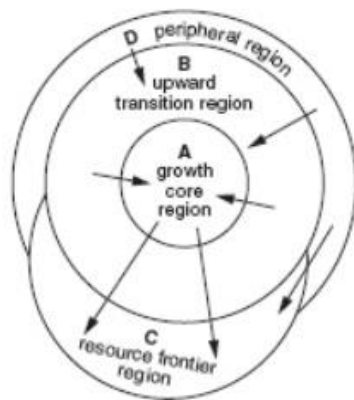


Core Periphery Model

A model of the spatial organization of human activity based upon the unequal distribution of power in economy and society. The core dominates (although it in turn may be dominated from outside) whilst the periphery is dependent. This DEPENDENCE is structured through the relation of exchange between core and periphery-

John Friedmann's Model of Regional Development

The core-periphery model of regional development

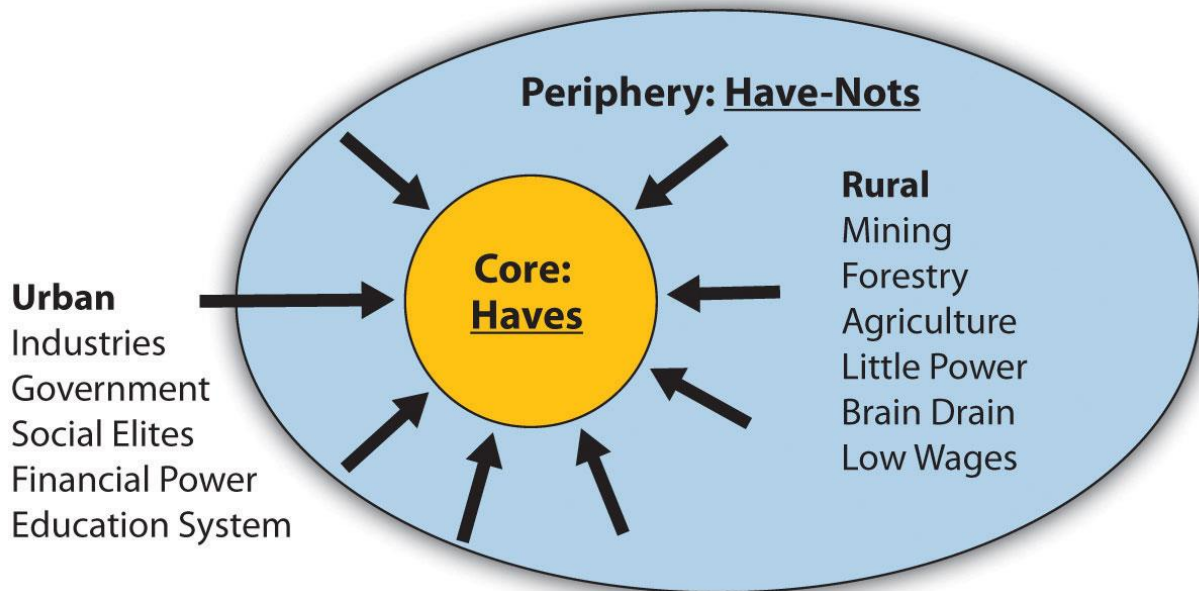


Upward transitional area could be seen as the semi periphery.

Resource frontier is peripheral but endowed with resources.

Downward transitional area could be seen as the periphery suffering from backwash effects of development in the **Core**.

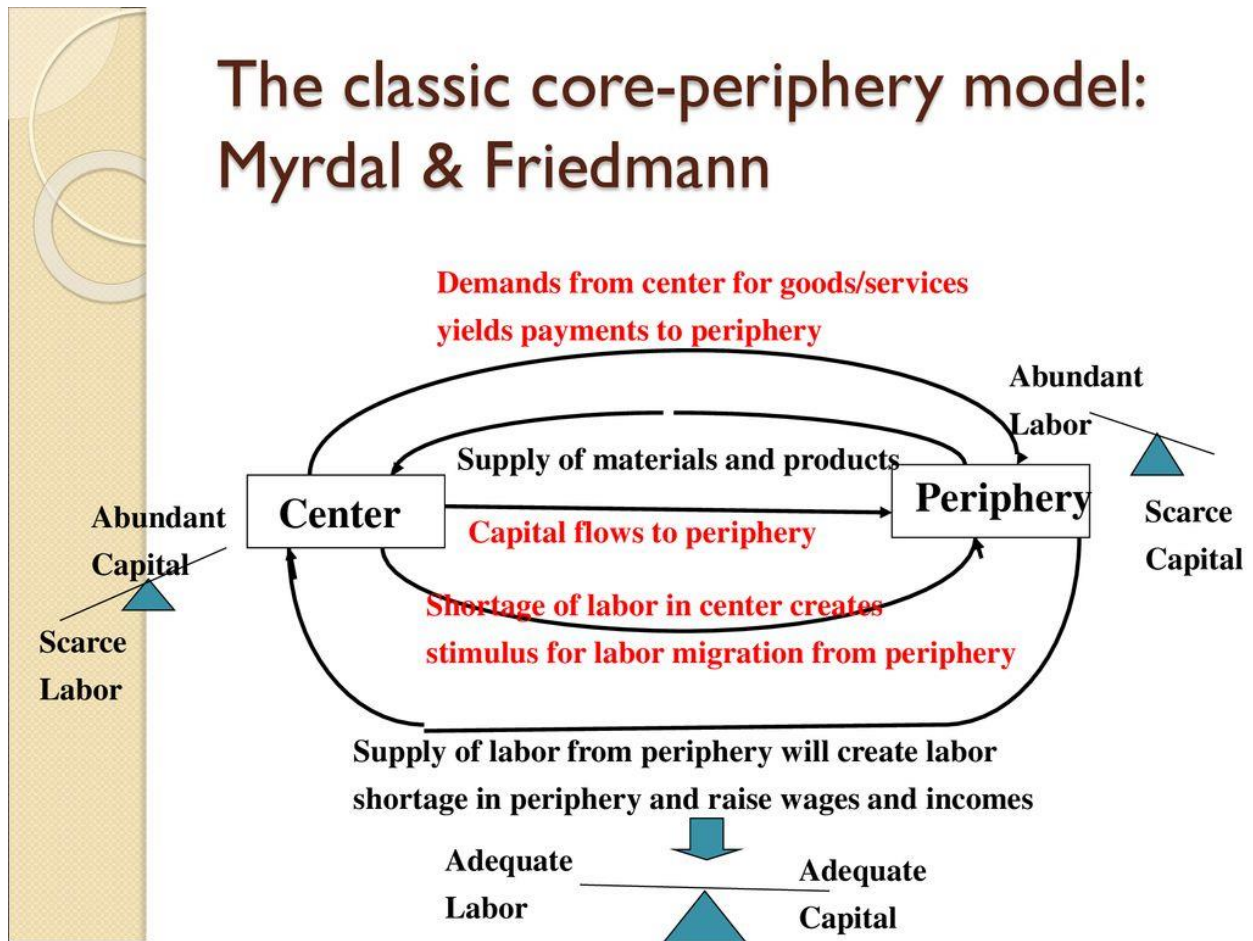
Transfer from periphery to Core



People usually shift from periphery to core.

1. Unequal exchange,
2. the concentration of economic power,
3. technical progress
4. productive activity at the core and
5. the emanation of productive innovations from the core help to maintain the flow of surplus value from core to periphery.

The classic core-periphery model: Myrdal & Friedmann

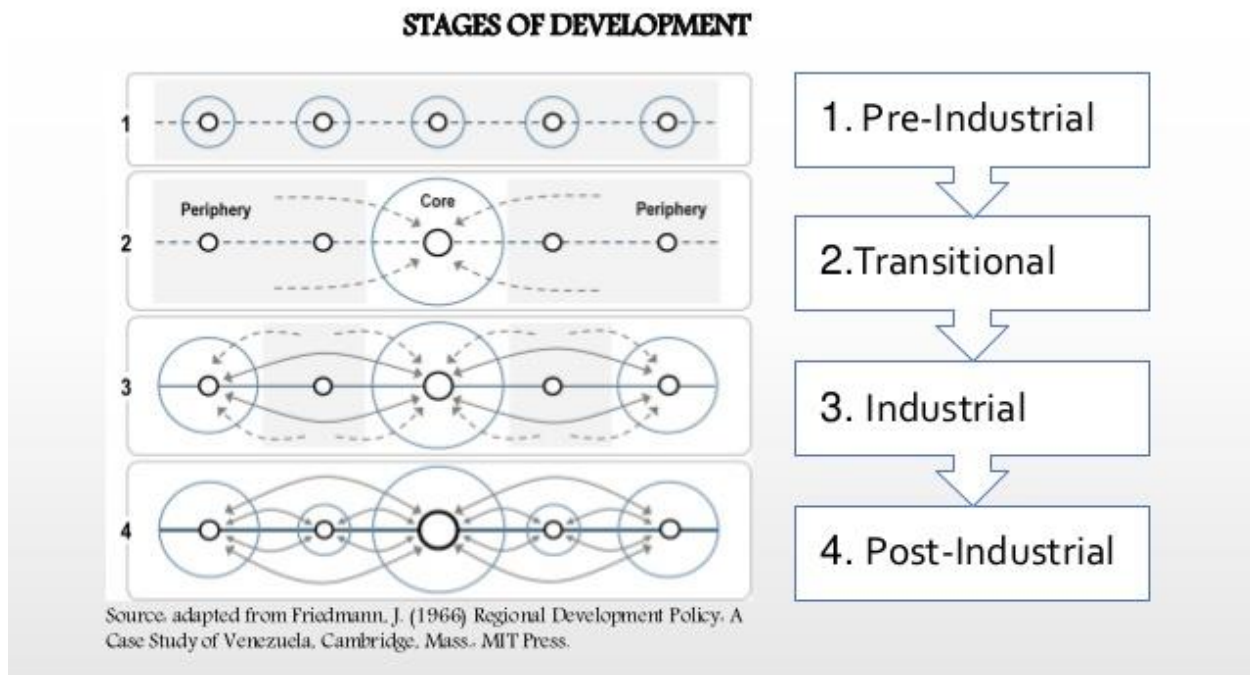


For example, increases in productivity in the **core** may, with an effective labour movement, be translated in to higher wages. At the same time a more plentiful supply of unorganized labour in the **periphery** may serve to sustain a downward pressure on wages. If wage levels are reflected in the relative prices of the product exchange between core and periphery, the consequence of higher wages in the **core** will either be to generate a balance of payments crisis in the **periphery** or to enforce increased exports from the **periphery** to finance the increased cost of imports. In either case autonomous development in the **periphery** is made more difficult and may, indeed, be subverted. Such unequal relations lay also be maintained by the implementation of economic and commercial policies favoring the **core** at the expense of the **periphery** and may be reinforced by migration and capital flows from **periphery** to **core**. Core-periphery relations were seen by **John Friedmann** (1966), With whom the core periphery model is most closely associated, as the second in a four-stage sequence of the development of the space economy. The stages outlined by Friedmann are:

1. pre-industrial society with localized economies ;
2. core-periphery ;
3. dispersion of economic activity and, to a lesser extent, control into certain parts of the periphery ;

- and, finally the emergence of spatial integration in which the various and now more or less fully developed spatial parts of the economy relate in a more truly interdependent manner

John Friedman's four stages of development



Although it implies inter –regional conflict rather than equilibrium and so emphasizes the uneven nature of economic DEVELOPMENT, the core-periphery model has several deficiencies stemming, in the main, from its reliance upon exchange relations and the abstract nature of power in the model. Thus it is false to assume that the social concentration of power necessarily leads to spatial concentration and that the redistribution of power is somehow associated with development and the emergence of an integrated space economy. Economic power stems from control over the means of production and derives its specific historical characteristics from the nature of this control. The spatial arrangement and transformation of a capitalist economy at a particular point in time reflects, above all, the current requirements of accumulation and historical legacy of a landscape created by previous rounds of accumulation. Thus a spatial redistribution of productive activity and the decentralization of decision making over the productive processes may generate what appears to be a more highly integrated form of spatial organization without in any way shifting power over the means of production from capital to labour. Nor does it imply that the spatial location of control over the means of production has been decentralized. In fact the concentration of control is more luckily to be intensified rather than reduced as the economy becomes more highly integrated in spatial terms and its geographical development evolves in accordance with a development plan. Thus the second and

third stages of Friedman's model and the policies of regional development with which they may be associated would certainly lead to a less unequal exchange between **core** and periphery. But they ought, more correctly, to be seen as a means whereby surplus may be extracted from the economy as a whole rather than as a means of diffusing development. A more genuine redistribution of development would, necessary involve a fundamental transformation of the relations of control over the means of production.
