

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

ASEAN which has passed the history of becoming region's umbrella in Southeast Asia for more than four decades records so many progress and faces a new and difficult challenge. In improving its capacity to be relevantly suited to the contemporary dynamics of the world political order, ASEAN should transform the paradigm suits it fine with the time goes along.

The old or classic regionalism which significantly grew in the post World War II gained its momentum by the establishment of European Union as well as ASEAN in 1967. It was seen as an important strategy for achieving peace, stability, development, and welfare. As the old regionalism was attached to the context of the Cold War, scholars were more concerned on the global dynamics than the regional ones. Indeed, the international context has played a significant role in determining the up-and-down of the study of regionalism.

The transformation to the new regionalism was predominantly recognized after the end of Cold War when the system of hegemonic bipolarity existed. The end of the Cold War also has prompted a dynamic debate of the concept of security as the question of "what made people secure" within the unit analysis of individual. The low and soft issues like economic and culture reached its moment

Regarding to the passage of global phenomenon on the shifting paradigm in conceiving regionalism, ASEAN as a form of regionalization in Southeast Asia does experience the similar symptom of new regionalism, from ASEAN to ASEAN Community. Thus, the three triggering conditions transforming the classic to new regionalism paradigm in establishment of ASEAN Community can be derived as through:

1. The broader framework of cooperation among ASEAN countries leads the process into integration in the form of community belonging in which the shared value exist.
2. Secondly, there is a recently constructed idea for ASEAN to move beyond member driven organization by engaging with non-state actor like people to create sense of belonging.
3. In the post-Cold War period, the global powers such as US and China appears as hegemony so ASEAN leaders realize the capacity of integration in giving more benefits for all such as in economy to cope with this