

## ABSTRACT

Indonesia and Saudi Arabia are two great power states in their respective regions. The status is derived from the relative material power owned by both countries. Indonesia has a higher capability than any other country in southeast Asia. According to global fire Indonesia entered into 20 countries with the strongest military power in the world. The degenerated power of military power is underpinned by Indonesia's quite capable economic capability. Indonesia managed to enter the G20 which contains countries with the strongest economic capability. The Saudis are also a great power in the region with the most powerful military capabilities. Not only the military of the State itself the Saudi military power is also supported by its alliance agreement with the United States. Automatically, the alliance agreement makes Saudi Arabia in the United States security umbrella. Like Indonesia, Saudi Arabian economic power is strong enough to support the development of military power.

There are many theories that can be used to explain how a country is capable of great power and how it maintains its great power status. In liberalist view, a great power is needed so that the ideals of peace and freedom can be implemented and maintained. While in the view of the English school great power is needed to maintain order within the international society. In constructivist, great power is needed to facilitate the transfer process and socialization of ideas that want to be crashed. Although the above theories provide an interesting analysis of the existence of great power and its role in international politics, this research will use a realism approach in analyzing this case.

Realist perspectives discuss much about war and security related to military and power. Realism develops and is based on the idea that man is evil. The actor in the perspective of realism is the state, as an individual who will not cooperate with other actors without any self-interest and will always strive to strengthen himself. Starting from the history of the study of International Relations that emerged between World War I and II, realism comes as the mainstream approach to international relations due to imperfections of the idealist approach. The views that are the basis of this school are in opposition to the ideas of idealists.

This study concluded that Saudi Arabia and Indonesia are two great powers and therefore they played in managing regional politics and security. It included mediation to war and conflict in Syria, Rohingya and Yemen.