Course Title: Rethinking the Political Economy of Regionalism (PhD, Optional)

Number of Credits: Four

Course Objectives:
Regionalism is regarded as one of the most important phenomenon influencing contemporary international relations. This can be inferred by the fact that practically all the countries of the world are members of at least one regional organisation/trading bloc. With this, there have been qualitative changes in the regional integration arrangements and therefore, this process requires serious academic attention. The basic objective of this course is to academically engage with the concepts and theories that explain the process of regional integration; as to understand its impact on international relations. Different aspects of regionalism, including political, economic and social dimensions, the debate on globalisation and regionalism, and the relationship between borders, border-regions and regional-integration; will also be discussed in this course. For a better and comprehensive understanding, this course includes case studies of Europe and South-East Asia. In the course, we will also discuss challenges and prospects of South Asian integration.

Course Structure

Unit 1: Concepts and Theories

Basic concepts (Regions, Regionalism, Regionalisation, New Regionalism) and major theories (Federalism, Functionalism, Neo-Functionalism, Transactionalism, Positioning theory) of regional integration will be covered in this part.

Week 1: Concepts
Week 2 & 3: Theories of Regional Integration

Unit II: Approaches

There are different approaches to study and understand regionalism and regional integration process. These primarily include Realist, Liberal and Marxist approaches and it will be discussed in this section.

Week 4: Realist & Liberal
Week 5: Marxist

Unit III: Regional Identity and Regionalism

There has had been thrust from states of highly integrated regions to promote awareness about regional identity. On the contrary, in some least integrated regions, states are not concerned about creating regional consciousness. The main focus of this
section is to understand the connection between regional integration and regional identity.

Week 6: Identity & Region
Week 7: Positioning Theory

Unit IV: Borders, Border-Regions and Regionalism

Borders are denoted as a sacrosanct dividing line between two states. These lines of division have blurred in some regions that have open and porous borders. There has been comprehensive scholarly work on borders but our interest is to focus on how borders and border-regions are linked to regional integration.

Week 8: Borders & Regional Integration

Unit V: Case Study I- Europe

Contrary, to prevalent assumptions about European integration, recently number of events led to speculations about the future of the European Union (EU). In this segment history, contemporary functioning of the EU and future challenges to the European integration will be discussed. This case study is important to understand the political dynamics of regional integration.

Week 9: History of European Integration
Week 10: Contemporary Crisis

Unit VI: Case Study II- South East Asia

South-East Asia (SEA) is also an illustrative example of regional integration. Religious and ethnic diversity, divergent political views and cold war politics were considered as detrimental for the success of regional integration in SEA. Overcoming all these hurdles, SEA created a distinct identity for it in terms of an integrated region. This makes SEA a different case study and important for understanding of the regional integration process.

Week 11: History, Prospects & Challenges

Unit VII: South Asia

Perceptions, Problems and Prospects: In this section, we will try to primarily focus on issues related to regional identity and consciousness as to understand perception of South Asians about their own region. Problems and prospects of regional integration in South Asia will also be discussed in this section.

Week 12: Understanding South Asian

Unit VIII: Rethinking Regionalism in South Asia
Controversies, new ideas and issues related to regional integration of South Asia will be discussed. The main emphasis of this section is to encourage students to present their viewpoints, debate and discuss topics pertaining to South Asian integration.

Week 13 & 14: Challenges to Regional Integration in South Asia

Reading Suggestion

This is a select bibliography and it can be further elaborated. Some pertinent journals that will be of help for the students crediting this course are *International Organization, Journal of European Integration, Journal of Borderlands Studies, South Asian Survey, Cooperation and Conflict, and Contemporary South Asia*. Working papers of United Nations University – Institute on Comparative Regional Integration Studies (UNU-CRIS) are also important for this course.


Severnio, Rodolfo.C (2008), ASEAN, Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies


