

How successful were the liberals in dea essay



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These were all key factors in tackling the problem of poverty in Britain in this point in time. It was Charles Booth and Shoebox Reentries that made wariness of poverty by doing a wide survey in York and London. They came to the conclusion that over one third of the population was living in poverty, and that most cases it was not their own fault. This survey made the government feel as if they had to help those in need. The liberals came into power during 1906 and started to tackle the problems in several key areas.

One of the problems the Government tackled was help the youth of Britain, they started by introducing the Free School Meals act in 1906, this is where local education authorities were allowed to provide children with free meals ring school, this ensured the child received at least one healthy meal a day, they tried their best to follow this, but it was made compulsory in 1914.

It was made aware that a child needs food in their stomach so it would not distract them for learning in class. As humanitarian Margaret McMillan said ' feed the stomach feed the mind'.

It was also very important that they kids of Britain got fed because they were falling behind to America, and the fact they were malnourished meant that they country could not keep up with Americas increase in healthy children, which meant their country was also getting trotter and it was vital for Britain to keep up with America as an industrial power. Although it was a good thing that the kids of Britain were getting free meals it could be seen in a negative light as they took 8 years for it to be compulsory.

In 1914, 14 million children got one free meal a day. In conclusion to the School meals act reform of 1906 it could be seen as a major success in

tackling the problem of poverty because if they had free meals in school, it would enable them to concentrate more, thus helping them getting a better education and then a better job, which would earn them money, beating the problem of poverty.

Children not being protected in ever day life were a very big issue in Britain, therefore the Children's Charter Act of 1908 was a big help.

This act assured that children were where looked after and not living on the streets or had no food or without an education. It banned children from drinking and smoking. It also separated children from adults in jails, and that they would be tried in juvenile courts and their identity was not made public.

However it could be argued that the act took too long to be put into place, also certain parts of the act were hard to enforce which meant that the act only improved the welfare of children between 1906 and 1914.

In conclusion, the success of the liberals tackling the problem of poverty by introducing the children's charter was a success although it was harder than most of the acts to implement but it did protect the children. Another thing the Liberals done to tackle the problem of poverty in Britain was help the elderly. The old age pension was introduced in 1908 by the liberals. The old age pension Act assured people over the age of 70, a weekly pension.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer believed that the best way to help he people who were too old to be in employment was guaranteed a weekly income.

They were given between 1 and 5 shillings a week depending on any other income that they were making. Shoebox Reentries came up with a study which proved that poverty was a big deal in Britain. Reentry's study shows that a person needs a minimum of 7 shillings per week. The pension that labor was introducing only offends 1-5 shillings per week.

Another key flaw was that people were dying too early to claim their pension. In those days, you were lucky if you lived till the age of 50 if you were living in the alums or the industrial part of town, this meant that by your early ass's you were too old to continue to work.

In conclusion, you could say that introducing the old age pension to tackle poverty was a failure; the amount of money given to the pensioner was not enough to live on and keep you above the poverty line. The act may not have solved the problem of poverty for the elderly but it did make life a bit easier for the pensioner.

The liberals brought in the Labor exchange 1909 to help tackle the problem of poverty. This act helped workers get into employment by getting in touch with an employer. The liberals also built job centers for additional help for the unemployed. 3 jobs centers were built by 1910, and by the end of 1913 there were 430, this was hugely beneficial to the unemployed, the job centers weren't used as people would have thought, unskilled workers used it to get a hot meal, fix their clothes, and have a wash and a shave.

On the other hand, the down side to this act was that insured workers had an enforced pay cut because their contribution cut into their weekly wage and

they were only insured after 15 weeks, after this period they would have no support even in Eng term unemployment struck.