

CHAPTER 5: The Self-Help Approach to Community Development

QUIZ

Select the best answer for each of the following questions:

1. Self-help is most critical of which approach to community development?
 - a. technical assistance
 - b. conflict
 - c. interactional

2. Asset-based development usually begins by mapping the resources in each of the following *except*:
 - a. individual experiences and training
 - b. wealth and income
 - c. formal and informal organizations
 - d. institutions

3. Robert Putnam argues that the most critical sources of social capital in communities are:

- a. informal networks and associations
- b. unions
- c. voluntary organizations
- d. schools

4. An example of bridging social capital is:

- a. neighbors that you know well.
- b. co-workers
- c. friends of friends (acquaintances)
- d. family

5. Self-help appears to work best in which type of neighborhood or community?
- a. middle-class
 - b. concentrated poverty neighborhoods
 - c. neighborhoods/communities with strong voluntary organizations
 - d. neighborhoods/communities with a large number of informal associations
6. When implementing self-help projects, the responsibilities of facilitators include all of the following *except*:
- a. promoting participation by all stakeholders
 - b. encouraging the free flow of ideas
 - c. providing participants with the technical answers when they need it
 - d. developing community ownership in the project

7. The self-help approach assumes that:

- a. it is easier to organize communities around needs rather than their strengths or resources
- b. the key role of the practitioner is to facilitate
- c. local knowledge is limited in its capacity to address complex problems
- d. it is better to initiate the process and let communities be responsible for follow-up activities

8. Research on social capital suggests that:

- a. social relationships is more important than financial capital
- b. social capital can be created easily, but it is more difficult to lose it
- c. the structure of social networks may influence the capacity of communities to pursue collective interests
- d. there are no class or racial differences in social capital