AN APPRAISSAL OF THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SOCIAL WORK AND PHILANTROPHY

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1.INTRODUCTION

In Nigeria and indeed all over the world, Philanthropy's contribution to developmental process of individuals, groups, communities and programmes like the millennium development goals (MDGs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has been consequential, and even during crises periods like insurgency crises, the new novella corona virus disease (COVID-19) pandemic crises ,natural disaster, asylum seeking crises, internally displaced persons' crises, etc. Philanthropy's interest is in the utilization of resources to achieving greater intervention effects, influencing long-term development and creating accessible solutions for the good of individuals, groups, communities and nations. Philanthropic Social Work (PSW) is in all sense Professional Social Work. Philanthropic Social Work is an intervention professional Social Work practices in philanthropy arena. Alternative expression of philanthropy are charity, compassion, humanity, patronage, generosity and benevolence, characterized by, "loving" in the sense of benefiting, caring for, nourishing "human being", "humankind" or "humanity", otherwise known as corporate social responsibility in public private partnership (PPP) parlance. All the human care services emanated from the act of philanthropy, though professional Social work practice is not philanthropy .Nevertheless, Social work being a human care service can be said to be one academic and professional aspect of philanthropy. This paper puts in perspective of the roles and needs of Philanthropic Social Workers as veritable hands for developmental pursuit of government during crises and perplexing periods, leading to desirable pro-actions and outcomes for the good of society.

The overlapping area is called Philanthropic Social Work. Philanthropy is an important arm of Professional Social Work but when Social Work values, ethics, principles and methods are applied in philanthropic works, it then becomes Professional Social Work practice. Currently, the overlying area is growing progressively, philanthropic activities are being carried out by Professional Social Workers with the awful realization that the government is overwhelmed by many competing needs of the economy, hence, the expertise of the Philanthropic Social Workers in advocacy, planning, management, accountability, monitoring and evaluation, etc. cannot be overemphasized 1.

2. PHILANTHROPY AND PROFESSIONAL WORK AND PHILANTROPIC SOCIAL WORK

Philanthropy is synonymous to charity, compassion , humanity, patronage, generosity and benevolence. The word, philanthropy derived from the Greek word, 'philanthropos', combined two words: philos, "loving" in the sense of benefiting, caring for, nourishing; and anthropos, "human being" in the sense of "humankind", "humanity", or "human-ness" .All the human care services are philanthropy. Social work being a human care service is one part of philanthropy. In modern terms, "philanthropy" means 'private initiatives for the public good', 'voluntary action for the public good' and 'the private giving of time or valuables for public purposes'. The aim of philanthropy is improvement in the quality of human life. It has been found in history that philanthropy has often been the forerunner of professional social work. A wide range of personal motivations contributed to philanthropic participation, as helping others was seen as emotionally and socially stimulating. While much was accomplished by philanthropy, charity was often erratic and did not always fully meet the needs of the recipients.

Philanthropy can be defined as the provision of financial, material, and ideal resources made for cultural, social, and educational institutions. 'Social work is the art of bringing various resources to bear on individual, group and community needs by the application of a scientific method of helping people to help themselves'. 'Social work is concerned with helping people to realize their potential to the maximum, while ensuring that the facilities which already exists to assist them are fully used and with supplementing those which they are lacking .social work) is a helping activity, designed to give assistance in respect to problems that prevent individual, families, and groups from achieving a minimum desirable standard of social and economic well-being. It is a social activity carried on not for personal profit by private practitioners but under the auspices or organization governmental or non-governmental or both, established for the benefit of members of the community regarded as requiring assistance. It is liaison activity through which disadvantaged individual, families and groups .2

3.DEFINITION OF TERMS

SOCIAL WORK: A social worker is a trained person who is paid to manage problems in society. Social workers are employed to organize welfare and social care for people who cannot help themselves. **Social work** is an academic discipline and practice-based profession concerned with meeting the basic needs of individuals, families, groups, communities, and society as a whole to enhance their individual and collective well-being. Social work practice draws from liberal arts and STEM areas such as psychology, sociology, health, political science, community development, law, and economics to engage with systems and policies, conduct assessments, develop interventions, and enhance social functioning and responsibility. The ultimate goals of social work include the improvement of people's lives, alleviation of bio psycho social concerns, empowerment of individuals and communities, and the achievement of social justice.

Social work practice is often divided into three levels. Micro-work involves working directly with individuals and families, such as providing individual counseling/therapy or assisting a family in accessing services. Mezzo-work involves working with groups and communities, such as conducting group therapy or providing services for community agencies. Macro-work involves fostering change on a larger scale through advocacy, social policy, research development, non-profit and public service administration, or working with government agencies. Starting in the 1960s, a few universities began social work management programmes, to prepare students for the management of social and human service organizations, in addition to classical social work education. The social work profession developed in the 19th century, with some of its roots in voluntary philanthropy and in grassroots organizing.[7] However, responses to social needs had existed long before then, primarily from public almshouses, private charities and religious organizations. The effects of the Industrial Revolution and of the Great Depression of the 1930s placed pressure on social work to become a more defined discipline as social workers responded to the child welfare concerns related to widespread poverty and reliance on child labor in industrial settings.3a

Social work is a broad profession that intersects with several disciplines. Social work organizations offer the following definitions: Social work is a practice-based profession and an academic discipline that promotes social change and development, social cohesion, and the empowerment and liberation of people. Principles of social justice, human rights, collective responsibility and respect for diversities are central to social work. Underpinned by theories of social work, social sciences, humanities, and indigenous knowledge, social work engages people and structures to address life challenges and enhance well-being. According to International Federation of Social Workers, Social work is a profession concerned with helping individuals, families, groups and communities to enhance their individual and collective well-being. It aims to help people develop their skills and their ability to use their resources and those of the community to resolve problems. Social work is concerned with individual and personal problems but also with broader social issues such as poverty, unemployment, and domestic violence.

Canadian Association of Social Workers defines Social work as practices consisting of the professional application of social principles, and techniques to one or more of the following ends: helping people obtain tangible services; counseling and psychotherapy with individuals, families, and groups; helping communities or groups provide or improve social and health services, and participating in legislative processes. The practice of social work requires knowledge of human development and behavior; of

social and economic, and cultural institutions; and the interaction of all these factors. Social workers work with individuals and families to help improve outcomes in their lives. This may be helping to protect vulnerable people from harm or abuse or supporting people to live independently. Social workers support people, act as advocates and direct people to the services they may require. Social workers often work in multi-disciplinary teams alongside health and education professionals .Their training includes anthropology, economics, education, law, medicine, philosophy, politics, psychology, sociology and science. Over time, social work has changed. It was mostly a religious and charitable practice. Now it is more professional. It is less a private and volunteer activity and more a publicly funded, paid occupation.3b

PHILANTHROPY: Philanthropy can be defined as the provision of financial, material, and ideal resources made for cultural, social, and educational institutions. The word, philanthropy emanated from the Greek word, 'philanthropos', combined two words: philos, "loving" in the sense of benefiting, caring for, nourishing and anthropos, "human being" in the sense of "humankind", "humanity,or"human-ness".Theaimofphilanthropyisimprovementinthequalityofhumanlife. It has been found in history that Philanthropy has often been the forerunner of Professional Social Work. Personal motivations is always contributed to philanthropic participation, whereas helping others was seen as emotionally and socially stimulating; although, much was accomplished by philanthropy but often making charity an erratic venture which does not always fully meet the needs of the recipients 4a.

Social work is the art of bringing various resources to bear on individual, group and community needs by the application of a scientific method of helping people to help themselves" while the British Association of Social Work(BASW) opined that 'Social work is concerned with helping people to realize their potentials to the maximum, while ensuring that the facilities which already exists to assist them are fully used and with supplementing those which they are lacking'. United Nation in her wisdom agreed that Social work is

:i. A helping activity, designed to give assistance in respect to problems that prevent

individual, families and groups from achieving a minimum desirable standard of social and economic well-being.

ii. A social activity carried on, not for personal profit by private practitioners but under the governmental or non-governmental or both, established for the benefit of members of the community regarded as requiring assistance

.iii. Liaison activity through which disadvantaged individual, families and groups may have all their sources available in the community to meet their unsatisfied needs.

Philanthropy means generosity in all its forms and is often defined as giving gifts of "time, talent and treasure" to help make life better for other people. To understand the significance and sensitivity of Philanthropy and Philanthropic Social Work, it is necessary to understand the term 'philanthropy' and its connection with Philanthropic Social Work. In contemporary terms, philanthropy means private creativities, benevolence, charitable action or services, financial resources, etc. for the public good which could be Individual, Group, Community, State(s) or Nation(s). Philanthropy could also said to be a tool for distribution of property that is practiced throughout the world. The goal of philanthropy is to improve the quality of human life, hence, philanthropy may best be defined as, private or individual's initiatives for public good, focusing on quality of life of beneficiary which could be individual(s), group(s) or community(ies); this separates it from government which is public or civic initiatives for public good, whose goal is to ensure the welfare of citizens, and business or industry (corporate or business initiatives for private good and sometimes societal good).

The focus being improvement of 'quality of life' (QoL) of beneficiaries connotes a human face of being creative and original at helping the vulnerable or the indigent persons and or communities, bearing in mind that the government cannot provide all the necessary intervention needs of providing QoL in any socio-political-economy of any nation. Nevertheless, Philanthropy and Professional Social Work are alike in many respects and different in many other aspects 4b.

4. DUTIES OF SOCIAL WORKERS

Social workers may do any of these things:

- Assessing strength of a person, their family, and their social support systems to help them within the community.
- Educating a family on the physical and social needs of its members and how they can get help,
- Counselling for individuals and families
- Managing the risk of self harm or danger to others.
- Managing money and finding people who need financial assistance.
- Helping people to come in or out of hospitals and other institutions
- Showing people how to find help

OTHER ROLES AND FUNCTIONS OF SOCIAL WORKERS ARE:

Social workers play many roles in mental health settings, including those of case manager, advocate, administrator, and therapist. The major functions of a psychiatric social worker are promotion and prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation. Social workers may also practice: Psychotherapy, Case management and support services, Crisis intervention. Psychoeducation,Psychiatric rehabilitation and recovery, Care coordination and monitoring,Program management/administration, Program, policy and resource development,Research and evaluation

Psychiatric social workers conduct psychosocial assessments of the patients and work to enhance patient and family communications with the medical team members and ensure the inter-professional cordiality in the team to secure patients with the best possible care and to be active partners in their care planning. Depending upon the requirement, social workers are often involved in illness education, counseling and psychotherapy. In all areas, they are pivotal to the aftercare process to facilitate a careful transition back to family and community5.

5. CHALLENGES FACED BY SOCIAL WORKERS

Social workers often have a lot of work and pressure to solve problems. It is a demanding job where people have occupational burnout. Social workers will have cases of homelessness, chronic unemployment, lack of income, lack of health insurance coverage, prison history, and substance abuse problems. Any of these problems, separately and together, can cause difficulty6.

6. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK
PHILOSOPHY AND MODELS OF MOTIVATION

One idea of motivation behind corporate philanthropy is obviously that it improves the image of an individual or business whilst also providing an opportunity to shape society in a certain way. In modern philanthropy there is no doubt that this is a part of motivation, but in many ways it acts no differently to idea of ‘doing right’. An individual who gives because they believe it is the right thing to do will give in the same way as an individual or organization who gives because they perceive that others think it is the right thing for them to do. Corporate philanthropy is a part of business culture today, and companies see it as an important marketing tool – to be seen as an ethical, responsible and socially aware company that looks to give back to the community and to society.
Also, there is the other side of fundraising, where company generate funds to be given as philanthropic gesture, suffice to say that a good company that can benefit society will have a fundraising strategy. The key to good fundraising is less to do with

motivational factors and more to do with detailed strategic planning and advertising of the event is the key to its success. Fundraising works very much like any product with a life cycle of fundraising that determines where and when the best opportunities for gaining funding are within each project or event. The key to successful fundraising is attention to detail and planning, and that there is no real need to look into motivational factors as much as there is to employ proper marketing and organization of the event. If this is taken care of then people will donate because of the feeling that this is a worthwhile cause portrayed by the quality of the event.
However, there are a number of other theories with regards to the motivation behind fundraising that can help fundraisers. The motivation for philanthropy comes from push and pull factors. People give not just for one reason but for a wide variety of reasons depending on the social climate, empathy and sympathy for a cause, potential for results from the donation and other factors7a.

These push and pull factors are complex and it is believed that more research into why people give and also why they stop giving is important. If this is not undertaken then Organizations are in danger of spending too long developing 'techniques' to gain funding rather than really knowing why people want to give and how to then present their project. Other theorists see motivation behind giving as being somewhat different. The philosopher Immanuel Kant (1797) in charity obligations sees giving as a simply matter of duty, and that the act of philanthropy is an example of duty to our society he argued that we do have an obligation to at least sometimes help others, but he famously argued that this duty was 'imperfect' which means that we often have a lot of choice about how to help others. Kant does not believe that humanitarian acts or charity are the motivations behind philanthropy, but rather the shaping of duty, society and law are the motivations behind donations.

Whilst Kant's view may appear somewhat cold and does not take into account the human or sympathy aspect of donation, there is evidence that modern philanthropy does on some level work like this. People give money because they feel it is their responsibility to help society with what they have, and this fits in more with a sense of Kantian duty than being charitable." Despite this, Kant's view is perhaps too narrow and does not take into account the fact that part of giving is certainly to do with personal feelings towards a specific project. Even if someone feels it might be 'right' or their duty to donate, they are less likely to do so if there is no personal fit with the project and understanding of its social worth.
Perhaps the view of John Stuart Mill is a better explanation of motivation in this case. Mill's idea is that people donate because they see it as the rational way of making society most efficient. Giving their wealth to help socially beneficial organizations means that they are helping to maximize utility within society. Whilst this theory also seems extremely well thought-out and neat in that it would be great to think that

philanthropists and donors need only to learn about a project's benefit to society to give, it again seems that there is more to motivation than this. It also seems unlikely that all donors clearly see this 'bigger picture' and that their wealth being offered to others in this way really is helping the overall efficiency and utility of society. If this were the case then philanthropists would all give to very similar and large-scale projects that could benefit as many people as possible – clearly this is not the case7b.

THE SYSTEMS THEORY

The underlining idea of Systems theory is that no man is an Island, everyone has contact with other people, such as family, friends, neighbours, and others are people who represent an organization. The relationships we have with all these people and organizations form a web and enriches us. Systems theory recognizes that a person's support network can be placed under strain because of a change in circumstances, this change may be as a result of acquired disease or disability of a person, a family member or neighbour; these changing circumstances or crises result in the system not working smoothly because of the mapping of a person's whole system. It is in view of this that the person(s) need to be introduced to a professional or agency either in the short or long run to help balance the system in order for the person and his environment to operate smoothly.
The Social Care Institute for Excellence suggests that systems theory is relevant to Social Work because: "It describes and explains the recurring patterns of behaviour found in families, groups and organizations; it concentrates on the relationship between the parts rather than parts in isolation; linear thinking suggests a straightforward cause and effect approach, is a common approach to analyzing problems. Systemic thinking suggests a different perspective that multiply causes and effects involved and each one is actively involved as a part of the problem and its solution.

In their work Pincus and Minaham suggested that society and people operates within three systems: "Informal systems that includes family, friends and neighbours and work colleagues; these provides advice and emotional support and also contribute to our sense of worth and personal functioning; formal systems that includes clubs and societies, trade unions and other types of groups that can provide support during" challenges or crises because often when there was crises, each one tries to handle it because of his good will, families who are part of the environment wants to help solve it but the challenges are often handled haphazardly, which positions the professionals using theory to best handle crises moments8.

7. IMPORTANCE OF PHILANTHROPIC SOCIAL WORKERS

Philanthropic Social Work is a growing field of Professional Social Work all over the world. Capacity building and government ascent to Social Work regulatory Bill is the felt need of Social Work Profession in Nigeria, so that the profession can take its rightful place among other professions. Whereas Philanthropy is widely practiced in Nigeria, Philanthropic Social Work therefore need to be popularized as it often meet the needs of the vulnerable and aid the effects of government's inability to meet all her financial obligation of the economy. There is a lot of philanthropic activities undertaken by well-meaning citizens known and unknown, religious trusts, business corporations and philanthropic societies are substantial.

Even if such funds are utilized in good faith for philanthropic activities such as food palliative distribution to the poor, provision of residence, medical care and education of the poor and vulnerable groups, the use of Philanthropic Social Workers as experts would increase the efficiency and effectiveness of its utilizations. The New Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) experience is useful here, as much of the good works undertaken by several philanthropic individuals and organizations go a long way to aid the effect of government's inability to capture the numbers of the poor and vulnerable in Nigeria (Groups are actually overwhelming) for lack of adequate data and inability to thus effectively plan and meet their needs, shows the national deficiency in the recognition and utilization of Professional Social Workers before and during the incidence for proper register and database, in distributions, monitoring, evaluation and documentation of the whole process9a.

President Mohammadu Buhari (Rtd) in his speech of April, 2020; said among others that, "No country can afford the full impact of a sustained restriction of movement on its economy. I am fully aware of the great difficulties experienced especially by those who earn a daily wage such as traders, day workers, artisans and manual workers. For this group, their sustenance depends on their ability to go out. Their livelihoods depend on them mingling with others and about seeking work. But despite these realities we must not change the restrictions. In the past two weeks, we announced palliative measures such as food distribution, cash transfers and loans repayment waivers to ease the pains of our restrictive policies during this difficult time

Several deserving Philanthropic Organizations do not get government acknowledgement and encouragement for social service activities they have been rendering for several decades. Appointment of Philanthropic Social Workers would add to the capacity of such philanthropic organizations if engaged to do background checks of such organization, thereby advising the government on necessary incentives these organization deserves as appropriate that could produce multiplier effects. There is much philanthropic resources available with government and non-governmental (national and international funding organizations) agencies that could be released on

good project proposals to the philanthropic Organizations. Philanthropic Social Workers can be good hands in this regard.
Home tracing and contact tracing and background checks are core competence of Professional Social Work; needless, many States had to engage services of some adhoc officials during COVID-19 Pandemic when there are Social Work desk Officers in the Local governments and States(Community Development, Youths and Social Welfare, Agriculture Extension and Rural Development, Women Affairs and poverty Alleviation, Wealth creation, Social insurance, etc., Desk Officers in these various government Departments and Agencies).Philanthropy is noble work deprived of good management. Hence, Philanthropic Social Work practitioners would improve the management of philanthropy and since there are a number of philanthropists in Nigeria, Philanthropic Social Workers would enhance their proper management and better fund utilization9b.
It is therefore opinioned that a good Philanthropist can turn out to become a good Social Worker. Worker is not to hesitate to engage in philanthropy whenever it is the only option of helping people, depending on the agency's policy. One who is not able to do such kind of philanthropy sometimes may not be a good Social Worker as it is evidenced that the advocacy skill of Social Workers is a veritable tool of transforming both at the short and long run.

Social Work Practitioners have often said that Professional Social Work is not Philanthropy, in their views, Social Workers are not expected to part with their fortunes or resources, which is true in some senses. Hence, this paper attempts at tracing the source of what we now know as Social Work and to further buttress the fact that Social Work is a baby of Charity work but more than that, a profession, because of its intrinsic root as an academic discipline with sound theoretical and philosophical basis. It is based and rooted in evidenced based practice, establishing its core values and ethics like other meaningful discipline and professions all over the world. Hence, it is the pursuit of this paper to sensitize Social Workers to their root and further advocate for the inclusion of Philanthropic Social Work as a specialized field of Social Work, seeing its benefit is unquantifiable in times of crises.

The world generally is in the web of industrial revolution whereby Technology (Machine)is gradually taking over humans' role with the fears that humanistic values like acts of charity and generosity of being our brothers keepers, within our public and cultural space is declining due to the effect of globalization, population increase and a gradual shift from extended family to nuclear family structure in Nigeria and many African countries. Philanthropic drive and its effects is dependent on the willingness of individuals and corporate organizations to commit to it as well as the

knowledge of effective Philanthropic Social Work practice by Professional Social Workers to bring society into balance perspectives10a.

Greater wealth accumulation across the world has produced expanding levels and types of philanthropy; in recent years, the growth of formal philanthropic activity in developing countries has been significant, marked by homegrown philanthropists and new institutions and initiatives that are well attuned to local development needs. However, some are supported by private international foundations based in developed countries or by an expanding community foundation network, while others are set up by wealthy families, businessmen, or as corporate foundations linked to large local businesses. The practice of philanthropy is yet to be seen as a mode land nationally accepted culture for development" with a corroborative fact that the number of the poor in Nigeria is increasing on daily basis. Nigeria having been reportedly ranked as one of the countries with the largest number of people living in extreme poverty ahead of India, due to resource mismanagement, corruption and nepotism.

There has been a few cases of documented embezzlement of philanthropic funds that causes the public to be skeptical of the credibility of these philanthropic organizations; hence stopping them from contributing. The scale and scope of philanthropy have been reflected in a well-established and rich body of scholarship in the disciplines of anthropology, economics, history, law, evolutionary biology, and psychology.

This literature has informed and been informed by a long-standing theoretical debate over the nature of the gift in society as a distinctive type of social exchange, wherein the donation of time or money has been framed as a case of altruism, self-interest, or reciprocity . The focus has been on understanding actors' motivations for making a gift, whether individual or collective in nature. This is where Professional Social Work involvement cannot be underplayed in any nation especially when it comes to welfare of the citizens in times of crises. Sociologists began to study philanthropy more recently, but they nonetheless have made important contributions to our understanding of this topic. This including studies of the charitable giving of money, time, body parts, or other resources by individuals, foundations, and corporations, is characterized by several main strands, each demonstrating how philanthropy is best understood by placing it within its social context. First, sociologists have offered several critiques of the ability of theories of gift-giving to provide a comprehensive account of philanthropy. They have posited that theories of the gift are unable to

account for how philanthropy has come to be ubiquitous in many places. Sociologists also have noted that theories of gift-giving explain only the act of the gift itself, and so therefore cannot account for variation in the exercise of philanthropy10b.

Finally, sociologists have noted that theories of gift-giving focus only on actors' motivations for this type of action, with little attention to specifying and accounting for the direction of philanthropy and its personal and distributional consequences. According to the Oxford Dictionary, 'philanthropy' or philanthropos' is a desire to encourage the welfare of others by donating sincerely. Philanthropy is also described as an agency's activity or organizational involvement to promote something through gift or reward. Philanthropy is also viewed as a medium of gift in terms of time as well as valuable personal assets such as money and personal property for public purposes and benefits. In support of this, Philanthropy is also defined as "the voluntary effort to increase the well-being of humankind. It includes the giving of money, time, or other resources to charitable organizations. Philanthropy is especially important in the United States, because of the nation's emphasis on private initiative and minimal government in promoting societal well-being.

Hence, the profession of Social Work has its roots in the development of a more scientific approach to philanthropy which is evidenced in the aftermath of the Great Recession of 2008, where Social Workers faced increased challenges in soliciting donations to human service charities. The community volunteering which is directed at improving the quality of life and applying good deeds such as love, help and sharing practices in the society is a part of Social Work, which is not just about giving money, service or property, etc., but has to do with holistic and sustainable intervention that impacts well-being of individual, communal environmental life, and community resources available to the individuals in their domicile community per time (psychosocial-economic-environmental-political).

Whereas, Philanthropic foundations play important role in sustainable development – not only in mobilizing financial resources, but also as development actors in their own right. Until recently, however, governments and foundations have often followed parallel paths without engaging in genuine complementary partnerships. To many, philanthropy is a welcome source of funding for development programmes across the world. The size of philanthropic funds heading to developing countries is anything but trivial and has increased markedly over time; the organization for economic cooperation and development estimates show that philanthropy fund for development

between 2013 and 2015 was around 8 billion USD a year, most of it are directed towards health and reproductive health programmes but also sectors like education and agriculture benefitted from it10c.

The Third International Conference on Financing for Development, Addis Ababa (July 2015), in its communique posited that "There is increasing recognition that including foundations more strategically in policy discussions at the global and the local levels will help optimize development results. This will require a paradigm shift in how governments approach foundations, embracing them as catalytic partners rather than solely considering them as financiers. Recognizing the distinctive role of foundations in the development arena, and acknowledging the innovative practices emerging from the philanthropic sector. Hence, the OECD Development Centre launched the OECD Global Network of Foundations Working for Development (netFWD) to serve as a platform for co-operation and exchange, and as bridge between foundations and policy makers".

The International code of ethics proclaims that Social Work originates variously from humanitarian, religious and democratic ideals and philosophies, and has universal application to meet human needs arising from personal-societal interactions and to develop human potentials (International code of ethics for professional Social Workers. Social Work in itself is not an easy profession; unlike other profession, Social Work is dynamic, because it is based on the ever-changing needs of the society. Therefore, for Social Work to meet the needs of the communities it serves, it should always adapt to conform, because Social Work is for the welfare of the society11 .

Workers are the Heart and Soul of the Helping Profession. Professional Social Workers are uniquely trained to help clients maximize the opportunity for change in themselves and/or . The term client encompasses individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities, thus Professional Social Workers are dedicated to service for the welfare and self-fulfillment of human beings; to the development and disciplined use of scientific knowledge regarding human and societal behaviour and to the development of resources to meet individual, group, national and international needs and aspirations; and to the achievement of social justice(International code of ethics for professional Social Workers, buttressed this that the trained Social Worker is one who advocates, and represents the best interest of the society.

Hence, The Social Worker is therefore one who must conform to the principles of social justice, rights of the society, synergy within the society, emancipation and empowerment of the society. In summary the social Worker is a facilitator who gives overall guiding principle as the welfare of the Society he finds his or herself. The Institute of Social Workers of Nigeria ,however, defined Professional Social Workers as: Professionals, trained specifically in Social Work disciplines to build partnerships among other professionals working within the field of psychosocial intervention, caregivers and families; collaborating with the community, usually with the goal of creating supportive environments for Clients or Service Users, advocating for adequate service, treatment models and resources; changing social policy to address issues of poverty, employment, housing and social justice; and supporting the development of preventive programmes for the less privilege.

Social workers concern on early intervention, treatments, and post treatment with individuals, groups and the general public through education, advocacy and improving access to services, resources and information. Social Workers as Advocates fight for the rights of others and work to obtain needed resources by convincing others of the legitimate needs and rights of members of society. Social workers are particularly concerned for those who are vulnerable or are unable to speak up for themselves. Advocacy can occur on the local, county, state or national level. Some Social Workers however, are involved in international human rights and advocacy for those in need. and Philanthropic Social Workers are specially trained along this pedestal.

Philanthropic Social Workers play a pivotal role in the society as guardian of social virtue, very helpful and dynamic Professionals. They play the role of enabler, advocates, leader, facilitator, counselor, teacher, manager, philanthropist, trainer, philosopher and guide as per the need of the people. The primary role of philanthropic Social Worker is to act as agents of social change, social reformation and social progress. The Philanthropic Social Worker as an ‘enabler and advocate’, expected to assess, clarify and help individuals with the integration of their inner motives and the demands of their social environment and to help change social environment if it is detrimental to the social development of individuals. Even though, the consistent and effective philanthropic practices are still inadequate to meet the needs of the community, especially the poor . The lack of moral consciousness for a mutual help among each other is also a cause for this problem to remain continued12a .

In this case, conglomerates with high social and humanistic values have the potential to be the main contributor to philanthropic culture . Therefore, proposed a social strengthening model with the distribution of funds and educational facilities for poor people, orphans, in place of worship and engaging them in community activities on the other hand proposed to create a learning course in the institutions that emphasized the philanthropic aspects based on the above issues and to establish guidelines or manuals of philanthropic practices at the national level12b.

8. SIMILARITIES BETWEEN SOCIAL WORKS AND PHILANTROPHY

Similarities between Philanthropy and Social Work Philanthropy and social work are similar in many respects. Some of their similarities are mentioned here: Social service and social welfare are common goals of philanthropy and social work. Philanthropy and social work are helping activities. Philanthropy and social work meet the needs of the people and solve their problems to some extent. Philanthropy and social work are community activities and human beings are mainly the beneficiaries of both.

Philanthropy and social work require high level of commitment and sacrificing attitude on the part of the service providers Philanthropy and social work are need based services. They take into consideration the needs of the people for whom the service is provided. Philanthropy and Social Work are similar in many respects. Some of their similarities includes the fact that

1.Philanthropy and Social Work are need based services.

2. They take into consideration the needs of the people for whom the service is provided or the Service Users;

3. Philanthropy and Social Work require high level of commitment and sacrificing attitude on the part of the Service Providers.

4. Philanthropy and Social Work meet the needs of the people and solve their problems to certain degree, coupled with the fact that,

5. Philanthropy and Social Work are community activities and human beings are

mainly the beneficiaries of both13.

9. NEED FOR PROFESSIONAL SOCIAL WORK AND PHILANTHROPIC SOCIAL WORK

Professional Social Work and Philanthropic are closely related as both make use of values, principles and methods of Social Work. However, all Philanthropic Social Work programmes are not professional Social Work, vice-versa. Philanthropic Social Work is very close to Social Welfare Management. In Philanthropic Social Work, the Professional Social Workers work with the indigent and vulnerable persons, groups and communities, to relieve their distress, and to empower them. Hence, Professional Social Work is a licensed specialist discipline that deals in addition to philanthropic field, the development field like working with children, women, aged, students 'affairs, employees and employers, relationship and other allied professionals across different discipline. Professional Social Workers are progressively more in the field of Social welfare, youth ,sports and social development, human right, judicial system, military and para-military, micro-credit, National Social Investment Programme like Trader Moni, N-Power (N-Teach, N-Health, N-Agro), youth empowerment, women empowerment, Social Security and Welfare Scheme, etc., which is far from Philanthropic Social Work14a

It is also to be noted that the real field of Professional Social Workers is the development aspect where the scope of self-reliance can be realized and evaluated for example, rural development, community and tribal development, Agricultural extension, urban development, Industrial and Labour development, are typical fields of Professional Social Workers. For example, a Social Worker who is striving to form an ideal village which is self-supporting is not doing philanthropic Social Work, but a typical professional activity of community organization. Professional Social Workers are also in the field of labour welfare and human resource management which are again distant from Philanthropic Social Work. However, scope for practicing social research, social action and community organization in Philanthropic Social Work besides social casework, social group work and community organization. Philanthropic Social Workers can take up philanthropic issues such as causes of destitution, rehabilitation options for the destitute, causes of beggary and rehabilitations and reintegration of beggars, community based rehabilitation of the severely challenged children and the aged, various options of giving care to the terminally ill, etc.

This Paper posit to produce the knowledge that is useful for Philanthropic Social Workers who as part of their work organizes the vulnerable, the orphans, the alms beggars, the terminally ill and physically challenged, etc. and organize social

movements in appropriate ways, so that the society at large and the Policy makers in particular are made aware of various aspects of victimization of social justice and the effective implementation of social security provisions. Philanthropic Social Workers employ community organization techniques to organize the indigents of a particular region for training of self-supporting enterprises. Philanthropic Social Workers invariably work with individuals and groups making use of social casework and social group work techniques which are the widely used techniques by Philanthropic Social Workers14b.

Professional Social Work and philanthropic Social Work are not different in terms of values, principles and methods of practice. The only difference is area of practice. The relationship between Philanthropic and Professional Social Work is that of part-whole relationship. The entire Philanthropic Social Work is a part of Professional Social Work practice. Though, much of the social practice today is outside the field of philanthropic Social Work, but schools, hospitals, municipal corporations, government agencies, development organizations and social welfare agencies, etc. are the fields of Professional Social Work which Philanthropy is one of such fields. There is much scope for philanthropic Social Work in welfare agencies because they are often working with the least, the last and the lost ones of the society. There is also scope for the practice of philanthropic Social Work in other fields of Social Work such as School Social Work, community work, the poor, the disabled and the indigent children and micro credit14c.

10. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SOCIAL WORK AND PHILANTROPHY

There are several points of differences between Philanthropy and social work. Philanthropy is mainly giving charity which might make the receiver dependent on the provider; while social work is not charity, but help for self-help Philanthropy is often immediate benefit and relief, while social work is long term empowering service Philanthropy is more result oriented, while social work is process oriented. Philanthropy does not look into how the work has been conducted, but is interested in how many people were reached by the service delivery within a prescribed time limit. With regard to some sections of the population, only philanthropy is possible and there is little scope for social work. For example, working with the incurables, severely challenged children, the elderly who are under custodial care, patients in trauma, infants etc. while social work is more effective with people with the capacity for self-determination. Philanthropy is practiced by volunteers, politicians and religious people; social work is practiced by duly trained and certified professional social workers15a.

People by and large mistake social work to mean charity work, which is quite a wrong concept. Charity work is just one sector of the field. The main scope of charity work lies in helping people who are in dire straits, attain a decent standard of living and having their rights protected. Social work is rooted in ancient civilizations and world religions. Poverty alleviation, health care,

sustainable development, legal aid, domestic violence, stress management, education, addiction, child abuse and homelessness are just a few sectors of this increasing common profession.

Social work can entail something as simple as helping an invalid to cross a street, to providing psychological help to someone who has been abused. Social care industries are not just limited to helping the poor; people who are well off, also turn to social help when they are caught in circumstances that they cannot get out of on their own. An addict or his family may look for social help to get out of addiction. A patient with an incurable disease may need counseling..

Some types of social work do not require any formal education in the field, including classroom or online education. For example, an educated woman with time on her hands may decide to teach poor children. A doctor or a nurse may decide to treat poor patients in their spare time, just to give a few examples15b.

Governments in developed countries have departments that do social work. However, in under developed countries it is mostly non-government organizations and individuals responsible for these duties. There a number of national and international social organizations. Rarely does a human being who can help someone in need, shun from doing so and that's the crux of social work. Some social care is conducted in the field where specialists work in specific sectors with the people of the area. Other social workers work from offices, writing papers to generate aid for social work; conducting research and advocating social work at various levels in governments.

Qualified social workers are employed by governments, and by social aid organizations. Some individuals have started their own social help organizations and have volunteers who assist them. A fine example of a social worker is the Nobel Laureate Mohammad Yunus of Bangladesh, who has done some marvelous work in poverty alleviation. He started out by helping people in a village and

went on to establish a bank that focuses on helping poor women15c.

Social Work is a professional practice engaged in by duly Trained and Certified Professional Social Workers, while Philanthropy is practiced largely by good spirited volunteers, politicians, religious people and sometimes by corporate organizations .Social Work is not charity but helping the vulnerable to help themselves, while Philanthropy is mainly giving charity which might make the receiver dependent on the provider, it is an all-comers affair activities without the use of theories, principles or methodologies, only good spirit and a will to do are required; while Social Work draws on theories of Social work, Psychology, Philosophy, Sociology, Economics, Religion, humanities and Indigenous knowledge, Social workers focus on the interface between the individual and the environment (person-in-environment) and recognize the impact of social, economic, religion and cultural factors on the health and wellbeing of individuals, family and communities16a.
Hence, Social Workers maintain a dual focus in both assisting with and improving human well-being; and addressing any external issues (known as systemic or structural) that may impact on well-being, such as inequality, injustice and discrimination. Philanthropy does not look into how the work has been conducted, but is interested and satisfied with the numbers of people who were reached by the service delivered within a prescribed time limit, while Social Work monitors and evaluates the services given as a process to see the impact of services rendered, hence more effective with people and the capacity for self-determination at the long run as against Philanthropy whose aim is often immediate benefit and relief in the short run, while Social Work is empowering service. Although, with regard to some sections of the population, only philanthropy is most visible by people while Social Work is an integral part that is often hidden as it were. For example, working with the incurables, challenged children, the elderly who are under custodial care, patient's in trauma, infants, internally displaced people, Refugees, Asylum seekers, migrants, etc16b.

This paper is contending that there are intersections between Philanthropic Social Work and Philanthropy Social Work, indicating that there are outstanding associations, similarities and dissimilarities between the two. Also, established that Philanthropic Social Work is that part of philanthropy Social Work where the values, principles, methods of Social Work are applied. Hence, it is philanthropy practiced scientifically, charity given in a professional way and compassion practiced thoughtfully. The benefactor's satisfaction is more important than the beneficiary' satisfaction in philanthropy/ The beneficiary's` problem solving and satisfaction is more important than the benefactor's satisfaction. Philanthropy is the finance hub and sources of funding philanthropic funds are collected from different sources and put

together for the Philanthropic Social Work. The Manager and the benefactor are the same person.

The Social Workers are employed to manage the philanthropic activities on behalf of the benefactor or donor. In other words, there is no middle man in philanthropy. There may not be administrative cost or it may be very minimum in philanthropy, because it is a voluntary service of giving away of material and financial resources to the needy Administrative cost is involved, because philanthropy is practiced in a functional and systemic manner and at a large scale, because there are professionals employed such as administrative and finance staff, Counselors, Social Workers, legal staff, etc., day travel allowance and logistic costs are also involved in Philanthropic Social Work. Philanthropy is often practiced by individuals Philanthropic Social Work is often practiced by the government and non-governmental agencies in the field of social welfare. Funds for Philanthropy comes from individual donations and charities funds for Philanthropic Social Work often comes from the government, donor agencies and corporate social responsibility7 Essentially it is an act of giving without expecting anything in return or not even following up of what happened to the receiver after the act of giving .Essentially it is an act of management. It is giving through a systematic procedure, such as assessing the problems of the beneficiary, identifying the ideal type of assistance.

Philanthropy is not often interested in studying the problems of the beneficiary's in detail, make an assessment before giving and see whether giving is the best way of help required, mobilizing the required assistance, giving the best help, making a follow up and evaluating whether the intervention has made him or herself reliant8 Philanthropy is often unsustainable and make the receivers dependent on the philanthropists Philanthropic Social Work is the ideal way of practicing philanthropy as every care is taken to make the efforts sustainable and make the receivers self-reliant to the greatest possible extent. Philanthropy is the only option and it can be treated as the best Social Work practice when practical, urgent and immediate needs are required like payment of medical expenses of a terminally ill person, payment for transportation and of feeding for an indigent person to access care, justice or acquire skills as the case may be.

There are also cases where Philanthropic Social Work is not practical with regard to some people and some situation, such as working with the helpless persons, meeting medical expenses of a terminally ill person, financial support provided or survival of severely challenged or aged persons who are under custodial care, etc. Practiced by anybody who is compassionate, kind and having the resources and the will to do the needful at any point in time. Practiced by Professional Social Workers, who are knowledgeable and skillful in Social Work practices such as social casework, social group work, community organization, social research, social action and social welfare

administration, etc. Social Worker need not have the material and financial resources to do Philanthropic Social Work, but skillful to manage the philanthropic funds collected from various sources by way of projects, fundraising activities and government grants16c.

11. OVERLYING AREA OF SOCIAL WORK AND PHILANTHROPY

Social Work and Philanthropy intersects and also complements each other in many proportions. The difference between philanthropy and Social Work is a matter of degree and magnitude in the helping process or problem solving intervention. Philanthropy is a relief work where immediate assistance is rendered; while Social Work, does not give any immediate solution but long run solution. Whenever an immediate assistance is required, philanthropy is to be practiced and Social Work could begin later on, e.g. for a hungry man, giving food is Philanthropy or charity, while giving him vocational training is Social Work as the adage says "it is better to teach a man how to fish than to always give fish to him" (giving of fish is Philanthropy while teaching to fish is Social Work). However, the immediate need is food and philanthropy is to be practiced prior to Social Work intervention.

Among some group of people or individuals, showing charity or practicing philanthropy is the only conceivable Social Work. Hence, Philanthropy is the lowest level of Social Work, if so, then practicing philanthropy is doing Social Work of some sort, suffice to mean that where Social Work is impossible to practice, philanthropy is inevitable. However, it is profound to note that when Professional Social Workers working within philanthropic domain applies Social Work principles, values and methodology, then philanthropy is said to have metamorphosed into Social Work, even though Social Work is a product of philanthropy; they are inseparable in many respects, hence, all Social Workers are philanthropists, while all philanthropists are not Social Workers. Social Work operates with principles, methodologies, ethics and values, yet flexible because experience shapes practice, as intervention often has to do with the lives of people. In some climes, getting to the core of Social Work intervention and practice sometimes may mean starting from meeting immediate needs or doing charity work. The Calais Refugee Camp, UK boarder in France experience, which led to the establishment of Social Work Without Boarders (SWWB) United Kingdom, was such that, according to Lynn King (2019), she said, "like a lot of the organizations working in the Calais Camp, we were responding to an immediate need. We started by doing what was needed, and then we backtracked and thought about how to structure and organize what we were doing. Knowing what I know now, there is a way to set up a charity and this is not it! But, like all the groups in the camp, we were responding to a situation that we felt needed an immediate response, so I wouldn't change that – we needed to do it that way17a.

Philanthropy and Social Work Philanthropy and social work are complementary to each other in many respects. Philanthropy is relief work and immediate assistance; while social work does not give any immediate solution but long term solution. Both are complementary to each other. Whenever, an immediate assistance is required, philanthropy is to be practiced and social work could begin later on. For example, for a hungry man ,giving food is charity, while giving him vocational training is social work. However, the immediate need is food and philanthropy is to be practiced prior to social work in this situation. With certain group of people, showing charity or practicing philanthropy is the only possible social work. Philanthropy is the lowest level of social work. Even practicing philanthropy is doing social work at some levels. Where the social work is not possible to practice, philanthropy may be applied. For example, taking care of the mentally challenged children who are under custodial care (severely disabled) is the only social work possible with them. The difference between philanthropy and social work is a matter of degree and magnitude in the helping process or problem solving work. When professional social workers work in philanthropy applying social work principles, values and methodology, philanthropy turns to social work. In fact, social work is an outgrowth of philanthropy. Social work started with philanthropy and they are inseparable in many respects. All social workers are philanthropists, while all philanthropists are not social worker17b.

12.ROLE AND SKILLS OF PHILANTHROPIC SOCIAL WORKER IN CRISIS PERIOD

Philanthropic Social Workers play a vital role in the society. They might play the role of the guardian of social virtues. First of all they are very helpful and resourceful persons. They often play the role of enabler, leader, facilitator, advisor, counselor, teacher, manager, philanthropist, teacher, trainer, advocate, philosopher and guide as per the need of the people. The primary role of a Philanthropic Social Worker is to act as agents of social change, social reformation and social progress. 'The Social Worker; primarily, is expected by society to be able to assess, clarify and help to 'navigate' individual with the integration of their inner motives and the demands of their social environment and to help change social environment if it is detrimental to the social development of individuals.

Skills and strong skills required for Philanthropic Social Worker are the following
(i). Skills in understanding the person and his or her problems
(ii). Skills in establishing rapport with the service users of his professional work
(iii). Skills in communication
(iv). Skills in Human relations
(v). Strong skill in advocacy and campaign
(vi). Strong skills in participatory approaches–participatory planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
(vii). Strong skills in proposals and grant writing
(iix). Strong skills in Internet Communication Technology and Data processing
(ix). Strong skills in motivation and leadership
(x). Strong skills in diagnosis of the social problems especially in philanthropic field

(xi). Strong skills in developing a philanthropic programme that would address the identified social problems18.

13. CONCLUSION

Philanthropy is a critical part of a democratic society. It is different than charity, which focuses on eliminating the suffering caused by social problems, while philanthropy focuses on the elimination of social problems. It supports projects and endeavors from which we all benefit, such as libraries, museums and scientific research; and it also supports efforts that may be too unpopular or controversial to gain the widespread support of the general public or the government. Social groups provide us with an important part of our identity, and more than that, they teach us a set of skills that help us to live our lives. Feeling socially connected, especially in an increasingly isolated world, is more important than ever. The benefits of social connectedness shouldn't be overlooked. Although the fields of Social Work practice is one of the most flexible fields of any profession; hence, it should above all be kept fluid in order to keep the profession at least open toward humanity's changing needs and the best method for meeting their needs. Since Philanthropic Social workers (PSWs) are more focused in Social Welfare Management, then the height of their training as specialist and, among others should be in Project and Grant writing, Advanced Report Writing, Internet Communication Technology (ICT) Skills, Social Work informatics, Advocacy, Monitoring and Evaluation and Money Management (an aspect of developmental economics).

14. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development should begin to look into creating a desk office for Philanthropic Social Worker to conserve and build on the gains of COVID-19 pandemic as an office responsible for advocacy, fund raising, monitoring and evaluation of special funds meant for the vulnerable, the custody of social register should also be in their care for proper data base and regular update of the register. Other allied Ministries at State and Local government level should also adopt this. The Federal government of Nigeria should give ascent to Social Work regulatory Bill, for the profession to begin to have proper direction as other professions in Nigeria, this will make Social Work Practitioners be liable and responsible in professional practice as the profession involves a number of legal requirements. The Professional Social Work being a professional field practice and a distinct profession, should be treated as such by the government and not be undermined that the profession is just an all comers affair that can be done by anyone

who have done one course or the other. The Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development and all allied government Agencies should be headed by seasoned Social Work practitioners like other professions such as Medical, Accountancy, etc. This paper posit that this specialization should be entrenched into the Basic Minimum Academic Standard (BMAS) of the Nigerians University Commission (NUC) Curriculum for the training of Social Work Students at Postgraduate level.

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