

**Application Guideline for  
A Contract Research on “Household Survey on the Practice of  
Dowry in Rural Punjab”  
Commissioned by IDE-JETRO**

April 25, 2013  
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President, Japan External Trade Organization

**APPLICATION GUIDELINE**

All of applicants should apply in accordance with this guideline, with recognition about contents of this specification.

**1. Proposal Form Submission**

Submit the Proposal Form in which all necessary items are filled, following the instruction stipulated above clauses by the deadline shown below by e-mail or mail/courier service.

[proposal@ide.go.jp](mailto:proposal@ide.go.jp)

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**Application DEADLINE: 18:00, May 16, 2013 (JST=GMT+9)**

**2. Evaluation Schedule**

Accepting Proposal: April 25, 2013 ~ May 16, 2013  
Evaluation Process: May 16, 2013 ~ May 24, 2013  
Notification: by May 27, 2013  
Contract: May 31, 2013

# **SPECIFICATION**

Enclosed Proposal Form shall be submitted following all requirements and conditions specified in the clauses below.

## **1. Title of the Research**

Household Survey on the Practice of Dowry in Rural Punjab

## **2. Evaluation Criteria**

- 1) Qualifications and competence of the principal researcher. Proficiency in speaking/writing/reading Punjabi, Urdu and English required.
- 2) Credibility on institutional management experience on the survey projects. Some experiences in conducting questionnaire surveys with foreign clients (e.g., UN agencies), especially with Japanese clients are required.
- 3) Soundness and feasibility of sampling strategy to meet the purposes of the survey.
- 4) Adequacy of work plan to complete the survey in the required timeframe.
- 5) Experience with household surveys on the related subjects.
- 6) Familiarity with the conditions of the study area.

## **3. Background and Objectives of the Research**

Dowry is a common practice in South Asia that dates back to ancient times. It is often sensationally and negatively reported in the media, e.g., dowry killings, suicide of bride's parents due to dowry-related debts, dowry inflation, distorted sex ratio due to sex-selective abortion, etc. Although it is often blamed as the cause of these negative phenomena and is banned in India (Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961) and in Bangladesh (Dowry Prohibition Act, 1980; Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982; Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986), or restricted in Pakistan (West Pakistan Dowry Act, 1967; Dowry and Bridal Gift (Restriction) Act, 1976), dowry has been illegally practiced in most South Asian countries.

Dowry is broadly studied, especially in the field of sociology and anthropology and in the context of India. However, its nature is not yet empirically clarified. Most economists view dowry, mainly from the theoretical point of view, as a monetary transfer from the bride's parents to the groom's parents (price model). Dowry is paid to compensate for women's little contribution to productive activities. A natural consequence of this view leads to the marginalized position of women in the household (distorted boy-girl ratio, sex-selective abortion, malnutrition of girls, and girls' infanticide, etc.) because having girls is nothing but financial burden for parents. Other economists view dowry as a bequest from bride's parents to the bride (bequest model). According to this view, dowry may improve women's (and their children's) welfare by increasing their bargaining position in the conjugal family.

Overall, there is little empirical evidence supporting either view. The empirical evidence itself is mixed and studies are not enough for us to be conclusive. Besides, except for Anderson (2000, 2004), there is no empirical study on the nature of dowry using the Pakistani data. The objective of this research is to add empirical evidence in this field, based on the original household survey in rural Punjab.

#### **4. Scope of Work on the Research**

##### 1) Pretesting of survey instruments

A CONTRACTOR will pretest the questionnaire for at least 20 households in order to improve questionnaire and let staffs familiarize interview. A CONTRACTOR will discuss with IDE about any necessary changes in the questionnaire.

##### 2) Selection of samples

It is expected that the survey incorporates 600 households in rural Punjab. The number of villages and districts covered should be discussed with IDE in selecting samples. A CONTRACTOR will construct a household list from village rosters in each village. A CONTRACTOR will follow stratified random sampling in each village so that it reflects the structure of each village.

##### 3) Data collection

Using the questionnaire, household data will be collected through interview by visit. Interview must be conducted with household's head and one of the female household members by trained CONTRACTOR's staff. Interview without attendance of a CONTRACTOR's staff shall not be included in the household data submitted to IDE. Telephone interview may be used only to supplement or confirm data taken by visit.

A CONTRACTOR needs to make the most effort to increase household's response. In collaboration with IDE, a CONTRACTOR will request related authorities and organizations, such as Union Councils, for corporation to the survey. When collection of data for the planned number of households is at risk, a CONTRACTOR needs to report to IDE, and will discuss how to cope with the problem.

An interviewer will double check some key figures using the questionnaire's design allowing detection of inconsistency.

IDE staffs will join a CONTRACTOR project team for the first month of survey period to give on-the-job training and to check the appropriateness of questionnaire.

##### 4) Delivery of data and the related documents

Data collected in the original questionnaires with household information shall be delivered to IDE via internationally reliable courier service (e.g., DHL, OCS, TCS, etc.). Also complete description of sample selection procedure including replacement process needs to be submitted.

#### **5. Expected Outcome**

The project is expected to produce household data with 600 rural households randomly selected from the compiled household lists.

#### **6. Research Schedule**

Term of Research work:

Research work shall be conducted from May 30, 2013 to January 31, 2014.

##### 1) May 2013

- Making a contract
- 2) June 2013 to December 2013
  - Pretest and sample selection
  - Data collection
- 3) January 6, 2014
  - Submission of the household data in the original questionnaire and related documents
- 4) January 31, 2014
  - Submission of a statement of accounts for settlement and all of original receipts, vouchers and other records

## **7. Reports**

Data collected in the original questionnaire with household information shall be delivered to IDE by mail/courier service. Also complete description of sample selection procedure including replacement process needs to be submitted.

## **8. Budget Estimation Guideline**

- (1) Total Budget: Total amount of (2) and (3) is JPY2,860,000-
- (2) Direct Expenses: See clause 9 for details.
- (3) Administrative Overhead: Administrative expenses on the Research activities, in maximum 10 % of total direct expenses would be on budget proposing.

## **9. General Condition of Expenditure and Account Management on the Research**

### (1) Expenditure Items

Expenditure items on the Research should be confined to the following items.

#### 1) Direct Expenses

##### a. Honoraria for researchers

Keep daily work logs on report sheet provided by IDE-JETRO in order to confirm the status of the Research work.

##### b. Wages and salaries for research assistants

Upon hiring research assistants, keep daily reports specifying the name of the employee and content of service, to confirm the status of work.

#### 2) Administration Overhead

Expenditure such as telecommunication and translation on the Research shall be borne within the amount of Administration Overhead.

### (2) Statement of Account, Receipts and Vouchers on Expenditure

Obtain official receipts or vouchers on each expenditure, keep the originals and submit them with Statement of Account. In case of needs to save the original documents in order to file tax returns or use them for another reasonable purpose, file a copy of them for the purpose of Account Audit by IDE. In case that receipts and vouchers are written in language other than English or Japanese, it shall be translated into English.