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Tri Shinta South Asia is a complex region. It is characterized by the emergence and continuity of conflict. One is the India-Pakistan conflict. This conflict began in 1947, and the largest conflict was divided into three conflicts. Functionalism, according to David Mitrani of the Working System of the World, believes that the integration of the region is trusted to make the conflict lower and a better relationship between states. This perception was applied in 1985 in South Asia, which is known to SAARC (Association for Regional Cooperation of South Asian Countries). The fact is that this conflict continues to this day. However, this paper seeks to analyze how the functionality theory explains the conflict between India and Pakistan over regional integration: is that conflict form the ideal integration of Sout Asia and the decline of conflict, or vice versa. In addition, the study describes that functionalism is not successful in explaining integration into south Asia, which means that the India-Pakistan conflict still exists and that there is no real integration between Member States. Functionalism, regional integration, India-Pakistan conflict DOI: there are currently no kickbacks. Copyright (c) 2020 South Asia Centrist Journal is a region located in the south of the Asian continent. The region is home to eight countries: Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Afghanistan. Of these countries, India has proved to be the most dominant in all aspects, be it region, population, economy, politics, military, etc. However, India is not necessarily a leader in the region, as relations between South Asian countries are more colored by conflicts than the cooperation and presence of Pakistan, which are able to compensate for The power of India with nuclear weapons. The conflict conditions in South Asia were created by the historical heritage of British colonialism, which made the border line much better than it could have been by uniting two or more opposing ethnic groups in one territory. This paper will briefly explain some of the notable conflicts in South Asia.1. The political close fight in Bangladesh is Bangladesh, one of the countries suffering from extreme poverty by World Bank standards, is a country born of secession from Pakistan. Their Government uses secular ideology, in stark contrast to the Sharia-based Government of Pakistan. In Bangladesh, there are two parties that are always in each other's company - the Bangladesh National Party and the People's League. So heavy was the feud between the two parties that the government could be a coup more than twenty times between 1977-1980. Attempted coups are still common in Bangladesh today. Unstable political this results in the State's social security policies not working, leading to acute poverty, lack of infrastructure and low levels of education. But, all but, such conditions give rise to many of the world's leading poverty thinkers. Nobel Peace Prize laureate Muhammad Yunus, who was awarded this prize because of the microfinance concept he applied to Bangladesh. He opened Grameen Bank, where anyone can take out a loan without any collateral at all in order to open a business. The results were amazing and the Bangladeshis were quite helpful to him. 2. The Kashmir conflict is a region in the north-west of India, surrounded by Pakistan in the west and China in the east. Kashmir is famous for the fertility of its land and the priceless historical value that exists, earning it the nickname Heaven on Earth. It was the geographical conditions that made Kashmir a struggle between the countries that surrounded it. The conflict has become increasingly heated after Pakistan broke away from India, with the list of countries contesting Kashmir growing. Pakistan and India have also begun to make nuclear weapons to keep pace with China in terms of negotiating position, so cold war conditions have been created there. But the worst part, of course, is the war between India and Pakistan. Both countries are historically concerned. Again and again they conducted nuclear tests to show each other the power, the Cold War may indeed have really happened there.3 The Taliban and Al-Kaida are two suspected terrorist groups based in the South Asian region. The Taliban are believed to be in Pakistan, while al-qaeda is in Afghanistan. They often use tough ways to demonstrate their political power. The Taliban even fiercely controlled several villages in Pakistan and introduced ultraconservative Sharia law there, which meant that women should not leave the house, should wear a burqa, men should be bearded, should not watch TV, should not listen to music, should not have laptops, etc. etc. etc. to stay in school. His name was Malala Yasufzai, who later became a unifying symbol of Pakistanis to fight the Taliban. They sent special forces there to root out suspected terrorists. Wars were raging, bombs were exploding everywhere. millions of people were forced to flee their homes, it seemed that it was very difficult for South Asians to live without conflict. However, history shows that the U.S. anger against al-qaeda and the Taliban also has its historical factors. During the Cold War, the United States briefly funded the mujahideen, who were forerunners suspected terrorists to stop communism. When both groups fell short of U.S. expectations, they started to anger, and the results were pretty dire. The water management conflict between India and Bangladesh is a very long river, its name is the Ganges River. This geographical location becomes difficult, as both countries inevitably have to share natural resources. Of course, no country wants to share, which is obviously impossible, so an agreement was reached between India and Bangladesh. The agreement provides for the opening of a canal across the Ganges River. But, of course, no dominant country is stupid enough to follow the conditions of a country weaker than it is, India unilaterally violates the treaty. When the Ganges River was flooded, the canals opened, flooding Bangladesh. When the Ganges River was dry, the canal was closed, leaving Bangladesh without water. This situation has led to a conflict between the two countries. This article discusses the conflict in Kashmir, between Pakistani and Indian states that belong to the South Asian region - Valentine's Day should be synonymous with compassion and love. Unlike Kashmir, however, there are conflicts between Pakistan and India in the region. This Valentine 2019, instead of driving his lover by car to a romantic place, Adil Ahmed Dar decided to crash his bomb-filled car into an Indian paramilitary army bus, in the middle of a convoy in the Pulwama area of Kashmir. Jaish-e-Mohammed (Jem) claimed responsibility for the attack. Jem is a militant group in Pakistan operating in Kashmir. The aim of the group is to retake the Kashmir region from India and make it Pakistani territory. Read more: Peta Valentina's uprising This event has heightened tensions between India and Pakistan India India claims that Pakistan is hiding militant groups. Pakistan, on the other hand, felt inconsistent because the allegations were unfounded. The conflict between India and Pakistan has been going on since 1947. When the British renounced their power from Indian territory, the people there were divided into two parts: those who were Hindu-majority formed the Indian state, and the Muslim majority formed Pakistan. And there was Kashmir, an independent region named after Jammu and Kashmir. As an autonomous region, Kashmir has a plus: wonderful natural resources. Geographically, Kashmir is a valley located at the western tip of the Himalayan Mountains. The land is fertile, watered with valley water and surrounded by mountains. So he began to take for India and Pakistan. The then leader of Kashmir, Maharaja Singh, usually wanted his territory to join India. However, his Muslims do not fully agree with this. Muslim groups want them to join Pakistan. Seeing this, Pakistan tried to convince him. Then the first showdown. The Kashmiri government, which wants its territory to India, is grappling with its mostly Muslim citizens who want to join Pakistan. Of course, this enmity is accompanied by provocations by both countries, which want Kashmir to enter its territory. On the one hand, Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan, has reportedly sent several Muslim groups to Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir. Singh, on the other hand, felt threatened by asking the Indian government for military assistance. In fact, Singh signed the treaty and handed over Kashmir to India on October 26, 1947. The war is rolling. Muslim groups in the Punch area of Kashmir are conducting an insurgency. Poonch is where the conflict takes place (Source: Vox via Youtube) Yes, things caused by religious differences like this are really sensitive. It is not impossible that such things are used by either side to spark infighting. This first war actually melted away when the United States and the Soviet Union asked the United Nations to deal with it. Until August 13, 1948, a UN resolution on the division of the Kashmir region was adopted. Despite the division of the region, in fact, 17 years later came the second conflict. Pakistan has once again launched an insurgency in the Kashmir region, called the Gibraltar operation. India responded with a counter-offensive based in western Pakistan. Thousands of people were killed during the war. A year later, the war never stopped. Finally, on 10 January 1966, the United States, the Soviet Union and the United Nations negotiated a ceasefire in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. The war between India and Pakistan did not take place only in Kashmir. Separatist measures were taken in eastern Pakistan in 1971. In this region, India has helped the group to free itself from Pakistan. The region also managed to escape from Pakistan and become Bangladesh. The liberation of eastern Pakistan to Bangladesh (Source: Vox via Youtube) diminished pakistan's territory made the country increasingly focused on capturing Kashmir. Various tanks, soldiers and warplanes were deployed along the Line of Control (border line of Indian and Pakistani territory). Political actions also influenced the height of the conflict. In 1987, India reportedly rigged elections in Kashmir. The winning side is the one that supports India. This provoked huge protests from the Kashmiri community. Citizens took to the streets in action and expressed disappointment. Unfortunately, India has coped with these protests in its difficult way. As a result, demonstrations are getting bigger. Not just protests, now various Kashmiri militant groups and ask for his independence. At the same time, Pakistan sees this as a loophole. Read more: Timeline of the war in Afghanistan and the Soviet Union Pakistan offers assistance in the form of other militant groups. Many radical Muslim groups have been sent to the Kashmir region to fight India. The group's deliveries continued until the mid-1990s. India's answer? Sending 500,000 troops to Kashmir. Clashes are inevitable. Hundreds of thousands of soldiers were killed by protesters and militant groups. Bullets are fired. Missiles are flying. The victim fell. Kashmir is also the most liberalized region in the world. In 1998, both countries decided to test nuclear weapons. The Kargil War (Source: Vox via Youtube) in May and July 1999 was the third phase of this interstate conflict. This time the war took place in the Kargil Mountains. A Pakistani-backed Muslim paramilitary group crosses the Kashmir border. There they captured several Indian military posts. India resisted. During the spring and summer, India rained bullets, bombs and missiles at more than 250,000 rounds. After several rounds of war, on July 4, 1999, Nawaz Sharif, the Prime Minister of Pakistan decided to meet with Bill Clinton, President of the United States. Of course, they found that not doing Tiktok videos together, but rather agreeing to Pakistan withdraw their troops from the LOC. Finally, the war was declared over. Jason Mandryk of Operation Peace 2013 said the war against the Indian government, both Pakistani and Hasmir factions, had killed 40,000 people. Plus 800,000 people who had to be evacuated. It's like that, Squad. Now we have learned a lot, right, from this Kashmiri conflict in south Asia. The showdown between Pakistan's India is quite tumultuous, and we have to learn a lesson. His training media? Through the cabinet in the Ruangguru app! 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