

Assessing the Socioeconomic Impact of the Ashrayan Project on Resettled Households in Gopalganj District

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COMPETENCE BEYOND THE BOX

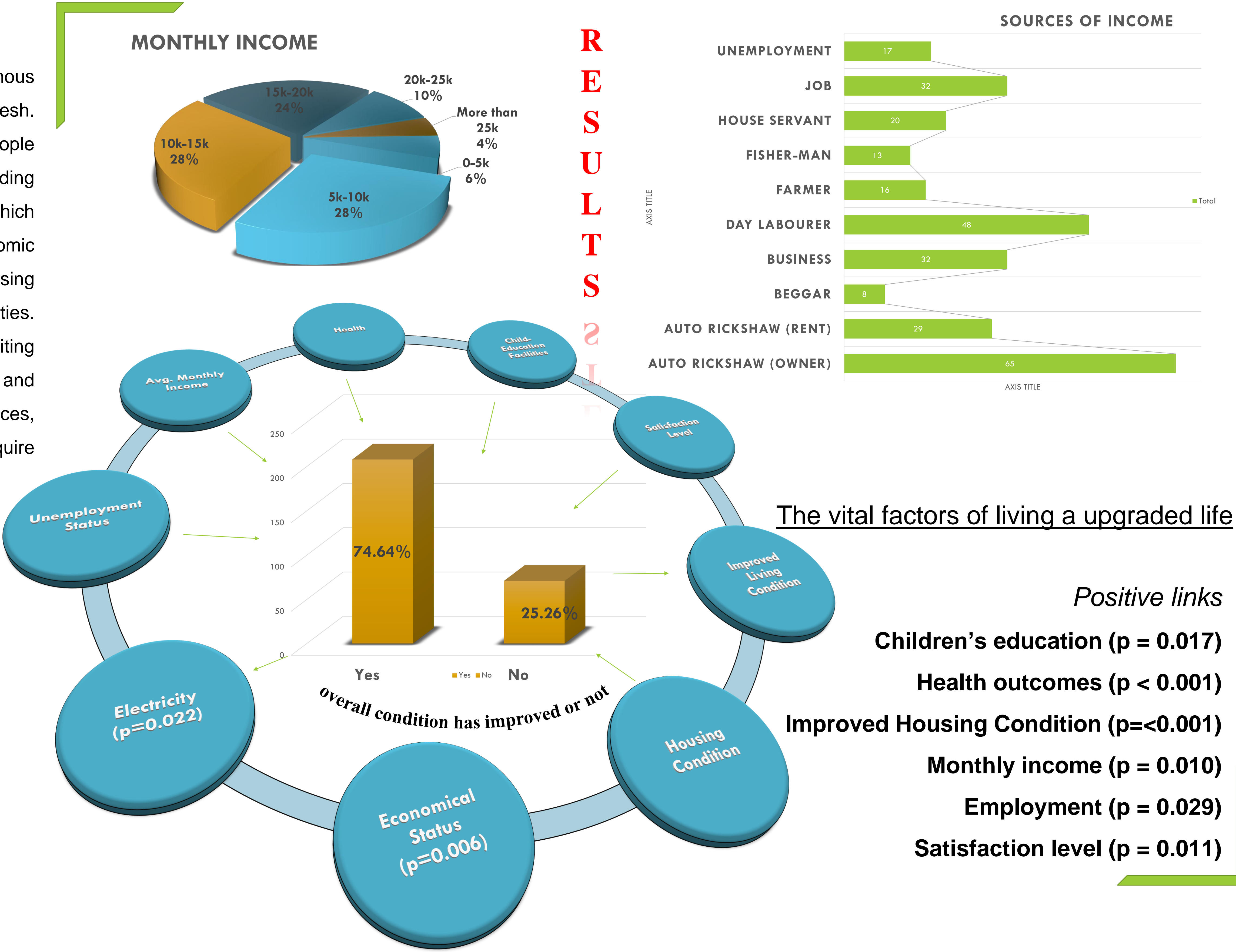
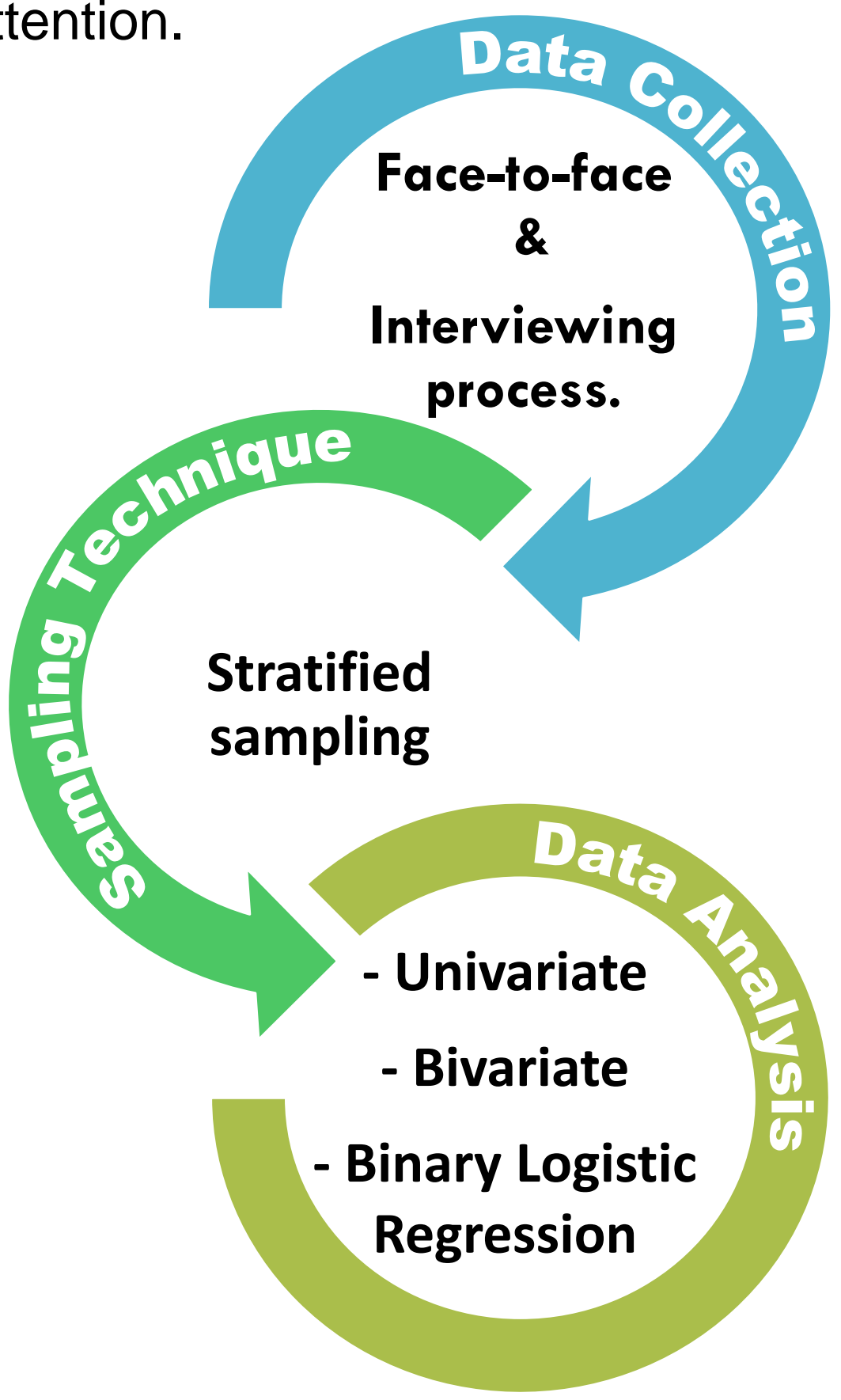
Abstract

State-led housing interventions play a crucial role in breaking cycles of poverty. The Ashrayan Project is being implemented to ensure that all citizens have access to basic facilities in accordance with Article 15 of the Bangladeshi Constitution. A stratified sampling technique was used to select the sampling elements from each upazila of Gopalganj district. In this study, 52.5% of the respondents are between 25 and 45 years old. The majority (56%) earned between 5000 and 14000 BDT per month, relying on informal occupations. Associations between improvements of overall living conditions with some factors such as electricity, health, living condition, economic status, and improvements of housing condition have been found here. The Ashrayan Project has enhanced living conditions for many beneficiaries; however, challenges in income generation and stable employment remain. This paper's findings aim to assist policymakers in examining the issue more closely when making future decisions and integrating livelihood support to ensure long-term sustainability.

Motivation and Background

Shelter is one of the basic rights of human beings, yet an enormous number of people remain landless and homeless in Bangladesh. "According to the 2019 Agriculture Census, about 40 lakh people are landless, and 11.33% of households own no land". Regarding this matter, the Government introduced the Ashrayan Project, which includes the allocation of khas land, offering housing & economic aid, and essential services. Research shows that improved housing fosters social belonging, education, and income opportunities. However, challenges remain: project sites are often remote, limiting access to jobs, healthcare, and education, leading to insecurity and stress. While Ashrayan has enhanced shelter and basic services, long-term livelihood sustainability and economic integration require further policy attention.

Methodology



Discussion

The Ashrayan Project has raised the living standard of the relocated families, mainly in the sectors of housing, income, health and education. Yet there are still obstacles like poor female employment, insecure employment and poor access to services because of remoteness. A robust housing ecosystem that goes hand in hand with incomes, schools, health facilities and infrastructure will be the only way to ensure sustainable impact, facilitated through the government, NGOs and other development partners.

Conclusions

- Homeless people are given the hope to start over with the Ashrayan Project, which offers more than just shelter.
- Access to jobs, healthcare, education, and income support are necessary for long-lasting improvement; housing alone is inadequate.
- With more robust support networks, Ashrayan might serve as a mark for rural development in Bangladesh and other comparable areas across the world.

Future Work

Housing must be treated as the foundation, not the endpoint, and should be supported with livelihood, education, healthcare, and infrastructure initiatives.

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1. Abstract / Summary

- Congratulations on having your Abstract (title) accepted for presentation in the 2nd round of “1st International Poster Competition on Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Developing Countries”
- Please read carefully the instructions for Abstract writing (maximum 150 words) that has provided with this template.
- A major advantage of this type of presentation is interchange between conference attendees and authors.

3. Methodology / Tools / Techniques

- The methods section should include basic parameters including target sample, setting, duration of study, inclusion/exclusion criteria, statistical techniques, key interventions assessed and primary outcome measures.

5. Results / Findings/ Arguments

- Be clear: state the problems and the proposed solutions and results in a clear and concise way.
- Be short: Use few words, prefer bulleted lists over paragraphs of text. Concentrate on what is essential.
- A picture is worth a thousand words: Use photographs, diagrams and other figures, and prefer diagrams over tiring tables.
- The introduction/background should contain 2 to 3 brief sentences outlining information necessary to understand the paper and why the work was done/is doing/will be done.

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- The conclusions should be stated briefly in precise type. Many viewers read this first, hence it should be easy to understand.

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- This should include a short background of the topic to set the context and state the main aims and objectives of your piece of work. What differentiates your work from your competition? Why is your work novel in the field?

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- Avoid putting too much material on the poster.
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- The central topic of the presentation should be clearly stated in as few words as possible.
- Outline your work briefly. Provide details only for the highlights of your work.
- Results should be presented pictorially where possible (graphs, charts or schematics). You also may want to provide an interpretation of the results below each panel.

8. References

- Only cite key references integral to your study, as references are wordy and space consuming. Use a smaller font to the main body text to reduce this.

•Most relied on day labor (rickshaw pulling, hotel service, mechanics, shopkeeping); some elderly resorted to begging.

After relocation, 74.64% reported improved living conditions, a significant change.

Positive links found with:

- ✓ Children’s education (p = 0.017)
- ✓ Health outcomes (p < 0.001)
- ✓ Monthly income (p = 0.010)
- ✓ Employment (p = 0.029)
- ✓ Satisfaction level (p = 0.011)
- ✓ Ownership of domestic animals (p = 0.027)

- The Ashrayan Project has raised the living standard of the relocated families, mainly in the sectors of housing, income, health and education. Yet there are still obstacles like poor female employment, insecure employment and poor access to services because of remoteness. A robust housing ecosystem that goes hand in hand with incomes, schools, health facilities and infrastructure will be the only way to ensure sustainable impact, facilitated through the government, NGOs and other development partners.

