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The Principle of Balance In International Business Contract Law (In Anticipation Of The Free Trade Era)

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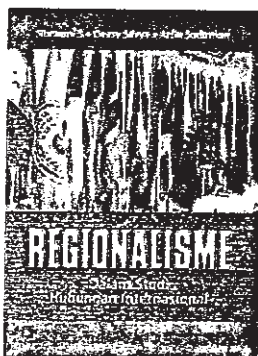
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Regionalisme dalam Studi Hubungan Internasional

Reviewer : Dimas Akbar
Language : Bahasa Indonesia
Author : Nuraeni S, Deasy Silvya, Arfin Sudirman
Publisher : Pustaka Pelajar



According to this books, in an international relationships between world's nations there are two kinds of interaction which represent two polar opposite that is cooperation and conflict. These two extremes are always ever-shifting, and ever-changing, flowing according to the will of the people in each state. The difference in perspective and national interest will steer each nations to either cooperate or crossed each other. There are much needed synergy, and willingness to be considerate of other countries interest between every nation in order to avoid conflict and cooperate instead. Even if a conflict does erupt, the only means for it to reach a closure is by cooperating and negotiating between belligerents.

Regionalism studies put emphasize on the shape, and interaction to cooperate between geographically adjacent nations. Regionalism will delve further on the process which gives birth to such cooperation. It will try to find the "bonds" between such nations that bind them together in regional bodies. Though the study of regionalism also acknowledge the existence of organization that binds it's member even though they are geographically far apart. Study of regionalism becomes paramount due to the fact that a global problem might need to be addressed in a much smaller regional scale. Putting too much emphasized on global order without recognizing regional factors will lead a scholar astray and make them over-generalized the issues at hand without recognizing the specific challenge that each region may inherently carry to global order.

The first chapter of this book will introduce the concept of regionalism. It will try to define what regionalism is, and the process

that bring forth regionalism. To that end, it will try to shed light on regionalization, regional awareness and identity, regional interstate cooperation, state promoted regional integration, and regional cohesion.

The second chapter of this book will explain the history of regionalism, coupled with the opinion of scholar that are both optimistic, and pessimistic about regionalism. It will also differentiate the classic form of regionalism, with the more novel one that emerge post cold war. The differences in geopolitics condition bring forth a different kind of regionalism than that of previous era.

On the third chapter, the theoretical perspective of regionalism will be addressed. On system level, theoretical view on regionalism can be categorized by neorealism, and structural interdependence, and globalization. On the state or organizational level, the theoretical standpoints will be from neofunctionalism, neoliberal institutionalism, and constructivism. While on individual level, the important factor would be regionalism and state coherence, type of regime and democratization, and convergence theory.

The fourth chapter would briefly explain regionalism and universalism, both theory held by each schools believe in the merits of their system, and the flaws of the others.

Fifth chapter would explain about cooperation and regional organization. it will give the definition on that matters, and explains about the level of regional cooperation, the aspect of legal personalities, and lastly the typology of regional organization. This chapter would be very relevant to a law scholar who is interested in regionalism.

Sixth chapter would explain about integration. It will include definition, factors,, theories, and why states tries to integrate their effort. it will also explain the condition that helps integration, and on what sector such integration might occurs, and the type of integration.

The next chapter and forth would explain and give example of regionalism in Europe, America, Asia Pacific, Central Asia and ex-Soviet member states, Middle East region, and Africa. in each region, it will give examples of corresponding regional organization on that region.

This book will be a useful addition to any law scholar that concerns themselves with international interaction. This book has managed to explains the general concepts of regionalism and it's application in today's geopolitics. The narration on this book is also rather pleasing

to read. One might argue that this book is not a law book, and on these matters the reviewer does agree. It does tend to built itself on theoretical views and assertion without heavily citing any source of international law. Nevertheless the difference in perspective, and the way it explains about the theory of regionalism while giving the relevant examples in today's international condition makes this book a useful addition to complements a study about international law. The only qualms the reviewer have is that the clash between universalism and regionalism could be elaborated in more details. Overall, this book would be very useful tool to understand the concept of regionalism.