

**ROLE OF ASSET OWNERSHIP AND
SANITATION FACILITIES IN DETERMINING
WOMEN EMPLOYMENT IN INDIA USING NFHS
DATA**

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the determinants of Female Labour Force Participation (FLFP) in India, with a particular focus on asset ownership and access to sanitation. Using data from the National Family Health Surveys (NFHS-4 and NFHS-5), the analysis focuses on women aged 15–59 and employs logistic regression models to examine how asset ownership, sanitation, household headship, education, caste, wealth, and regional factors influence employment status. The findings highlight the significant role of socio-economic, demographic, and infrastructural variables in shaping women’s labour market engagement. Access to improved sanitation also correlates with higher employment probability, regional disparities persist, with southern states exhibiting higher female labour participation than northern counterparts. This research aims to inform targeted policy interventions that enhance women’s access to essential resources and foster enabling environments for greater female workforce participation, contributing to broader goals of gender equity and inclusive economic development.

Key words: Women employment, Sanitation, Asset