

The Impact Transfer of Power in Afghanistan from President Ashraf Ghani to the Taliban in South Asia Regional Security 2021

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Abstract

The international world is very shocked by the handover of power in Afghanistan that does not require military force carried out by a movement known as the Taliban. This study aims to determine the Taliban movement that is able to dominate Afghanistan and see its impact both on a national and regional scale in South Asia. The theory used is Transfer of Power and Regional Security. The method used in this paper is qualitative, namely explaining the phenomenon in depth by collecting data continuously. The implementation of this research procedure is by interviewing, observing and using data sourced from documents.

Keyword: Afghanistan, Taliban, Regional Security, Strength, South Asia

1. Introduction

The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan or known as Afghanistan is a country with its capital city in Kabul and is one of the countries in the Southeast Asia Region. Astronomically, the country is located at 29° to 30° north latitude and 60° to 75° east longitude. Afghanistan was originally a country with the majority of the population being Muslims who always uphold the moral values of Islamic teachings. But in its development Afghanistan itself is a country led by a President who can be said to have a high communist nature as a result of the spread of teachings and influences from the Soviet Union during the continuation of the cold war. The way in spreading communist teachings to the community is done by providing communist values in schools and universities in the country, this is very contrary to the teachings and values used by the country as an ideology, namely the teachings of Islam.

With the spread related to communist values, it triggered various internal conflicts among students, civilians and students. But behind it emerged the Taliban group which has the aim of implementing laws in the country that are in accordance with Islamic law which tends to be harsh.

Afghanistan is a country that has the official name of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, whose capital is Kabul. In this country there are several big cities that have become and have an attraction for this country, such as Herat, Jalalabad, Kandahar, Konduz, Baglan, Charikar and Mazar-e Sharif. Kabul itself is the largest and most populous city in Afghanistan with a total population of nearly three million people. Afghanistan's independence itself fell on August 19, 1919 and in recognizing its own independence was also recognized by many countries. In Afghanistan there are several groups that are the main ethnic groups, namely Pashtuns (35-40%), Tajiks (25-30%), Uzbeks (10%), Hazara (10-15%), Turkmans (5%), and also others (2%). In Afghanistan the official languages spoken and the official languages are Pashto and Dari. While the religion recognized by the majority of Afghanistan consists of Islam, with about 85% Sunni Islam and 15% Shia Islam.

This country is a landlocked country consisting of three basic geographic areas with a total area of 650,000 sq km. size of this country is almost the same as California and Nevada which are similar in climatic conditions and landscapes so that similarities in these countries can be seen within the country. Afghanistan borders on the northeast, namely the People's Republic of China, on the north by the Soviet Union, on the west by Iran, and on the south and east by Pakistan. territory of Afghanistan is divided into three parts through the Hindu Kush Mountains of which the main areas are: 1) the highlands, which are part of the Himalayas and comprise about one-third of the country's territory; 2) the southwestern highlands, which account for a quarter of the country's land; and also 3) the smaller northern plains area, which contains the most fertile soil in the country.

This country with a region that mostly has quite extreme temperatures due to a major drought has also hit this country. During summer in the western region the temperature can reach 118° F and in Kabul it is -4° F in winter. In Afghanistan itself there are four main rivers located in the Hindu Kush, namely in Kabul, Helmand, Armu Daya, and also Harirud. The Kabul River from the east is the only river that flows into the Ocean when compared to the other three rivers. Mount Tirich Mir is a mountain in the Hindu Kush and is the highest mountain in Afghanistan with a total height of 7708 meters above sea level.

Residents of Central Asia are given the nickname "Roof of the World", this is because there is a collection of giant mountains that have been used for centuries for defense against troops invading the region. Behind the many good potentials that Afghanistan has, but from an economic point of view, Afghanistan itself is still classified as a poor country and is categorized as a Third World country with a ranking of 250 out of 300 countries if classified in economic status, this is because Afghanistan is a country that has a fairly large land area and thus does not have direct access to ports, this country relies on relations with countries such as Pakistan, the United States and India to carry out import and export activities.

Afghanistan is still beset by various kinds of domestic turmoil during the reign of President Burhanuddin. There is a lot of social instability followed by street crimes which are led by the big mafia in the country. This happens because there is no political stability that can control security in the country. The deviations that occur in Afghanistan can make many people who have sensitivity related to religious matters concerned and feel sad. One of the figures or people who have concerns about the condition of Afghanistan is Muhammad Omar, where he started his movement by raising a mission related to eradicating crime, he invited many madrasa students in Afghanistan to be able to fight crime in the country and try to eradicate it.

Mullah Muhammad Omar himself is an ethnic Pashtun and a teacher who teaches at the Sang-i-Hisar madrasa in Miwand (Northern Kandahar Province). He is the son of Mawlawi Ghulam Akhund who died When Omar was only 3 years old and after that he himself was raised by his uncle, he was also born in rural Afghanistan which is quite conservative, and to a poor family namely the Hotak tribe, which is part of the branch Greater Ghilzai.

Since his father left him at a very young age, Muhammad Omar has become more accustomed to dealing with various types of problems that must be handled and related to military strategy. During his life, struggle and jihad have been part of Muhammad Omar's life, Islam and military consultations in it. Most of the Afghans make Islam and Jihad a part of their lives, this is because they believe that it is said to *maintain faith and honor*. Muhammad Omar realized that there were many deviations after the existence of the Mujahideen and tried to take control of Kabul. Social and political stability was difficult to feel, even after the mujahideen won against the Soviet Union, causing Muhammad Omar to become the figurehead for a new movement starting from the madrasa.

Muhammad Omar was very disappointed because Islamic law has not been implemented in Afghanistan after the overthrow of communist rule and there are many government officials who commit corruption and sexual violence that occurs everywhere so that the instability of Afghanistan is increasing. In just a few months, about 15,000 students from Pakistan's madrasas joined the Taliban. Until September 1994, Muhammad Omar Together with 50 students founded a movement known as the Taliban, which consisted of religious students from the Pashtun regions of eastern and southern Afghanistan who had received education from traditional Islamic madrasas in Pakistan. The Taliban emerged in 1994 as a form of insurgency against the failure of the Afghan faction which could not end the fighting and create peace within the government.

The initial emergence of the Taliban can be seen from Madrasas in Afghanistan, and it is indicated that the initial emergence of the Taliban came from the south, around Kandahar Province. This has led to a strong suspicion that madrasas in the province of Kandahar to the southern border of Afghanistan-Pakistan are the most likely places for the Taliban to begin carrying out their mission. During the war waged with the Soviet Union, refugees from Afghanistan were scattered across the Afghanistan-Pakistan border to the south as well as the east. From this refuge emerged Islamic madrasas. And a study says that the newly emerged madrasa is owned and managed by a Pakistani Islamic party called Jamaat Ummah Islam which is led by Maulana Fazlur Rahman.

In Afghanistan itself, madrasas have a special position in society, where madrasah madrasas are one of the important instruments for the community to be able to provide motivation for them and things like that have been happening for a long time. which from the past, madrasas are a form of identity for Afghanistan, are a part of the Afghan nation which also plays an important role in cross and ethnicity in Afghanistan.

The Taliban had started to act by carrying out a surprise attack on Kandahar which is the second largest city in Afghanistan after Kabul, this happened on November 3, 1994. But before January 4, 1995, the Taliban had begun to be able to control 12 provinces in Afghanistan, the existing military in the region often also surrendered without fighting back. It is at this stage that the Taliban are known for their ability to eradicate corruption, stop lawlessness and make the streets and neighborhoods relatively safer.

The Taliban were able to close and reunite the southern part of Afghanistan in January 1995. Which means that Kabul is in sight to be achieved again, despite this success the Taliban plans to further enlarge the targets of their Movement. Students consisting of various madrassas and led by Mullah 'Umar were initially successful in guarding Afghanistan through military operations by carrying out a mission to be able to secure Afghanistan from various crimes and moral degradation. But after the anarchy of power that occurred in the south which of course was triggered by commanders from the Mujahideen was successfully suppressed by the Taliban, they tried to change their political vision into a force that would implement Islamic law in Afghanistan.

In carrying out the Taliban's political vision and mission, they must be able to conquer the two main major powers in Afghanistan, namely President Rabbani and Hikmatyar and their followers. Right at the end of January 1995, there was an open battle between the Taliban and Hizb Islami which is a member of the Hikmatyar group located in the south of Kabul. In which the battle was won by the Taliban, which resulted in Hikmatyar and his followers suffering considerable losses and also reducing their military equipment including a number of their 20 battle tanks. In which the victory of the Taliban caused them to increasingly seek to immediately conquer Kabul which is the most politically strategic region in Afghanistan.

Behind the great desire of the Taliban to be able to conquer Kabul, but there is a military appointed by President Rabbani who is ordered to always maintain the government's military strength, especially in the Kabul area, he is Massoud. Initially, this military force was used to block the rockets sent by Hikmatyar's troops to the Kabul area. For three years the people of Kabul saw that Massoud was a person who was instrumental in securing the city of Kabul which made the Taliban troops feel a little pessimistic and even the Taliban were accused of being troops from the communist army.

With these obstacles, the Taliban still failed to gain control of Kabul in 1995 but at that time it was reported that Pakistan was providing assistance to the Taliban. Finally the Taliban planned to be able to change their direction to the western region of Herat where there were also Rabbani followers, Ismail Khan and the Taliban succeeded in controlling Herat by besieging it in the west and east.

And in June 1996, Rabbani withdrew Hikmatyar to join his coalition and appointed him prime minister in order to cooperate in defending the Kabul region. Rabbani did the same thing to the former Communist General, namely Dostum. With this, Rabbani really hopes to gather strength to fight the Taliban. However, it seems that the efforts made have weakened his legitimacy position, especially for the followers of Rabbani himself who consider Hikmatyar an enemy of the government. As a result, the Taliban took advantage of the weakness of their enemy's internal conditions to seize Kabul.

The attack took place in late September 1996, when Kabul troops were preparing to block the Taliban from entering the area. But in reality the Taliban had already surrounded the troops from two directions. Faced with this Rabbani chose to secure the rest of his strength to the northern region. This ended with a victory for the Taliban in Kabul which saw the three forces of Rabbani, Hikmatyar and Massoud retreat to the north, in Jabal al-Saraj north of the city of Bagram. Meanwhile, Mas'ud was still able to defend three provinces, namely Badakhsan, Kunduz and Takhar, all of which were located in the northern part of Afghanistan.

Mullah Muhammad Omar became the leader of Afghanistan under the Taliban rule after they succeeded in taking control of the Kabul region. Then Omar ordered to be able to form an interim government which had six members as stated in a special decree issued from the Taliban Headquarters in Kandahar. And the formation of the new government is a sign that the Rabbani government has legally fallen through a coup and a new government led by the Taliban has begun to run its government.

The Taliban uses an ideology in the form of Sharia innovation which combines Pashtunwali and Deobandi beliefs. They adopted Deobandi beliefs and anti-nationalist Islam and opposed the existence of tribal and feudal structures in the early days of their reign, and they also removed traditional tribal or feudal leaders from their leadership roles.

Deobandi is a movement that developed as a reaction to British colonialism that occurred in India and this is a revivalist movement in the sunni. This group founded an Islamic madrasa known as Darul Ulum Deoband in 1866 located in North India. The purpose of the establishment of this madrasa is due to the lack of Islamic education for Muslims in India and they hope that this madrasa can teach religious things well. There are seven ideological foundations of Madrasah Darul Ulum Deobandi, namely 1) Must be in accordance with Islamic law (sharia), 2) Self-purification and the search for religious perfection through Sufism, 3) Conformity with the principles brought by the Prophet Muhammad. and friends, 4) The use of the Hanafi school, 5) Aqidah according to the Hanafi school, 6) Cleansing from evil things, especially the sins of shirk, bid'ah, atheism and materialism, 7) Obedience to these principles is personally realized the founders of the school, Muhammad Qashim and Rashid Gangohi.

In the view of the followers of the deobandi movement, they believe that a Muslim must obey one of the four schools of Islamic law in Sunni understanding. Some of them are followers of the Hanafi school. Islamic fundamentalism is a call from those who follow the Deoband school, therefore the Taliban is also referred to as the Islamic fundamentalism movement which can be seen from the political vision held by the Taliban and their views which explain that the Taliban rejects the separation between state and religion.

The Taliban's Sharia law interprets it as forbidding pork, alcohol, music, television, filmmaking and the internet. In addition they also forbade men to shave their beards and are required to cover their heads. And also the Taliban say that they don't want to argue with other Muslims on doctrinal issues. Even the Taliban never allowed journalists to ask the reasons for their decision and also how they interpreted the Qur'an.

Pre-Islamic Pashtunwali is also an understanding used by the Taliban in determining and solving certain social problems, besides they also use Deobandi ideology. Which Pashtunwali is a form of unwritten code of ethics and how the system of life style followed by the original Pashtuns. By implementing this understanding, the Taliban therefore gain a lot of support from ethnic Pashtuns throughout the country. This support is given with the intention that the Taliban will be able to take back the ethnic national dominance. There are also many Pashtun intellectuals in the west who are different from the Taliban and have many problems and they express their support for the Taliban on ethnic grounds. This can be seen in the distribution of inheritance, where in the Pashtun understanding, inheritance must be given equally to sons, although Islam states that women should also receive half of the share of men.

From the explanation above, the author sees how the problems that occur in Afghanistan are causing a regime change from President Asraf Gani to the Taliban regime which does not require significant military strength, but the procedure change is very smooth. So this research raises the question, "How is the influence of the transfer of power in Afghanistan to the Taliban on the security of the South Asia Region in 2021-2022?"

2.1 Objectives

Referring to the background described previously, this research aims to provide an overview of how the change of power from President Asraf Gani to the Taliban was so the author would like to explain how the condition of Afghanistan before and after the existence of the Taliban and during the transfer of power Afghanistan did not use military force. too significant and want to know the security dynamics that exist in South Asia after the transfer of power in Afghanistan from President Asraf Gani to the Taliban.

2. Literature Review

To improve the data in this paper, several previous studies that are relevant to the research conducted are used:

The first research used was from Durrotun Nafisah, entitled "Afghanistan under the Taliban Government in 1996-2001 AD". The results of this study explain how the early formation of Afghanistan became a Republic, then also discussed how the formation of the Taliban group and how the Taliban had time to control Afghanistan.

The second research used is from Aly Ashgor, entitled "Taliban in Afghanistan: Overview of Ideology, Movements and Analysis with ISIS". The results of this study explain how the Taliban make alliances with various forms of jihadist factions such as Al-Qaeda and ISIS. Although they have differences related to tactics on the ground, they can also unite in their views on how to realize the agenda for the establishment of Daulan Islam or what is known as the formalization of Islamic Sharia.

The third research used is from Poltak Partogi Nainggolan, entitled "Taliban Reclaim Power in Afghanistan". The results of this study explain how the history of Afghanistan's fall back to the Taliban and how the invasion of the United States is related to the weakening of the Asraf Ghani regime's performance and how it has implications for the United States and Global Security.

And further more in the book *The State in the Theory and Practice*, Harold J. Laski gives the idea that the country in the world is a place that contains coercive tools (*Dwang Organizatie*) in carrying out a more stable production system which is the goal of a more stable production system. This stability is to be able to provide benefits to the powerful groups who are carrying on their power. This means that in the implementation of a country there is a tool that contains coercive tools that will later work and provide benefits to people in power. So from here it can be seen how power can provide indirect benefits.

World Politics (1958) is a book by AFK Organski, in his book Organski explains how the current theory of power transfer describes international politics as a hierarchy with (1) dominant state, which has the largest population of power resources such as population, productivity and political capacities that are interrelated and have the same stability; (2) a great power, a collection of potential adversaries who share the task of maintaining the system and also controlling the distribution of power resources; (3) middle power, from the significant equality of the region to dominate the state, but cannot replace the domination of the state or structural system, and (4) small power and the rest.

The principle of predictive power of this theory is the probability of war and the stability that alliances provide. War is more of a longer duration, and greater distance, when a challenger to a dominant power enters into the presumption of a dominant state that is dissatisfied with the existing system. Likewise, the alliance will be more stable when the parties are satisfied with the existing system structure. There are further interests from this theory such as, for example, the power transfer resources that vary in fulfilling their wishes, the change from the population to the most unstable and also political capacity which is defined as the ability of the government to be able to control the country's internal resources at least. stable.

And also other theory that is used in this paper coming from Barry Buzan in his theory provides his views regarding the main dimension that contributes greatly to the development of security, that aspect is the regional security dimension. He said that security is a relational phenomenon which means how security will relate to other things. Because of these relational characteristics, an international relations scientist,

especially in security studies, must understand the international pattern before understanding security-related matters that occur in a country, because the two are interdependent.

In his book, *People, State and Fear*, he states that threats from a country's security often occur at close range, so cooperation with neighboring countries must be a priority in order to avoid war. Barry Buzan explained that there are two main patterns in studying security cooperation, namely the *Amity and Enmity* patterns. *Amity* is a form of cooperation from various countries that is based on a sense of friendship that will receive support and protection from the partner country. Meanwhile, *Enmity* is a form of cooperation between countries that is based on fear and suspicion of its partners. The factors that cause these two relationship patterns are border conflicts, interests, ideologies, ethnic lines, and factors related to the history of the countries. With the concept of security cooperation as well as inter-state interest factors, the theory of security complex is conditioned as “a group of states whose primary security concerns link together, closely that their national securities cannot realistically be considered apart from one another” (Buzan, 1991: 190))

With the increasingly rapid development of globalization and the strengthening of relations between each country through regionalism organizations, it makes international relations scientists to always make revisions related to the views given by Buzan. Soderbaum rewrites Buzan's definition which states that, not only perceptions and concerns surrounding a country are interrelated, giving rise to a regional security complex, but every country is currently experiencing what is called securitization as well as de-securitization which this process cannot be separated from among other countries. one country to another within the same region (Soderbaum, 2003). If you look at the article, it shows that Buzan's reflection shifts his assumptions which were previously state-centric which gave space to other actors, namely states, international organizations and other actors.

3. Methods

The qualitative approach is the author's choice in this study. Which qualitative approach is a methodology in understanding a phenomenon in depth by using data collection methods that are also in depth. The research center is the symptoms found in social life experienced by humans.

Bogdan and Taylor provide a definition of a qualitative approach, namely as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words in written or written form as well as observable behaviors. In qualitative research, the procedures commonly used include conducting interviews, observing, and using documents.

Qualitative use is used in this study because the author wants to understand more deeply about the history of the formation of the Taliban and how they were able to control Afghanistan in a short period of time and succeeded in replacing the power previously held by President Asraf Gani.

4. Data Collection

Library Research technique or literature study is the author's choice in this study. With this library study technique data collection is done through sources that are usually stored in libraries such as books, journals, relevant news, documents, scientific magazines, dissertations and theses. Library research technique can also be interpreted as a data collection technique by conducting a study of the data sources being studied related to the focus of the problem being studied.

5. Result and Discussion

• Afghanistan under President Asraf Ghani

Ghani traveled to Lebanon to study at the American University in Beirut, where he met his future wife, Rula, and earned his first degree in 1973. After that, Ghani returned to Afghanistan in 1974 to teach Afghan studies and Anthropology at Kabul University before won a government scholarship in Anthropology at Columbia University New York. Ghani left Afghanistan in 1977 and intended to be away for two years.

When pro-Soviet forces came to power, most of the male members of his family were in prison and Ghani was stranded in the US. Ghani lives at Columbia University and has earned a Ph.D. with a doctoral thesis entitled 'Production and Domination: Afghanistan, 1747-1901'. Ghani was later invited to teach at the University of California, Berkeley (1983) and at Johns Hopkins University (1983-1991). During this period, Ghani was a frequent commentator on the BBC's Dari and Pashto services broadcast in Afghanistan. In

1991, Ghani joined the World Bank as lead anthropologist, advising on the human dimension of economic programs.

Ghani served 11 years, initially working on projects in East Asia, but moving in the mid-90s to articulating the Bank's social policies and reviewing country strategies, requirements, and designing reform programs. Ghani spent 5 years in China, India and Russia managing large-scale development and institutional transformation projects. While at the World Bank, Ghani attended the Harvard-INSEAD and Stanford business school leadership training programs.

Throughout his career, Dr. Ghani has focused relentlessly on poverty alleviation through wealth creation and upholding citizenship rights. In Afghanistan, Ghani is associated with designing the National Solidarity Programme, a grant program for villages in which elected village councils determine priorities and implementation mechanisms. The program has been launched across the country and has become so successful that other countries around the world are trying to emulate it. In 2010, Ghani served as chairman of the Transitional Coordination Commission (TCC). The TCC is responsible for the transfer of power from ISAF/NATO forces to the Afghan Security Forces. On October 1, 2013, Ghani resigned as chairman of the TCC to run for the 2014 presidential election. Ghani was declared the winner of the second round of June 14 on September 22, 2014 with 55.27 percent of the total votes. Ghani was sworn in as president on September 29, 2014.

- **Taliban Political Movement in Afghanistan**

The Taliban, or "disciple" in Pashto, first emerged in the early 1990s in northern Pakistan after Soviet troops withdrew from Afghanistan. The movement was initially dominated by Pashtuns and first emerged in Islamic boarding schools, mostly financed by Saudi Arabia, which are usually hardline Sunni. The Taliban's promise in the Pashtun regions, which are spread across Pakistan and Afghanistan, is to restore peace and security based on Islamic Sharia if they come to power.

From southwest Afghanistan, the Taliban quickly spread its influence. In September 1995, they captured Herat Province, on the Iranian border, and exactly a year later they captured the Afghan capital, Kabul. They overthrew the regime of President Burhanuddin Rabbani, one of the founders of the Afghan mujahideen who opposed the Soviet occupation. In 1998, the Taliban controlled nearly 90% of Afghanistan. Afghans, tired of mujahideen excesses and infighting after the Soviets were expelled, generally welcomed the emergence of the Taliban when they first emerged. This popularity is due in large part to their success in eradicating corruption, curbing lawlessness, and making the streets and areas under their control safe for trafficking.

But the Taliban have also introduced or supported punishments that are consistent with their interpretation of Sharia law such as the public execution of convicted murderers and adulterers, and the amputation of those found guilty of theft. Men are required to grow beards, while women are required to wear a full body burka. The Taliban also banned television, music and cinema, and did not allow girls over the age of ten to attend school. They were accused of various human rights and cultural violations.

In the year following the US-Taliban peace deal in February 2020, which was the culmination of lengthy talks, the Taliban appeared to change tactics, from complex attacks on major cities and military posts to a wave of assassinations targeting Afghan civilians. But from its targets journalists, judges, peace activists, women in positions of power it seems that the Taliban are not changing their extremist ideology, but only their strategy. Although the Afghan government has expressed concern, US President Joe Biden announced in April 2021 that all American troops would leave the country on September 11. Two decades after the fall of the World Trade Center. After successfully toppling the great power of the US during two decades of war, the Taliban began to seize areas of Afghanistan.

Their attack and success in capturing territory was much faster than many had expected. General Austin Miller, commander of the US-led mission in Afghanistan warned in June that the country may be heading for a chaotic civil war. In many cases, the Taliban were able to take over large cities without a fight, as government forces surrendered to avoid civilian casualties. A US intelligence assessment that same month

reportedly concluded that the Afghan government could collapse within six months of US troops leaving the country.

- **Afghanistan Under the control of the Taliban**



Figure 1. Signing of the Peace Treaty Between the Taliban and the United States Government

On the other hand, the Taliban has not completed the formation of its new regime after entering the capital, Afghanistan, Kabul since three weeks ago. According to Mujahid, when the Taliban made major transitions to oversee key institutions and towns of hundreds of thousands of people, the first to be announced was an interim government, allowing for changes at a later date. Afghanistan's new ruler has vowed to be more inclusive than the first mission, in which his government's cabinet would represent Afghanistan's entire complex ethnic makeup. Although women are most likely not put into positions of high standing.

Previously women's freedoms in Afghanistan were severely restricted under the 1996-2001 Taliban rule. But this time, according to a lengthy document released by the Taliban's education authority on Sunday, women will be allowed to attend classes as long as there is gender segregation or at least a curtain. In addition, female students must wear the abaya (robes) and niqab (veil), as opposed to the more conservative burqa obligations under the previous Taliban regime. However, several universities in Kabul remained closed on Monday and the universities that had opened were faced with a drastic drop in student numbers. Because there are some who comply with the new rules, and others refuse.

Afghans also face a number of other challenges, including a looming financial and humanitarian crisis. The Taliban spokesman said that it had reassured the visiting UN cooperation team. The international community seems to be making peace with the new Taliban regime through various diplomacy. One of these is US Secretary of State Antony Blinken, who is scheduled to visit Qatar on Monday - which he claims has a key role in the story of Afghanistan. According to reports, Qatar has become a gateway for 55,000 people being flown out of Afghanistan. This amount is almost half of the total evacuated by US-led forces following the takeover of the Taliban on August 15. Blinken will also speak with Qatari authorities about Turkey's joint efforts to reopen Kabul airport, which is needed to deliver much-needed humanitarian aid and evacuate the remaining Afghans.

- **South Asia Security Stability**

The Al-Qaeda terrorist group, which is backed by the Taliban, is a concern for regional security stability. Countries in the South Asian region are paying full attention to the widespread efforts of this terrorist group

to expand its network in Pakistan, Bangladesh and India. This condition also triggered the intervention of the United States of America 'world police' who feared this could lead to excessive intervention on the sovereignty of countries in South Asia.

The issue of terrorism groups has a very significant influence that hinders the process of regional integration and cooperation within the framework of the SAARC organization. The Taliban and Al-Qaeda trigger the security instability of countries in South Asia. Unfortunate attacks that could strike these countries at any time. The Taliban conflict on the Afghanistan-Pakistan border has had an impact on the relations between the two countries. This condition creates mutual distrust and suspicion among countries in the region so that this becomes a big obstacle for SAARC to achieve the objectives of the regional cooperation that was built.

The International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance for Afghanistan in Tokyo in 2002, was a momentum for Afghanistan's neighboring countries to engage in various dialogues on peace and stability in Afghanistan. The form of efforts to combat terrorism in the South Asian region is to include the issue of terrorism in the SAARC cooperation agenda since the 12th Summit in 2004. The issue of terrorism has become a vital problem to be solved and tackled together by this region. The issue of terrorism being brought into the multilateral sphere indicates that the member states of SAARC define terrorism as a common threat. Although the framework of cooperation to stem terrorism has been established, the control of terrorism issues in this region has not been maximized. This is triggered by domestic problems in each country in South Asia such as the issue of the Indi-Pak border in Kashmir which is a source of tension in the region.

Military intervention to punish the Taliban regime for being the stronghold of Al-Qaeda, which was responsible for the 9/11 terrorist attacks, has escalated into a wider regional conflict. Afghanistan has been transformed into "a new great game" by struggles from Pakistan and other countries. Pakistan, with a 1,500-mile border with Afghanistan and war extending into its territory, has had much deeper ties and remains key to resolving the Afghanistan crisis. But other countries such as India, China, and Iran have interests behind the stabilization of Afghanistan.

5.2 Validation

After searching and collecting data, the writer checked the validity of the data. This is done to check the data that has been obtained. Where by using this technique the author can classify which data is relevant to be used as valid data in this study. In the book *Qualitative Methodology* from Lexy J. Moelong, there are several criteria for data validity, including: the degree of trust (credibility), transferability (dependability), and certainty (confirmability). Apart from these criteria, a technique for checking the validity of the data is also needed. This study uses the Triangulation technique as a technique for checking the validity of the data. The technique of checking the validity of the data with triangulation is a technique of checking the validity of a data by utilizing something else. Checking the validity of using something else means checking can use other data as a comparison. So that researchers can check the validity of their research by utilizing sources, methods, investigators and other theories. This study aims to provide new knowledge treasures for the wider community about how the Taliban took over the power of the government of Asraf Gani, who was previously the president of Afghanistan, without resorting to violence, causing problems that will have a long tail on the structure of the Afghan state itself and the security of South Asia. In addition, this research is also expected to be the latest reference for subsequent studies so that it can assist researchers in finding data that can be used in this study.

6. Conclusion

Ashraf Ghani's government regime is considered very weak in exercising its power, this is marked by the exit of President Ashraf Ghani from the country he has led since 2014. So far, the Ashraf Ghani government is considered not great in exercising its power without the help of the United States, which of course cannot be separated from the existence of the United States' own national interest in helping Afghanistan. One of the reasons for the United States in providing assistance to Afghanistan at that time was to ensure that there was no more Al-Qaeda terrorist movement in a country known for one of the terrorist hideouts. The void that occurred in the government led by Ashraf Ghani after being left to the United Arab Emirates, made the Taliban try to fill it by entering big cities, one of which is Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan. Seeing the

condition of South Asia which is also feeling the impact of the current state of Afghanistan, several countries have indeed responded related to the condition of Afghanistan. In essence, the South Asian region is still monitoring with a "wait and watch" policy regarding the Taliban's successful conquest of Afghanistan, so that in general, countries in the South Asian region are still worried about this. Which, when viewed from the perspective of security stability in the South Asian region, based on the views of countries in the region, said that they still do not recognize the current power of the Taliban and are concerned about what is happening in Afghanistan. So that concerns arise in the countries of the South Asian region in saying that this will have a bad impact on the South Asian region in the future.

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