

ABSTRAK

Berawal dari gelombang Arab Springs pada akhir 2010, Yaman terjebak dalam pusaran konflik. Saleh akhirnya memutuskan untuk mundur dan digantikan oleh AbduRabbuh Mansur Hadi sebagai presiden baru pada November 2011. Namun, pergantian kekuasaan dari Saleh ke Hadi tidak menghentikan konflik politik yang terus terjadi di masyarakat Yaman. Pada 21 September 2014, ibukota Yaman, Sanaa, jatuh ke tangan pemberontak Al Houthi. Pada tanggal 26 Maret 2015, Menteri pertahanan Saudi yang baru, Pangeran Muhammad bin Salman, memulai perang skala penuh pertama sejak tahun 1934 dengan meluncurkan intervensi ke Yaman. Intervensi pada tahun 2015 menandai terobosan besar dalam sejarah. Tujuannya adalah untuk memahami motif politik dalam konflik antara Arab Saudi dan Yaman. Metode penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian kepustakaan (library research), yang bertumpu pada kajian dan telaah teks dengan Data primer yang bersumber dalam buku *Saudi Interventions in Yemen_A Historical Comparison of Ontological Insecurity-Routledge*, yang digunakan untuk membahas tentang motif politik Arab Saudi dalam konflik Yaman. Penelitian ini membahas tiga motif utama yang mendorong keterlibatan dalam konflik ini yaitu 1)Motif Insentif Material, 2)Motif Insentif Solidaritas, 3)Motif Insentif Idealisme. Motif Insentif Material, Dalam hal ini, ada dua faktor yang mempengaruhi motif insentif material yaitu merebut menguasai minyak bumi dan memperluas kawasan teluk. Motif Insentif Solidaritas, Yaman adalah bencana kemanusiaan terburuk di dunia. Respons terbesar di dunia. Di ambang kelaparan selama empat tahun terakhir. Negara ini terabaikan, sangat kekurangan dana, dan sangat berbahaya. Motif Insentif Idealisme, Perang saudara yang brutal di Yaman telah berkecamuk selama hampir sepuluh tahun, menciptakan salah satu tragedi kemanusiaan terbesar di zaman modern. Meskipun agama bukanlah pendorong utama konflik di Yaman, kelompok-kelompok besar yang terlibat dalam pertempuran tersebut memang berbeda dalam hal identitas agama, Perbedaan etnis dan agama di Yaman yang terdiri dari beberapa kelompok etnis dan agama yang berbeda, termasuk Sunni dan Syiah.

Kata Kunci : Motif Politik, Konflik, Arab Saudi, Yaman

ABSTRACT

Starting from the wave of Arab Springs in late 2010, Yemen was caught in the vortex of conflict. Saleh finally decided to step down and was replaced by AbduRabbuh Mansur Hadi as the new president in November 2011. However, the change of power from Saleh to Hadi did not stop the political conflict that continued to plague Yemeni society. On September 21, 2014, Yemen's capital, Sanaa, fell to Al Houthi rebels. On March 26, 2015, the new Saudi defense minister, Prince Muhammad bin Salman, started the first full-scale war since 1934 by launching an intervention into Yemen. The 2015 intervention marked a major breakthrough in history. Translated with DeepL.com (free version). Objective of the research is to be able to find out the political motives in the conflict between Saudi Arabia and Yemen. Saudi Arabia-Yemen conflict. This research method is a type of library research (library research), which relies on the study and review of texts with primary data sourced in the book Saudi Interventions in Yemen. primary data sourced in the book Saudi Interventions in Yemen_A Historical Comparison of Ontological Insecurity-Routledge, which is used to discuss the political motives of Saudi Arabia in the. Yemen conflict. Saudi Arabia's political motives in the Yemen conflict. This research discusses three main motives that drive involvement in the conflict in this conflict, namely 1) Material Incentive Motive, 2) Incentive Motive Solidarity Incentive Motive, 3) Idealism Incentive Motive. Material Incentive Motive, In this case In this case, there are two factors that influence the material incentive motive, namely seizing control of petroleum and expanding the bay area. Solidarity Incentive Motive, Yemen is the world's worst humanitarian disaster. The world's largest response. On the brink of famine for the past four years. The country is neglected, severely underfunded, and extremely dangerous. Motive Incentives Idealism, Yemen's brutal civil war has raged for nearly a decade, creating one of the greatest humanitarian tragedies of our time. almost ten years, creating one of the greatest humanitarian tragedies of modern times. modern times. Although religion is not the main driver of the conflict in Yemen, the major groups involved in the fighting do differ in terms of religious identity, Yemen's ethnic and religious diversity, which consists of several different ethnic and religious groups, including Sunni and Shia.

Keywords : Political Motives, Conflict, Saudi Arabia, Yemen