**Readings for 5/29:**

* Smillie, I. 2000. “[Chapter 3: The Best of the West: Thinking Big.](https://courses.ischool.berkeley.edu/i181/su12/smillie_chapter3_hi_res.pdf)” In *Mastering the Machine Revisited: Poverty, Aid and Technology*, pp. 35-48. Verlag.
* Hans Peter Arp and Karsten Baumgärtel. 2005. [*Case Study: The Consequences of the Akosombo Dam.*](https://courses.ischool.berkeley.edu/i181/su12/Arp&Baumgaertel_Akosombo_05.pdf) Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich. (You can skip or browse Section 3.)
* Mitchell, T. 1991. “[America’s Egypt: Discourse in the Development Industry.](https://courses.ischool.berkeley.edu/i181/su12/Mitchell-AmericasEgypt.pdf)” *Middle East Report*, pp. 255-272.

**Readings for 4/31:**

* Chambers, R. 1995. “[Poverty and Livelihoods: Whose reality counts?](https://courses.ischool.berkeley.edu/i181/su12/Chambers-WhoseRealityCounts-1995.pdf)” Environment and Urbanization, Vol. 7, No. 1:173-204.
* Schumacher, E. F. 1973.”[Buddhist Economics](https://courses.ischool.berkeley.edu/i181/su12/BuddhistEconomics.PDF)” and “[Social and Economic Problems Calling for the Development of Intermediate Technology](https://courses.ischool.berkeley.edu/i181/su12/IntermediateTechnology.PDF)” In Small is Beautiful: Economics as if People Mattered, pp. 50-59, 161-179. Harper and Row Publishers.
* Fisher, M. (2006). “[Income is Development: KickStart’s Pumps Help Kenyan Farmers Transition to a Cash Economy](https://courses.ischool.berkeley.edu/i181/su12/2006%20Income%20is%20Development%20Paper.pdf).” Innovations. MIT Press.
* Prahalad, C.K., and Allen Hammond. 2002. “[Serving the World’s Poor, Profitably.](https://courses.ischool.berkeley.edu/i181/su12/prahalad_BOP.pdf)” Harvard Business School Publication Corp.

**Answer the following questions in three to four sentences each. Phrase the answers in your words: do not quote directly from the text.**

1. Smillie suggests that there were problems with the 1950s-1960s approaches to development and poverty alleviation because of which the ‘Basic Needs’ approach was adopted in the 1970s. Identify one such problem. Is this problem visible in the case of the Akosombo dam? Explain briefly.
2. According to Mitchell, development agencies argue that Egypt’s inability to feed itself results from the size and rate of increase of its population. Mitchell provides an alternative explanation for why Egypt imports food. What is this alternative?
3. Prahalad talks extensively about the Bottom of the Pyramid (BoP). Is his a people-centered approach? Explain.
4. Recall the photo we discussed (below) of the ‘homeless guy with a laptop’. How would you see him through the lens of a ‘Buddhist economist’?

