Community Organisation Method: A Review

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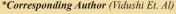
ABSTRACT

Purpose: This article is a review study and presents various studies on community organisation, it discusses view-points of various authors regarding the theory and practice methods of community organisation. The article also shares a view on the history, origin and field work related to the method. It is an overview of the scope of community organisation in different settings and in different locations.The article also highlights the interplay between community organisation and other methods of social work. It highlights the benefits of community organisation with the client system from different backgrounds. It also eyes at enhancing the skill base of various researchers and professional workers. This article showcases the versatile and diverse application of community organisation method in social work.

Methodology/Approach: The researcher has used secondary sources to study the application of community organisation method in various fields. The article has made use of journal articles to review the community organisation method, its relation with the other methods of social work and in other settings.

Findings: Through different studies it is evident that the contemporary approaches like social marketing, gender budgeting, are yet to be integrated and studied in the context of community organisation. The researchers should probe the relationship of community organisation with other methods of social work in an explicit way.

Paper Type: Theme Based Paper

KEYWORDS Community Organisation | CSR | Social Work

Introduction

Community Organisation as a method of social work gained momentum after its appearance in Social Work Year Book in 1941. Before this community organisation was struggling to identify itself as a helping profession and as a part of social work. Community Organisation presents itself to be a set of skills and concepts that identify the community as behavioural and social system requiring a distinguished knowledge at assessing individuals, groups and their inter-relationships. The practice that is guided by the core values of social work instructs the worker to be proficient in formulating plans for social welfare, analysing the outcomes, dysfunctions, and problem areas. The theoretical background acts as a guided skillset that assists the workerin improving the conditions at community level (Chatterjee, & Koleski, 1970).

The author suggests that community organisation not only aims at bringing small changes rather it also promotes bureaucratic changes through exhaustive qualitative and quantitative research. Collaborative practice in community organisation paves the way for extensive participation initiating innovative approaches to meet the demands of the community. CO is also a radical practice that thrives towards challenging oppression by helping the marginalized groups to stand against oppression. Therefore, the existing theoretical framework of community organisation is useful in attaining the expected changes in an area (Thomas, O'Connor, & Netting, 2011)

The article *'Practice Theory in Community Organisation'* suggests that practice theory of community organisation offers a wide spectrum for application. The theory is believed to conveniently evolve with changing demand whereas, the practice methods are first tested empirically to achieve conclusive results. The comprehensive theoretical frame work of community organisation having similar core values, principles align it with other methods of social work. The practice tools offered by community organisation also identify individuals and groups as clients and often the community worker is obligated to use counselling and group activities. Negotiation, arbitration, social reform, social policy, consultation etc. all become a part of practical community organisation. Various settings ask for an amalgamation of social work methods, techniques and tools. Therefore, community worker should be thorough with the set of skills and conceptual understanding required for over-all problem solving and social welfare(Carter, 1958).

The author is of the view that supportive networks and relationships represent personal development, organisational development, solidarity, and formulation of public services represent social development. Therefore, intervention in social network is identified as a recent dimension for community practice. For further successful results it is necessary for community practice to keep intervening at personal, group, and societal level using various technological assistance available at their disposal. It is also necessary to recognize the role of technology in society for enhancing individual capacities, support at social and environmental level, which will further help in policy and service formulation (Rodrigues, & Firrera, 2018).

Individuals belong to a group, a neighbourhood, or a community which provides them a sense of social security, identity and belongingness. Membership in a group is characterized by personal investment, integration and familiarity within the group. It provides with fulfilment of needs, emotional bonds and cohesiveness with each other. Therefore, these factors constitute the over-all sense of community which is important for a successful community practice. A community or a group is formed on the basis of trust, faith and hope, it also comprises symbols of familiarity, and cooperation (Mcmillan, & Chavis, 1986).

The ethical pursuit of community organisation guides its practice and draws values, principles, from other social work methods as well. To further clarify the dilemma of ethical practice the author suggests that worker should not belong to the same community. Belonging to the same community brings bias to the professional practice. Personal relationships, friendships obstruct the way of social justice. It is important for the worker to practice creating unbiased practice methodology by using broad spectrum of strategies offered by the entire length of social work (Hardina, 2004).

The history of social work has always extended support and promoted community practice. Social work community practice presents an extensive set of tools and techniques that aim towards creating networks, collaborations, alliances and community resiliency. The practice directly aims at addressing marginalization and exclusion by working towards empowerment and building individual capacities (Chenoweth, & Stehlik, 2001).

Another belief is that community organisation is a continuous process, which stives towards integration of marginalized segment. On one hand it is a helping profession that provides empowerment, personality development, realizing common interests and needs of people and on the other hand it provides the practitioner with various areas to apply the practical methodology and explore endeavours to gain a much skillful approach towards working (Pettie, 1931).

In the article *'Six strategies of community change'* the author talks about various strategies identified, first being mass mobilization. Mass mobilization is a collection of people around a problematic situation. Social Action is another strategy where strong alliances are formed with organisation to stand up against unjust conditions. Picketing, boycotting, strikes lay practical examples demonstrating mass mobilization. The third strategy is citizen partnership that advocates individual participation with government agencies. Representation of common needs and groups on

recognized forums is important for community upliftment. Education also acts as way to enriching results and social change. Education paves the way for creating awareness and critical consciousness among masses (Checkoway, 1995).

Saul Alinsky has tangible contributions in community organistaion.The author analyses these contributions, and believes that smaller communities should have representation among larger communities, there should be a democratic participation of minor communities at larger forums for fostering services and programs to answer the needed services at various societal levels. Another important concept propagated by Alinsky was conflict. Instigating conflict with support of power structures can extend the required help, resources, and solutions to grave problems. It helps in developing cooperation, collaboration and trust among different segments of the society (Reitzes & Reitzes, 1980).

Community organisation is more of a process than a program. As a process it can be used in different capacities while it can be used with different programs. Process of community organisation evokes the need of the population under lens.

"The primary objective of the community organisation process is to help people to find ways to give expression to these inherent desires to improve the environment in which they and their fellows must carry on their lives" (McMillan, 1944).

It helps in promoting social inclusion and integration, the process aligns with methods that enhance the overall environment of the community. The author suggests community organisation to be a two-way process that helps in recognizing the needs on one hand and on the other hand empower them to work towards achieving them. It conjoins itself with art, education, economics and various other forums to effect as a helping process (McMillan, 1944).

The article *'Place of Community Organisation in Social Work'* portrays that CO being a primary method of social work differentiates itself from other professional practice, since the concept of communities itself is wide. Communities range from village to block, urban and sub-urban areas having cultural and geographical uniqueness. Services and programs designed should be able to cater to this versatile nature of demands. The supply of services should not be streamlined with providing assistance for upliftment rather it stands necessary to provide help according to the demand of the area in terms of demographic, economic, social, physiological and psychological factors in mind. The services providers are required to design a multi-faceted mechanism that is flexible enough to cultivate methods answering to constantly changing situations and community organisation offers that approach to social workers and service providers (Coulton, 2005).

In the article *'Bridging the gap between Social Work practice and community-based welfare agencies'* the author suggests that for an effective response mechanism it is necessary for social welfare agencies to work in collaboration with local universities and colleges. Such a collaboration will help train the students with a hands-on field experience deriving out the required skills and on the other side this practice will prove efficient in delivering to changing demands of the client. This alliance between educational institutions and welfare agencies lead to better ties between them and also strengthens the local community's bonds with agencies and institutions (Hardwick, & Worsley, 2007).

Community Organisation is often confused with the terms like community development, acts of social administration and action are at times counted under the parlance of community organisation. Whereas, Murray Ross's points of identification of community organisation outline certain elements that define the community organisation. First element projected is that the professional worker should foster process of self-determination among the local client system, second element highlights boosting confidence among the client system. Third element emphasizes the role of community to actively strive towards finding solutions to identified problems. Fourth element in the identification of community organisation is that the process of upliftment should be in compliance with community needs and they should be comfortable with the pace of the process. The fifth element is integration, the worker should promote integration of the local members (Aurthur, 1961).

One of the important aspects of community organisation is field work, which presents a very useful dimension by providing theory based factual and practical experience to various students and professionals. Open community placement offers the best way of applying theoretical framework on the field. It allows the students to gain knowledge about versatile factors for analysis such as socio-economic profiles, sanitation facilities, gender issues, family and group relations, issues related to caste, creed and colour etc. This wide range of factors allow comprehensive community profiling identifying substantial and specific issues faced by particular community. Through open community placement the supervisor guides the students to intervene with community by implementing training sessions, workshops, sensitization and mobilization programs. Therefore, field work through open community placement is an effective practice for social workers (Azeez, 2015).

Methodology

The article is based on the literature available on community organisation. The article reviews various researches on community organisation in different settings. This article discusses the theoretical framework presented by various authors. It further studies the inter-connectedness

between community organisation with other methods of social work, and the benefits of using community organisation method with sex workers and HIV+ patients. It further talks about the role of community organisation with lower economic groups, CSR (corporate social responsibility) platforms and different geographical settings. The article is based on the secondary data and analysis of the articles highlight the success of community organisation method in changing life and perspectives of people.

Community Organisation and Other Methods of Social Work

This section of the article will highlight the importance of combined methodology. It will bring to light the application of other methods of social work such as case work, group work, social welfare administration and social action in a community setting.

Social Group Work

In the article *'The Use of Dialogue in Community Organisation Practice: Using Theory, Values, and Skills to Guide Group Decision-Making'* the author points out the importance of group in community organisation. The article goes by saying that critical assessment of any organisational process occurs at two-levels in an organisation. First being the self-assessment and second type of analysis occurs when the participants involve in a group dialogue. It is the process of group dialogue that allows them to collectively discuss the points of concern, find solutions to problems and asses their results. Group dialogue is helpful in bringing out a collaborative mindset towards the problem, it assists in analysing the reasons for the rise of problems and also understanding the hurdles in resolving them. Group dialogue has many forms, it can occur in the form of meetings, focused group discussions, community platforms. Such a group process provides an identity to the members allowing them to become an integral part of the group, it gives them a sense of self-efficacy, confidence. Group dialogue is also useful for adapting creative methods for any approaching problem (Hardina, 2014).

Social work is a profession and a practice that fosters social change. Community organisation being an integral part of social work aims towards empowering various individuals to identify their problems and solve them. Here the author discusses the importance of group work in community organisation. A community worker develops a group of community members who act as a representative of the community. This group has to be elected by the community. This group helps the worker to gain insights about prevailing problems, common interests and needs of the members in the community. The author emphasized the essential role of group work by advocating a model for developing a group within the community (Cnaan, & Adar, 1987).

Regan & Lee (1992) in the article *'The Interplay Among Social Group Work, Community Work and Social Action'* explain the importance of social group work and social action in community organisation through three (3) case studies. In the first case study, a community development worker was hired by the St Clair committee, the worker started by forming a group of nine (9) women, helped them acquire needed skills and knowledge. The worker and the group began analysing the local issues and after several unanswered requests led an act of social action demanding recreational benefits for the local residents from the administrative authorities. The second case study belongs to an area of air force, where a community worker was hired and encouraged to develop a group of women. The workers as resource person assisted these women in personal development and also helped the local living style at the air force base by improving various service that directly effects the quality of life. The last case study discusses that a professional community worker is an asset in developing a group of local people in an area. It further explains the housing problems and role of social group work and social action in pressuring the government in releasing proper funds for housing issues faced by the people. Through these case studies the author justifies the use and importance of other social work methods in a community setting (Regan, & Lee, 1992).

Social Group Work plays an integral role in social work education and practice. This method lays stepping stones for community organisation. When a worker enters a community, the first step is to find the most competent group of people that will assist the worker to further probe the community towards a better future.

Social Welfare Administration

"to function effectively, an administrator uses at one time or another all of the methods identified with community organisation" (Kramer, 1966).

The community organisation and social welfare administration have a historical significance since the settlement house movement of Jane Adams. It was during this phase that organising and administering professionals came together to help immigrants, labour, and women. The combined efforts of both proved to be successful in managing services and needs of various marginalised sections of the society. According to Austin (1986) in order to develop an organiser-administrator it is important that worker should have problem-solving and interpersonal skills, resource gathering, marketing of ideas, planning, coordination and capacity to handle crisis. S/he should also be aware of policies and government services. The worker is therefore needed to deliberate the following skills which are applicable at micro, messo and macro platform and allows a very wide array of practical skills (Austin, 1986).

The author believes that community organisation delivers a number of services to answer the health, employment, welfare and educational needs. Such a process requires a pool of services and an efficient planning strategy to stay on a progressive journey. Among other paradigms social administration plays an important part because both the methods align the community members and staff members in a defined direction to achieve estimated results. Both the methods of social work rely on planning, coordination, budgeting, evaluation and leadership. Both the methods have reciprocity with each other, either the community worker shapes the programs of the agency to meet the demands of the community or the administration itself winds up formulating services in the favour of the community (Kramer, 1966).

The author opines that the entire range of social work methods aim at drafting a social policy for societal benefit. Social case work and social group work advocate a minute approach and hence are widely used at micro-level platforms, whereas community organisation and social welfare administration have a wider clientele to deal with hence, both the methods exhibit certain similarities. The author further lays importance on planning, coordination as an integral part of both the methods and advocates that an organisation worker or an administrator are skilled enough to work in both capacities and vice-versa. Therefore, community organisation stands inherent of various administrable procedures (Kidneigh, 1968).

The above-mentioned articles indicate the role and importance of social welfare administration with community organistaion. Since the client system of community organisation is very vast it requires a collaborative methodology that is effective to deal with individual, group or wider spectrum of people. The worker has to be skilled to answer needs and problems at various levels in the community while also working towards individual as well as overall welfare because social integration and social justice have equal importance at both personal and group level.

All the above examples paint a picture where community organisation is used inherently with the other methods of social work. It is also because the entire range of social work is aimed at social change, integration and social justice. It thrives towards challenging powerful figures by creating awareness among masses and empowering them. Sensitization takes place collectively as well as individually, which requires application of all the methods, techniques and tools offered by them. To say one method is independent of another is an ambiguous idea. Therefore, one cannot function without the support of other.

Community Organisation with Sex workers and HIV patients

Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation launched a programme in India in 2003 with a view to prevent the transmission of HIV among female sex-workers. The programme was carried out in 6 high prevalent states and the last phase of the programme Avahan-III completed between 2014-2017. This programme had dual interest, first was to focus on capacity building of various community organisations involved in service management and their resource mobilisation. Second the programme focused on the vulnerability of females by safe-guarding their sex-lives. The vulnerability of various individuals was analysed by studying the aspects of financial security, crisis response, social security, and development at community level. The result of the initiative showed that the sense of financial and social security, crisis response etc. is high among those females who are closely associated to community-based organisations working in their respective areas (Patel, Jain, & Battala et al., 2018).

In another study the aim was to include HIV+ women from minor and ethnic groups in a research study. The author discusses the importance of community outreach in recruiting women for a research study. The article goes by explaining the importance of local resource person in understanding and involving the minor women. Community outreach method helped the research team to build strong ties with local organisations and the local community. The team of researchers contacted the administrator or the CEO of the local organisations, and communicated the purpose of the research with the staff. This study proved the effectiveness of communication and outreach techniques for involvement of women for research, their participation and representation (Alvarez, Vasquez, & Mayorga et al., 2006).

The author believes that community partnership is a collaborative technique that brings researchers and various community-based organisations on the same platform. One such collaboration was conducted to help sex-workers in Canada. An organisation for and by sex workers was highly benefitted by this collective working. The organisation was assisted by students, non-students and experienced personals who aided the members and the beneficiaries by conducting surveys and interviews with the sex workers. Their prior experience with qualitative and quantitative data proved widely useful for conducting and analysing indigenous researches in the areas. This collective method of working helped the organisational membersto gain field knowledge and align the goals of the organisation with the needs of the beneficiaries (Benoit, Jansson, & Millar et al., 2005).

The above discussion reflects that community organisation method is answerable to every section of society that faces exclusion and marginalisation. HIV patients formulate a group that is socially excluded therefore this section portrays the importance of CO towards representation, participation and supply of the services demanded by this section of the society.

Community Organisation with Lower Economic Sections

The author is of the opinion that community organisers should create a democratic platform to address the issues of inequality, injustice, racism, sexism, and poverty faced by

low-wage workers. The contemporary social work practice aims towards solving the workplace issues. Social workers thrive towards creating social justice through a rights-based approach. Therefore, it is important to work towards creating a system of fair wages, livelihood opportunities for these workers. The approach of community-based organisation should foster continuous support and sustenance to them (Simmons, 2016).

Community Organisation as the author suggests is a method that recognises the whole community as an individual client whereas the contemporary approach favours need-based service through active participation. The author suggests that community organisation on one side deals with external forces aligning them with community needs and on the other side it recognises and optimises the use of internal resources for the benefit of the clients. Further, it indicates that the practical approach of social action method is also beneficial in gathering strength from the marginalized and lower economic sections, allowing scope for community intervention through active participation (McDonnough, 1995).

The author in the article *'Community Organisation and grass roots'* claims that a number of services such as public housing, unemployment, and social utilities (libraries, museums) are covered by the social security act, and most of the welfare activities are carried by the state welfare agencies. Even though, some private centres for welfare were established but they failed to help and satisfy the needs of the marginalised groups. Therefore, community organisations came into existence under the welfare council project. These community organisations took up planning and active participation to deliver various needs and at the same time these organisations received full support from trade unions, state committees and sub-committees (Grosser, 1967).

Community Organisation with low-wage workers and lower economic groups portrays that this method covers a wide range of client system coming from urban, rural, sub-urban areas. Migration is a major cause for the formation of slums leading to poor housing and nutrition, and educational facilities for lower economic groups. CO methods suggest that it is important to deal with problems of inequality, racism, and sexism at the work-place of the workers. Different community-based organisation (Government or private) should be established to solely address the problems of these workers.

Community Organisation at Corporate Social Responsibility Platforms

The author suggests that collaboration between community organisation and corporates is beneficial for both. It helps explore CSR (corporate social responsibility) units to employ their programme with the interest of their beneficiaries. This collective effort is also helpful for capacity building of community organisations. One such example can be seen in CISCO's collaboration with Smith Family. This joint venture of CISCO Australia with Smith family helped the business platform to expand their CSR endeavours and assisted the organisation in capacity building through technical support. CISCO Australia was awarded with prime minster award for community-business partnership in 2001 (Loza, 2004).

The author discusses about the community empowerment initiative on health led by W. K Kellog foundation in 1991. The organisation used ethnographic techniques to initiate the drive in a local neighourhood. The organisation identified local, formal and non-formal leaders from the community, they conducted discussions and meetings. The data on health and related issues was collected through interviews, focused group discussions and surveys. The drive led by the foundation showed positive results through active participation and cooperation from the local residents (Braithwaite, Binachi, & Taylor, 1994).

- *"Rothman, one of the leading theorist and proponents of Community Development has proposed three models of Community Organisation, like the Locality Development Model, Social Planning Model and the Social Action Model, which is one of the most valued and referred models in Social Work practice"* (Narayanan, & Thigarajan, 2015).

Another example of TVS SST[1] portrays that a well-planned execution of social work method (community organisation) can bring sustainable changes. The CSR wing of this company is active in 5 Indian states and this study relates to one of the villages in India. The company followed the community organisation model of Jack Rothman. They first hired a team of trained social work professionals. The initial contact and good rapport with community was formed by participating in various festivals organised in the village. This helped the team to gain useful insights about the villagers and their needs. The team of social workers were successful in developing local leadership, educational platforms for children and youth, capacity building, community participation and women empowerment. The results of the research also depicted that most of the CSR units of various companies prefer community-based development, targeting primarily education (Narayanan, & Thigarajan, 2015).

The above discussion on collaboration between CSR initiatives and community organisation methods is another example that portrays wide prospect of this social work method. Community organisation is an amalgamation of various techniques and other methods of social work. It is highly applicable at different platforms ranging from local villages, urban sub-urban communities to CSR programmes of corporate companies.

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[1] TVS SST: Srinivasan Services Trust (CSR wing of TVS Motors)

Community Organisation in Different Geographical Locations

Another striking example of community project started in Asia was led by Ecumenical Asian Committee for People's Organisation, headed by Dr Masao Takenaka. The committee hired professional community organisers to train young organisers, and funded them to initiate participation of local people around issues of concern. The aim of the committee was to enable the people to take their own decisions. The committee-initiated **Zone One Tondo Organisation** (ZOTO) of Manila in 1970**, People's Responsible Organisation of United Dharavi** (PROUD) in 1979 in Mumbai, **Society for Community Organisation** (SOCO) in Hong Kong in 1971 and People's Organisation for Participation in 1986 in Bangkok. The committee also shortlisted organizers in Pakistan, Burma, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka (Murphy, 1990).

The author is of the view that although a number of researches are conducted regarding the health concerns of women but, the inclusion of women from minority groups is still a bigger gap to bridge. The number of methods for recruiting and retaining women from minority groups to a community-based research program as discussed are broadcast media, print media, face-to-face interactions, referrals etc. The concluding statement suggests that application of diverse methods is useful for active participation of women from different groups (Gilliss, 2001).

The article *'Community organizing and Community Health: Piloting an Innovative Approach to Community Engagement Applied to an Early Intervention Project in South London'* talks that Citizens-UK uses a broad-based community organizing hub in United Kingdom (UK). The working methods are based on the Saul Alinsky's idea of community organizing. Citizens-UK has continuously worked to build trustworthy relationships among individuals residing in the communities, they have upgraded the network system between various institutions, developed community leadership and attained pre-determined goals of various communities. A study conducted by Citizens-UK with civic institutions to facilitate social support to pregnant women/women with a young child, using broad-based community organizing methodology was found to be highly successful (Bolton, Moore, & Ferreira et al., 2015).

Community Organisation in Miscellaneous Settings

The article **'Community Organisation and New Social Movement Theory'** explores another dimension that lies between New Social Movement Theory and community organisation. There are number of points that connect the scope of both. First being, it revolves around the interests of the community. It is a cluster of groups comprising gays, ecologists, students, black men, ethic. Third point of alignment is demolition of hierarchical leadership and development of neo-populist view with a resistance against cultural identity in a community-based approach. The tenants of new social movement theory give community organising method and ideology an impetus on a progressive path. It promotes downfall of cultural and political centrality due to rise of oppressed groups. It distributes organisation power in the hands of marginalised sections. It encouraged the oppressed groups to raise their own voices leading to empowerment, expanding the scope of organizing and building community capacity (Fisher, & Kling, 1994).

The results of a research study to establish practice-theory of community organisation suggests that the process of CO passes through community building, planning, mobilising. The conclusive results as the author suggests are that there is need for researchers and academicians to reconceptualise the evidence-based theory. To bridge the gap between the community organising scholars and researchers it is necessary to provide more scholarships and empirical experiences (Brady, & O'Connor, 2014).

Major Findings:

Following conclusions can be drawn after reviewing the available literature on community organisation.

- There is need for social workers to work and represent more studies on the confluence of community organisation with other methods of social work, the complementary nature of all the methods when used together.

- "The community organisation process is used, consciously or unconsciously, in many fields of human activity — in politics, in art, in education, in economics" (McMillan, 1994). This aspect of the method still needs to be explored for further strengthening its approach.

- Another important aspect to initiate better understanding of this method is to analyse the practical application of various community organisation models in different settings, for example, TVS SST using Jack Rothman's model of community development.

- Another field of study lies between the usage of ethnographic methods with community organisation techniques, its benefits and outcomes. "There are various strengths associated with the use of ethnographic approaches in the development of community organisation and empowerment" (Braithwaite, Binachi, & Taylor, 1994).

- The contemporary approaches like social marketing, gender budgeting, are yet to be integrated and studied in the context of community organisation.

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Annexure 1

Submission Date	Submission Id	Word Count	Character Count
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Reviewers Memorandum

Reviewer's Comment 1: Article has tried to justify the topic "Community Organisation Method: A Review' effectively and also provided recommendations for upcoming additions in contemporary approach like social marketing, gender budgeting etc in Community Organisation.

Reviewer's Comment 2: The chronological review of literature on the historical perspective of CO has been done justifying the fact that Community Organisation is more a process than a programme. Author also tried to suggest strategies of bridging gap between Social Work practice and Community based welfare agencies. The article reviews various researches on community organisation process in different settings. This article discusses the theoretical framework presented by various authors. It further studies the inter-connectedness between community organisation with other methods of social work, and the benefits of using community organisation method with sex workers and HIV+ patients. It further talks about the role of community organisation with lower economic groups, CSR (corporate social responsibility) platforms and different geographical settings. The article is based on the secondary data and analysis of the articles highlight the success of community organisation method in changing life and perspectives of people. The author suggests that community organisation not only aims at bringing small changes rather it also promotes bureaucratic changes through exhaustive qualitative and quantitative research.

Reviewer's Comment 3: Author tried to clearly define the concept of Community Organisation differentiating it from community development. Article also provided detailed review of literature of Community Organisation in various geographical settings. Thus, it is observed that it is a well written article and would support further research and studies in the field of Social Work.

Citation

Conflict of Interest: Author of a Paper had no conflict neither financially nor academically.

Editorial Excerpt

The article has 02% of plagiarism which is the accepted percentage as per the norms and standards of the journal for the publication. As per the editorial board's observations and blind reviewers' remarks the paper had some minor revisions which were communicated on a timely basis to the authors (Vidushi & Sayantani) and accordingly all the corrections had been incorporated as and when directed and required to do so. The comments related to this manuscript are noticeably related to the "**Community Organisation Method: A Review**" both subject-wise and research-wise. The present research article aims to study the learning concerns that affected the academic progress of the children with disabilities and is based on the perspective of the parent. It makes suggestions for an appropriate learning environment for children with disabilities studying through an online mode. Overall, the paper promises to provide a strong base for the further studies in the area. After comprehensive reviews and editorial board's remarks, the manuscript has been categorized and decided to publish under "**Theme Based Paper**" category.

Acknowledgement

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