

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background

Islamic Republic of Pakistan officially called, or usually called Pakistan state is one of the states in Southern Asia. This state has along 1,046 kilometres coastline or 650 miles from bay of Oman in Southern, and borders with Afganistan and Iran in the west, with India in the east and with China in northeast. Pakistan has become one of dense states in the world and states with muslim majority population after Indonesia<sup>1</sup>.

Besides being one of big Islamic State in the world, Pakistan is state that is famous because the people embrace *Islam Sunni* teaching. Even though there are citizens of Pakistan who embrace of *Syi'ah* teaching, in Pakistan, *Islam Sunni* has become majority and *Syi'ah* becomes minority. Almost all of Muslim in Pakistan chooses Sunni teaching.

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or Saudi Arabia state is one of states located in Middle East. This country also has good reputation in the international world. Muslim people in the world always call Saudi Arabia as Islamic state and the place where Muhammad Prophet was born. Moreover, Saudi Arabia is also famous for the identity of its country with the use of that has two statement

---

<sup>1</sup><http://islam.about.com/od/muslimcountries/a/population.htm> Accessed on 23 August 2015

sentences of “*syahadat*” meaning “there is no God except Allah”, in the middle of flag.

On September 23th 1939, Abdul Aziz bin Abdurrahman Al-Saud to proclaimed the establishment of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and became the first King in the Kingdom. At that time, he also united the regions such as, Riyadh, Najd, and some other regions. Saudi Arabia is located between 15 degree of north latitude – 32 degree of north latitude and between 34 degree of west latitude-57 degree of west latitude. The range of the area is 2.240.000 Km<sup>2</sup>. Saudi Arabia encompasses four fifth of Arabian Peninsula region and most state constitute in Middle East. Lowest surface in Persian Gulf 0 meter and Jabal Sauda in 3.133 meter. Saudi Arabia famous as a flat state and have much wilderness area.

The Saudi Arabia is famous as one of most state population Muslims, but Muslims population in Saudi Arabia not all in one of teachings. As we know, the population of Saudi Arabia is now divided into two teachings *Islam Sunni* and *Syi'ah* even though Muslim majority in Saudi Arabia adopts *Islam Sunni* but there are also *Syi'ah* teaching even not much this thing make two big teachings of Islam always each others giving rise to a split between the Islamic teachings.

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.<sup>2</sup>

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.

---

<sup>2</sup><http://www.muslimmedianews.com/2014/03/jumlah-muslim-sunni-dan-muslim-syiah.html> Accessed On 22 August 2015

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).<sup>3</sup>

There are several Arab states that help Yemen in Yemen conflict caused by the rebellioneer *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 rebellioneer *Syiah-Houthi*.

Secondly, the security of Arab states, especially the neighbor near of Yemen, such as Saudi Arabia has been threatened by rebellioneer *Syi'ah-Houthi*. If rebellioneer *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*.<sup>4</sup>

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

---

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.oicun.org/3/28/> Accessed On 21 August 2015

<sup>4</sup> [http://voi.rrri.co.id/voi/post/berita/151471/komentar\\_voice\\_of\\_indonesia/campur\\_tangan\\_negarane\\_gara\\_arab\\_dalam\\_penyelesaian\\_konflik\\_di\\_yaman\\_html](http://voi.rrri.co.id/voi/post/berita/151471/komentar_voice_of_indonesia/campur_tangan_negarane_gara_arab_dalam_penyelesaian_konflik_di_yaman_html) Accessed On 2 november 2015

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.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>6</sup>.

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

## **B. Research Question**

Based on my explanation in the background, the main of problem arises: Why did Pakistan reject Saudi Arabia's invitation to intervene in Yemen conflict?

## **C. Theoretical Framework**

### *1. Theory of Foreign Policy – James N Rosenau.*

The foreign policy used to analyze and to evacuate the internal and externals powers that influence foreign policy of a state to another state.<sup>7</sup>

---

<sup>5</sup> <http://m.liputan6.com/news/read/2211595/parlemen-pakistan-tolak-ajakan-koalisi-negara-arab-gempur-yaman> Accessed On 21 August 2015

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.republika.co.id/berita/internasional/global/15/04/11/nmn5j6-pakistan-keluarkan-resolusi-netral-dalam-konflik-yaman> Accessed On 22 August 2015

<sup>7</sup>James N. Rosenau. 1980. "The Scientific Study of Foreign Policy". Nichols Publishing Company: New York. Chapters 252.

In the determination of foreign policy, there are at least some factors that are very influential. According to James N Rosenau, the factors are individual, groups, bureaucracy, national system, and global system. Firstly, individual variable, or known as idiosyncratic, is a variable related with the value system, belief and image of form decision makers as leaders of state. Meanwhile, value system, belief, and image form of decision makers themselves are from belief, ideology, culture, and the experience history of the actors.

Secondly, group variable is community that has important role in the formation of foreign policy, considering in a state that consist of society and surely the foreign policy has to be based on the aspiration of society overall.

Thirdly, bureaucracy variable is when foreign policy has to be based on society aspiration overall. So in structural form of foreign policy has to have discussion between society and government. The Fourth is national variable system. This variable is more focusing to system in the state or country such as political system, economic, social culture and the others systems take effect to determination of foreign policy.

The last variable according to Rosenau is global system. Global system includes external factors in outside the country or state such as international law, international regime, regionalism, multilateralism, and the others. (Coulombis, 1978).

The decesion making on the foreign policy of Pakistan is considering some factors. According to James N Rosenau theory, that consideration is, based

on the internal Pakistan itself as well as from foreign. The factor coming from foreign is in Yemen conflict and also Pakistan's close cooperation with the Saudi Arabia. The other consideration in the state includes the Sectarian case quite serious in Pakistan. So it needs high attention.

The factors are then analyzed and created considering the material for Pakistan to decide Pakistan's attitude and to choose giving response to the demand of the Saudi Arabia.

## *2. Concept of National Interest*

National interest is the goal to achieve related with the need of nation or state or related with the future goals' matters. National interests in this study permanently relative and similar among nations or states are security (including the survival of society survival and need of the region) and also welfare. The two of these principles are security and welfare. The national interest is identical with "National Goals". For example, they are the interest of economic establishment, the interest of development and quality escalation of human resources or the interest of inviting foreign investment to increase industrialization.

National interest is always measurement or principal criterion for the decision maker before each state formulates and puts attitude or action. Even, every step of foreign policy is based on the need of national interest and is directed to reach and to protect what is categorized or appointed as "National Interest".

According to Hans J. Morgenthau, national interest is minimum ability of the state to protect, and to defend physical identity, politics, and culture interference from other state. From this review, the leaders of state decrease specific policy to other state about the nature of cooperation or conflict<sup>8</sup>.

#### **D. Hypothesis**

Pakistan rejected the cooperation with Saudi Arabia to intervene the conflict in Yemen, because:

1. Pakistan has internal problems that have not finish yet.
2. Pakistan has different national interest with Saudi Arabia that needs neutral position in Yemen conflict.

#### **E. Research Area**

The use of the research area was addressed to the writer, to enable him to analyze the problem that was formulated in this thesis. The writer would start to look for the data about the reasons of Pakistan rejecting the cooperation with Saudi Arabia to intervene Yemen conflict.

However, the restrictions on the research may not limit to discuss other research as long as it still has close relation to the main research question.

---

<sup>8</sup> Morgenthau, Hans J. (1990) Politik Antar Bangsa. Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia



## **F. Methods of Research**

The writing in this thesis used qualitative method of research. The qualitative method of research is the method of research using when writer to collect and reviewing the secondary of data obtainable from the books, articles, newspaper and others source. Has already collected, then the data will be to analysis using by the theory of writer has already choosing.

The qualitative methods is descriptive a research nature and using analysis trend with inductive approach. Process and meaning (subject perspective) more highlighted in qualitative research. The selected of Theoretical framework as used the guide for writer so focus of research suitable with the facts. Besides, theoretical framework also benefits to give general of views about research background and as discussion material of result research.<sup>9</sup>

The reason writer using this kind of research is aim to understanding the facts and a relation the phenomenon is related with Pakistan rejecting join with Saudi Arabia to intervention Yemen conflict.

## **G. System of Writing**

Chapter I : Contain about introduction. These chapters try to explain about background, research question, theoretical framework, hypothesis, research area, research methods, and writing methods.

---

<sup>9</sup><http://edukasi.kompasiana.com/2011/02/11/penelitian-kualitatif-339265.html/> Accessed On 29 August 2015

- Chapter II : Describe about social dynamics, politics, foreign policy of Pakistan, linkage between foreign policy and domestic politics of Pakistan, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia bilateral relations.
- Chapter III : Explains about Saudi Arabia intervention in Yemen conflict, Yemen government problems with *Syiah-Houthi*, Saudi Arabia Intervene in Yemen conflict, Saudi Arabia invite Pakistan to participate in Yemen conflict.
- Chapter IV : Explains about factors that influences Pakistan rejected to intervene in Yemen conflict, Pakistan focuses on arrangement of its internal conflict, the differences of national interest between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia
- Chapter V : Contain about conclusion.