. Pakistan government had decided to still neutral about the conflict in Yemen. They refused all appeal for help in a long term with Saudi Arabia partnership for army, corpsman, and a ship. Pakistan has a dilemmatic position today about conflict in Yemen. Besides, they have a relationship with Saudi Arabia in each sector.

A. Pakistan focuses on arrangement of its internal conflict

Pakistan, one of Muslim countries which is located in Southern Asia, has appeared on the world map on 14 August 1947 after a process of secession from India. It adheres Hindu. The process of secession was the peak of Muslims resistance towards the area of Southern Asia that wants to separate from the Islam ideologically.

Pakistan itself is one of the countries whose majority adheres to Islam Sunni. However, there are also many members of the community of Pakistan that adhere to Islam Syiah. Pakistan that has separated from India has been sufficiently independent as one of the countries of Islam that was more than 30 years.

In general, like other countries, Pakistan has some obstacles that must be completed by its country, whether it is internal problems or external problems. Some of the conflicts that have not been solved yet today are the issues concerning conflict between sectarian groups and conflict with India and the Taliban.

### **Pakistan and its Sectarian Group Conflict**

Pakistan has some very crucial problems in the country. The problem that is still going on until now very worrying is many gun attacks in this country caused by sectarian groups. The conflict between sectarian groups and militants of Pakistan, actually has long been underway. Conflicts or problems based on differences in flow between the teachings of Islam Sunni and Islam Syiah have many harms, and cause many victims from the actions of certain extremist groups .

Many harms caused by sectarian group actions were not only felt through by warring groups, but also by the general public that may not make difficult the conflict or even do not understand anything. One example of that kind of experience is the explosions in Darra Adam Khel mosque in North-Western Pakistan that has claimed some attacks of probably more than 60 people. The attacking of Sunni mosque is may be aimed purpose for groups who are not the members of Taliban or Syiah. However, the victims are not only the Taliban groups, but also the societies who do not know anything.

The attack mentioned before is big challenge for Pakistan to handle sectarian violence and other violence in that country. This attack can trigger more conflict if is not solved quickly. The characteristic of low care of terrorist to have chastity for houses to worship who fight in holy home can inflame violence and division of sectarian in Pakistan will increase gradually.

According to estimation, more than 4,000 people Pakistan have died in various sectarian violences in the past two decades. However, there is still hope that the attack of the violence can still be abated if the government are engaged in establishing pluralized culture and tolerance among Pakistan people, and encouraging them to bridge sectarian divisions.

Sectarian violence in Pakistan has been ordinarily attributed to the Sunni and Syiah in Pakistan. Member of Sunni was about 20 per cent of 180 million people Pakistan which is larger than that of Sunni. The tension between the two began to appear in the 1980s, which one of these is due to disappointment of Sunni farmer against the land lord of Syiah in the province of Punjab.

The divisions related to economy come to be dimensional sectarian when the supporters of local Sunni believed Nawaz Jhangvi who then set up an militant organization Sipah-i-Sahaba Pakistan (the army of prophet's friend from Pakistan). This emphasizes differences cultural or ideological differences between Sunni and Syiah farmer and wants to maintain stamping of Islam by launching armed attacks against other groups, especially in the Zia ul-Haq president period causing interpretation of the Islamic laws and conservatives.

In addition, various defects in education system also support existing conditions as a whole. Schools teaches islam interpretation which sometimes is like extreme teachings, appearing through all Pakistan, while the government does not have commitment to cope with the difficult situation .Violent conflict in 2007 was pertaining to madrasah JamiaHafsa,

next to Lal mosque in Islamabad. The demands that they will apply interpretation Islamic law is one example of it.

However, sectarian violence in Pakistan is not limited to divisions of Syiah-Sunni. The Ahmadiyah, who believe Mirza Ghulam Ahmad as al-Mahdi, has also suffered from persecution and violence. The most dangerous one way taking victim 95 lives in an planned attack of two Ahmadiyah mosques in Lahore on May 28th. However, the confusing one was that sectarian terrorism in Pakistan also hit the majority of Islamic Sunni Pakistan that followed the Barelwi teaching in Sunni who maintained practising old culture of Tasawuf.

The majority is associated to Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (movement of students in Pakistan). It attacks on the Sufi tomb, including Data Darbartomb at Lahore, Abdullah Shah Ghazi in Karachi and following the Baba Farid Shakar Ganj in the city of Pakpattan in Punjab that killed totally at least 59 people clearly indicates that the sectarian violence have been increasingly severe and need handling of effective and efficient solving.

From the explanation about what happened in Pakistan above, the writer concluded that the conflict occurred in Pakistan is the reason why Pakistan turns away from the Saudi Arabia in intervention of conflict in Yemen. Basically, if Pakistan join in coalition of Saudi Arabia in intervention of conflicts in Yemen, it needs Pakistan's army including in gaining Syiah-Houthi group. Conflicts which have occurred in Pakistan madee the Pakistani government overwhelmed in reducing these conflicts.

The Pakistan government was concerned with the condition of their country when involved in coalition of Saudi Arabia in intervention of conflict in Yemen. It affected to Pakistan security which could be unstable when there were too many conflicts happened there. The Pakistan government also thought of the safety of his country's societies when joining to attack Yemen, like the writer mentioned above related to the facts of conflicts. It

was what made Pakistan turned away from the Saudi Arabia in intervention in Yemen, and the community of Pakistan would be scared away when Pakistan still have not solved conflict that is ongoing in Pakistan yet. So, Pakistan was not involved in coalition Saudi Arabia for attacking Yemen.

### **The Differences of National Interest Between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia**

Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the Founder of Pakistan and its first Governor General, in a broadcast talked to the people of the USA in February 1948, outlining the following goals of Pakistan's foreign policy :

Our foreign policy is one of friendliness and goodwill towards all the nations of the world. We do not cherish aggressive designs against any country or nation. We believe in the principle of honesty and fair play in national and international dealings and are prepared to make our utmost contribution to the promotion of peace and prosperity among the nations of the world. Pakistan will never be found lacking in extending its material and moral support to the oppressed and suppressed peoples of the world, and in upholding the principles of the United Nations Charter.

The foreign policy of Pakistan is primarily directed to the pursuit of national goals in seeking peace and stability through international cooperation. Moreover, it is geared to project the image of the country as a dynamic and moderate society. The foreign policy of Pakistan seeks to promote the international recognize norms of interstate relations, such as respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states, non-interference in the internal affairs of other State; non-aggression and peaceful settlement of disputes. Therefore, Pakistan always seeks to develop friendly and cordial relations with all countries of the world.

A provident foreign policy is no more than a part of the salutary strategy for a better future (Sattar, 2010: 353). Like any other state in the world, the basic motivation of Pakistan's foreign policy is to safeguard the country's vital national interests. Since beginning, the external relations of Pakistan have been marked by 4 major constants, these are in the order of priority :

1. Pakistan's Independence
2. Territorial Integrity
3. Economic Welfare
4. Preservation of its values, mainly its Muslim identity

Pakistan is the Islamic country in Southern Asia that has big population number and also has good relation with several countries in the Middle East. One of them is Saudi Arabia, and they have relation from economic aspect to military relations between them. Moreover, Pakistan is strong enough in ammunition to attract attention of international world. It has nuclear program and a recent report has revealed that Pakistan has nuclear and is third largest in the world. Thus, Pakistan has been targeted by developed or big countries to make a cooperation, and Pakistan was predicted to have 120 nuclear warheads .

The United States as state that has the super power make dealing with Pakistan in nuclear program . From this factor, Pakistan is one state that can have good relation with other state truly. Even though Pakistan is the country that has powerful weapon that is in the form of nuclear, but the priority of Pakistan is not using violence to solve the problems or conflict both in their state and in the outside of the country. Pakistan has to uphold the peace way to solve every problem, event hough the military group in Pakistan often attacks in every conflict.

Pakistan wants to make good relation with every other country especially countries that have Muslim majority, and Pakistan will be happy to make cooperation with that country. Pakistan wants to create their country as Muslim state which can uphold the peace and give more priority on soft diplomacy to solve the every conflict. For example, Pakistan tries to use soft diplomacy that is diplomacy form with Turkey to make cooperation to resolve security problem in Pakistan caused by Taliban . One of the efforts is doing the three-party talks regularly between Turkey, Pakistan and Afghanistan in resolving the conflict in the border region.

Beside Turkey, a few months ago, the government of Pakistan and India met and discussed the peace between them. The conflict happening between Pakistan and India is long-standing. The conflict happened because both of the countries fought for Khasmir territory long time ago, but finally had peace solution between Pakistan and India, even though it is still uptight between them .

Soft diplomacy done by Pakistan, for example, is that Pakistan priority gives on peace more than violence about the shooting or bombardement form. That thing is the constitution reflection of Pakistan in article 40 about the importance of friendly foreign policy compared to hard power foreign policy explained before. On the other hand, foreign policy done by Arab Saudi toward Yemen conflict was running on the contrary. Saudi Arabia in attacking Yaman overthrow Syiah-Houthi group, mobilized 100 fighter aircrafts and 150.000 military in Yemen operation . Moreover, the rate of the victim in Yemen conflict is predicted significantly higher. United Nations said almost 4.900 people have died in Yemen conflict since the end of march 2015, and with the attacking done by Saudi Arabia and alliance killed 11 people including prisoners and health workers. The next attack on Friday, September 18th, 2015 killed 15 people, and 10 killed of them are societies .



What the Saudi Arabia had done really digressed from constitution about Pakistan foreign policy. Pakistan itself wants to uphold the peace without any violence to resolve a conflict, like Islamic religion dislikes the violence, and Pakistan itself is one of states having Muslim majority. Automatically, this country wants to be good in the international views. Thus, Pakistan will be easy to access by themselves in making cooperation with every other country and also in making easy to trade on accesing to any country that becomes the destination of Pakistan itself.

The writer observes that the attitude of Pakistan in rejecting the cooperation with Saudi Arabia to intervene in Yemen conflict, is related with national interest of Pakistan itself. The different views between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia made Pakistan rejected that cooperation, and Pakistan itself wants to be in neutral position in this conflict.

Pakistan wants to be neutral position, but it does not mean that the country is non-aligned state. However, the purpose of this neutral attitude is they do not want to use military ways to resolve the conflict in Yemen. If Pakistan join to attack Syiah-Houthi in Yemen, thus Pakistan would not get the benefit from its involvement in that conflict. Pakistan supports the involvement of Saudi Arabia to resolve Yemen conflict, but Pakistan does not want to use similar way with Saudi Arabia which mobilize the military to resolve the conflict in Yemen. Pakistan wants to use soft diplomacy i.e. peace way or diplomatic way to resolve the conflict happened in Yemen. Therefore, Pakistan government decided to be in neutral position and rejected join in alliance or coalition chaired by Saudi Arabia to attack Syiah-Houthi in Yemen.

As being described by the writer above, Pakistan rejected the cooperation with Saudi Arabia to interven in Yemen conflict. It is because Pakistan should focus to resolve the internal problem that happened in the state and from the Pakistan constitution itself, it is

different from Saudi Arabia in gaining Yemen conflict. Because of that, Pakistan uses soft diplomacy for interest and benefit of its own country, to reach its national interest i.e. welfare and security for the country. To be more focusing, Pakistan with its foreign policy tries to maintain the world stability for better future.

## **Conclusion**

After the writer explained the analysis using data that writers got, it can be concluded that Pakistan rejected the cooperation with Saudi Arabia to intervene in Yemen conflict. This thing is a reason for Pakistan itself, but on the other side it gives confusion impact to Saudi Arabia. Pakistan actually supports and wants to join with Saudi Arabia to attack the Syiah-Houthi group in Yemen, but in the end Pakistan even rejects to cooperate and wants to be in neutral position.

Yemen conflict today has indeed made some countries in the Middle East worry, and this conflict impacts on fears to the region's countries. It is especially for countries adjacent or directly adjacent to Yemen, and also one of the countries which directly adjoin such as Saudi Arabia. This conflict could destabilize the Middle East region, especially in the security sector.

The concerns were also felt by Saudi Arabia, and Saudi Arabia arranges to invite some countries to help to intervene in Yemen conflict. The goal is to resolve the conflict in Yemen, and the ultimate goal is to attack the Syiah-Houthi group.

Syiah-Houthi is a group of rebels that want to overthrow the Mansour Hadi Abd Rabbuh from his position as President. This group basically wanted to control Yemen, in order to implement their Syiah ideology. If Yemen is successfully controlled by that group, then it is possible that groups of Syiah-Houthi would be a threat for countries adjacent to Yemen, and they are exposed to the threat of Syiah-Houthi group, moreover as Saudi Arabia is known as state with a majority of Islam Sunni teaching.

With concerns about the potential threat posed by the existence of the Syiah-Houthi, still people suffer quite a lot in Yemen and also the direct request of the Yemen president to

Saudi Arabia to help attacking the Syiah-Houthi. Thus, Saudi Arabia arranges to intervene in Yemen conflict, with attacking Syiah-Houthi group. This is the reason why Saudi Arabia invites several countries to join with it.

Pakistan, as one of the countries that received an invitation from Saudi Arabia, decided to reject the invitation. Pakistan does have good relations with Saudi Arabia, mainly in the economic field, as well as the military, but the relationship does not necessarily make Pakistan accepted Saudi Arabia's request to join the intervention in the Yemen conflict.

Pakistan chooses do not to intervene in the Yemen conflict as the right thing, considering how much that must be resolved in internal problems of Pakistan in their own country; the conflict of sectarian, conflict of Pakistan and India and the conflict of Pakistan with Taliban are the conflict still faced by Pakistan so far. Moreover, the effect of internal problems that have a negative impact and worries is experienced by society. The role of the Pakistan government itself is a need to focus first to resolve the internal problems. In addition, Pakistan also needs to maintain the stability of the country and the society welfare.

National interest or the different views between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia is the reason to Pakistan rejection to join attacking Syiah-Houthi group in Yemen. Pakistan is a country that chooses to do diplomacy ways in resolving the conflict in Yemen but Saudi Arabia choose the way of military intervention: It also makes Pakistan to choose neutral position. The thing is also on the contrary of the constitution and foreign policy of Pakistan.

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