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Six Things to Know About Basic Income and Gender Equity: Lessons From India

The positive impact of basic income on poverty levels, women's self-respect, and broader inclusion and related scope for exploration is greatly inspiring.

By Mariam Shariff

Basic income is becoming a topic of interest, with evidence being brought by two ways: one is the direct evidence, and with spreading albeit in the Netherlands, and Canada, for the direct basic income mean for women, particularly in the Global South, it is coming to the forefront. Basic income plus, which means 10% of the GNI, increases women's income, and what the impact of basic income was on gender equality.

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1. Basic income greatly reduced women’s and girls’ poverty rates

It is known that women are disproportionately likely to be in poverty – and this gross inequality that basic income in Bailey and Pahlke helped to tackle directly. This is because, in terms of terms of nutrition, education, healthcare and sanitation – the improvements were particularly notable among women and girls. In comparison with the central villages, girls’ nutritional levels in basic income villages improved greatly, as did secondary school enrollment rates and family spending on girls’ education. Women receiving the basic income were also more likely to seek medical assistance when ill.

This is in relation to the power of basic income and its ability to tackle poverty. These types of instances, which argues that for low- and high-poverty countries can simply be a source of income. Further, these results challenge conditional cash transfers, schemes where people receive cash transfers or access to welfare programs on the condition that they fulfill certain criteria. Once all of these criteria are fulfilled, the individual receives their cash transfer. The huge impact of basic income on poverty levels suggests that perhaps