

Core-Periphery Characteristics

•Core

- developed countries
- US, Europe, Japan, Australia
- wealthy
- powerful
- control media & finance
- technologically advanced

•Periphery

- less developed countries
- poor
- dependent on core countries for:
 - education
 - technology
 - media
 - military equipment
 - financing

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Spread Effects

Positive effects of the core's growth on the periphery. Core unable to supply all the products the Core is demanding so supply from the Periphery to the Core. Core becomes affected by **NEGATIVE EXTERNALITIES** (high rents, overcrowding, congestion) so firms locate in periphery.



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- The **core countries** are the industrialized capitalist countries on which periphery countries and semi-periphery countries depend. Core countries control and benefit from the global market.

CORE COUNTRIES

Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark
Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hong Kong
Iceland	Ireland	Israel	Italy	Japan
Luxembourg	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Singapore
Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States



THE THEORY OF CORE AND PERIPHERY

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A "CORE-PERIPHERY RELATIONSHIP" ON AN INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

- On an **international** level, **core** refers to **DCs** like **colonial powers** (Britain, France, Netherlands) while **periphery** refers to **LDCs** like some **former colonies** (Malaya & Singapore, French Indo-China, Indonesia)
- Generally, **core country** **better employment opportunities** in **secondary & tertiary** industries due to presence of **infra-structure** like transport cum telecommunication links, wealth, good housing, access to electricity & piped water supply, schools, hospitals & amenities like shopping & entertainment, hence **attractive to foreign investment**.
- **Periphery country** fundamentally **agriculture & mining based economy** with **limited infra-structure**, limited access to social services, hence **fewer job opportunities**.
- **Periphery** provides core with resources like **cheap raw materials & labour** thus enhancing **industrial expansion & wealth** accumulation in **core**.
- Meanwhile, **periphery drained of labour** because workers from periphery attracted to better paid jobs in core.

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THE THEORY OF CORE-PERIPHERY GROWTH

KEYWORDS

- Core;
- Periphery;
- World regions;
- Economic geography;
- **Core-periphery** the concept of a developed core surrounded by an undeveloped periphery. The concept can be applied at various scales.



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- **Core-periphery model** is based on the idea that as one region or state expands in economic prosperity.
- The area of high growth or former high growth becomes known as the core, and the neighboring area is the periphery. Cores and peripheries can be towns, cities, states, or nations.