

# The Concept of Universal Basic Income

## A

In recent years, the concept of Universal Basic Income (UBI) has moved from the fringes of economic theory into mainstream political discussion. UBI refers to an economic model in which all citizens of a country receive a regular, unconditional sum of money from the government, regardless of employment status, income level, or wealth. The goal is to provide a financial safety net that ensures a minimum standard of living for everyone. Advocates argue that such a system could alleviate poverty, reduce income inequality, and simplify welfare bureaucracy. Critics, however, warn of high costs, potential disincentives to work, and the

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earlier, some societies experimented with forms of communal resource distribution. In the 20th century, UBI gained occasional support across ideological lines, with economists from both liberal and conservative camps advocating for variations of the idea. In the 1960s and 70s, experiments in the United States and Canada tested “negative income tax” models, where low-income individuals received supplemental payments. These trials revealed modest reductions in working hours, but also indicated positive outcomes in health, education, and financial stability.

## C

Modern enthusiasm for UBI has been fueled in part by the changing

nature of work. The rise of automation and artificial intelligence has prompted concern about widespread job displacement, particularly in routine-based occupations such as manufacturing, transportation, and even some professional services. Proponents argue that UBI offers a proactive response to technological unemployment by decoupling income from labor. Instead of relying on employment as the sole source of financial security, a UBI could provide individuals with the freedom to pursue education, caregiving, entrepreneurship, or creative endeavors without the fear of destitution.

D

Pilot programs and real-world trials of UBI have been conducted in various countries, including Finland,溪谷, and Kenya. These trials have shown mixed results in terms of economic impact and social outcomes.

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In Kenya, UBI experiments distributed regular payments to thousands of  
villagers, leading to increased business activity, investment in education,  
and better health outcomes. These studies suggest that unconditional  
cash transfers can yield positive results, although outcomes vary based on  
cultural and economic context.

E

The question of funding UBI remains one of the most contested aspects of the proposal. Economists have suggested several methods, ranging from higher income taxes and consumption taxes to the redistribution of existing welfare budgets. Some models propose reducing administrative costs by consolidating various social programs into a single universal

payment. Others envision sovereign wealth funds, such as those supported by revenues from natural resources, as potential sources of funding—mirroring the Alaska Permanent Fund, which provides annual dividends to all residents of the U.S. state. Still, the scale of financial commitment required for nationwide implementation remains daunting for most governments.

F

Critics of UBI raise concerns beyond mere cost. One argument is that providing income without conditions may erode work incentives, leading to lower productivity and a reduced labor force. Others fear that UBI might be used to justify the dismantling of more targeted welfare

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Draw back: Payments from higher carriers.

G

Despite the controversies, UBI continues to gain traction, especially during periods of economic instability. The COVID-19 pandemic saw many governments experiment with cash transfers, prompting broader public support for guaranteed income policies. While few countries have adopted UBI at a national level, ongoing trials, debates, and technological shifts suggest that the idea will remain part of the policy conversation. Whether or not UBI becomes a fixture of future welfare states, its discussion has already reshaped how societies think about work, dignity, and the role of the state in ensuring economic security.

## Questions

Questions 1–5: Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer?

Write YES if the statement agrees with the views of the writer.

Write NO if the statement contradicts the views of the writer.

Write NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this.

1. UBI would completely eliminate the need for all existing government welfare programs.
2. Some historical thinkers supported ideas similar to UBI.

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Questions 6–11: Complete the summary using NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage.

Many supporters of UBI see it as a necessary response to changing trends in the workforce, particularly due to the rise of (6) \_\_\_\_\_ and its effect on routine jobs. In some countries, trials of UBI have shown that it can improve health, reduce (7) \_\_\_\_\_, and promote education and business. However, one of the most controversial issues is how to (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the program. Some propose tax reform, while others suggest replacing (9) \_\_\_\_\_ with a universal system. Critics are also

concerned that UBI might reduce (10) \_\_\_\_\_ and lead to the loss of (11) \_\_\_\_\_ that serve people with special needs.

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Questions 12–13: Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

12. According to the article, why did the Alaska Permanent Fund serve as a model for UBI supporters?

- A. It guarantees employment for all citizens
- B. It reduces taxes for natural resource companies
- C. It offers an example of distributing wealth from state resources
- D. It is funded through income taxes on billionaires

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→ That is provides a clear solution to job displacement.

## Answer Key

1. NO
2. YES
3. NO
4. YES
5. NO
6. automation
7. stress levels
8. fund
9. social programs
10. productivity

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