1. **What do you understand by Philanthropy? Discuss the major methods of philanthropic social work.**

   **Ans:** Philanthropy involves charitable giving to human causes on a large scale. Philanthropy must be more than just a charitable donation. It is an effort an individual or organization undertakes based on an altruistic desire to improve human welfare. Wealthy individuals sometimes establish foundations to facilitate their philanthropic efforts.

   **major methods of philanthropic social work**

   **Social Entrepreneurship**

   Some individuals use entrepreneurial principles to tackle particular challenges in society. These social entrepreneurs often take innovative approaches to solving particular societal problems. Organisations which support social entrepreneurship typically offer financial support and access to a support network.

   **Corporate philanthropy**

   Companies are increasingly aware of their responsibilities to the communities in which they work. Many are now engaging in corporate social responsibility programmes, including setting up stand-alone charitable foundations as an effective vehicle for corporate philanthropy.

   **Giving Circles**

   The concept is as simple as it is powerful. A Giving Circle is formed when individuals come together and pool their funds, decide together where to give the money (and perhaps volunteer time or expertise) and learn together about their community and philanthropy. No Giving Circle looks or acts exactly like another. Indeed, the opportunity to shape a group to meet the particular needs of a community and the particular interests and capabilities of donors remains one of the most appealing aspects of a Giving Circle.

   **Grant-making philanthropy**

   Philanthropic organisations that adopt this approach will typically have grant rounds in which organisations submit proposals for funding. Directors, trustees or an advisory group decide which proposals to fund, based on pre-defined criteria and the potential impact.

   **Social finance**

   Social finance involves lending money with the primary purpose of achieving positive social change. Money is lent to individuals or organisations where it is felt that the money will achieve positive social impact. The money is paid back, with affordable rates of interest.

   **Community Foundations**

   Community foundations are non-profit institutions that mobilise and invest technical and financial resources in a specific geographical area. Their goals are to improve the quality of life of a population, rally people and organisations to promote community development.

   **Once-off philanthropic gifts**

   A visionary idea for change may not need ongoing support, but rather a single donation to help realise that vision. Although the benefits of a large-scale capital project will be felt for years to come, the primary need for funding may be at the start of that project.

   **Partnership-led philanthropy**

   Many philanthropic organisations choose to maximise impact by using their expertise in cooperating with other philanthropic organisations and/or the Government in achieving their aims.

   **Venture philanthropy**

   Venture philanthropy (VP) and social investment (SI) address the growing need for support and flexible funding. Its name comes from applying techniques more commonly associated with venture capital to the task of philanthropy. Venture philanthropists use a wide range of financing mechanisms (including grants, debt, equity hybrid financing, etc.) tailored to the specific needs of the supported organisation.

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**OR**

**Trace the history of philanthropic social work.**

   **Ans:** Philanthropy dates back to Greek philosopher Plato in 347 B.C. His will instructed his nephew to use the proceeds of the family farm to fund the academy that Plato founded. The money helped students and faculty keep the academy running.

   Around 150 years later, Pliny the Younger contributed one-third of the funds for a Roman school for young boys. He instructed the fathers of the students to come up with the rest. The intention was to keep young Romans educated in the city rather than abroad.

   In the United States

   As a profession, social work officially originated in the 19th century as a movement primarily experienced within the United States and United Kingdom. After the demise of feudalism, those in poverty were seen as a direct threat to the social order, so the government formed the Poor Law and created an organized system to provide care to them. While the Industrial Revolution sparked great leaps in technological and scientific advancements, the great migrations to urban areas throughout the Western world led to increased social problems and in turn social activism. During this time, rescue societies were initiated to provide support to resolve the problems of poverty, disease, prostitution, mental illness, and other afflictions.

   In the late 1800s, a new system emerged as a method for providing aid for social ills. As one of the most influential early professionals in social work, Jane Addams was a founder of the U.S. Settlement House Movement to establish settlement houses in poor urban areas for volunteer middle-class social workers to alleviate the poverty of their low-income neighbors. Focused on the causes of poverty through research, reform, and residence, early social workers in the movement provided the poor with educational, legal, and health services. By 1913, there were 413 settlements spread across 32 states in the nation to improve the lives of the poor.

   In 1630, John Winthrop of the Massachusetts Bay Colony preached to Puritan settlers that the rich have an obligation to take care of the poor. Meanwhile, the poor must do the best they can to improve their situation. Three years later, John Eliot wrote a letter to Sir Simonds D’Ewes asking for money to found a college in Massachusetts. In 1638, John Harvard laid the foundations for Harvard University after bequeathing half of his estate to found the school.

   Many people in the United States give money to causes in which they believe. Perhaps the most famous example of philanthropy came from Andrew Carnegie, simply because of the scale of his giving. Carnegie’s wealth helped build more than 2,800 libraries all over the world. He also