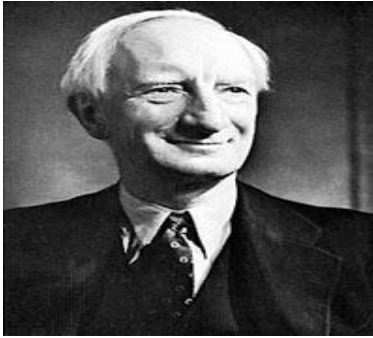


The Welfare State.



The **Beveridge Report** was published 1st December, 1942. It was set up to improve life in Britain. It recommended that the government should '**support its citizens from cradle to grave.**' It stated that there were '**5 evils**' which the government should fight.

The 5 evils were **Want**: The lack of basic needs such as food. **Ignorance**: The lack of a proper education. **Disease**: The lack of proper medical care. **Idleness**: unemployment. **Squalor**: Poor living conditions.



Beveridge's 5 key proposals:

1. National Insurance scheme.
2. Standard unemployment benefit which everyone could claim, regardless of wealth, income or social status.
3. Benefits paid indefinitely
4. Free National Health Service.
5. Family allowance paid for every child.

The **BMA** were against a National Health Service because they valued their independence and were against state control.

However, the public were in favour of the act, and therefore doctors would lose patients if they refused to join.

As a result, **Nye Bevin** won them over by allowing them to continue to see private patients as well as receiving a fixed salary from the government



Positives

People didn't have to worry about whether they could afford to pay for medical care.

The GP became the family doctor, someone they could trust and call upon in adversity.

By 1961 cases of diphtheria had almost disappeared and cases of tuberculosis had fallen by two-thirds.

Negatives

The government under-estimated how much it would cost.

People visited the doctor when they didn't need to and costs rose.

Double-standards existed; there was better care for those who could pay.

Some argued that people were getting something for nothing and the tax-payer had to carry the burden.

Charges for prescriptions, glasses and false teeth had to be introduced.