

**Application Guideline for
Contract Research on “Survey on the Marriage Market of Working
Young Women in Faisalabad” Commissioned by IDE-JETRO**

April 22, 2014
Satoshi Miyamoto
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

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Application DEADLINE: 18:00, May 12, 2014 (JST=GMT+9)

2. Evaluation Schedule

Accepting Proposal: April 22, 2014 ~ May 12, 2014
Evaluation Process: May 13, 2014 ~ May 23, 2014
Notification: by May 27, 2014
Contract: June 2, 2014

SPECIFICATION

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

1. Title of the Research

Survey on the Marriage Market of Working Young Women in Faisalabad

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

Despite little empirical evidence, a widely accepted theory interprets dowry as the price determined in the marriage market (the price model, see Becker 1991). The price model is closely related to the explanation that dowry serves as the bride's parents' compensation to the groom and his parents because women usually do not participate in market labor and do not financially contribute to family income in South Asian countries (Boserup 2007). According to this model, a lower quality of the bride (groom) increases (decreases) the amount of dowry. The quality of the bride and the groom can be measured by any attribute considered in the marriage market, for example, age at marriage, income earning ability, education level, physical attractiveness, whether it is her (his) first marriage, and the families' socioeconomic status.

The measurement of quality can vary across different marriage markets. It is often observed that the level of education of the bride or her income earning ability is not valued in the marriage market in India, while the income earning ability of the groom does matter in determining the amount of dowry (Billig 1992; Phillips 2003; Srinivasan 2005). On the other hand, some studies report that working women are valued in the marriage market, and a typical example is those working in the garment sector in Bangladesh (Kabeer 2000).

In Faisalabad, Pakistan's premier textile-producing city, many young unmarried women are working as sewing operators. This is a very recent opportunity for women in the society where women usually do not work outside the home. Our previous survey in 2012 found that female sewing operators contribute substantially to their households' finances. At the same time, we heard some unmarried young

women saying that nobody will marry a woman working in factory. Surprisingly, female income-earning ability as a sewing operator seems to have a negative effect in the marriage market.

The objective of this research is to explore the marriage market faced by young working women in Pakistan. In particular, we are interested in whether women's financial contribution is valued in the marriage market, and if not, whether the price theory of dowry can be supported empirically. The findings will give a foundation for policy debate on the prohibition or restriction of dowry. If working women are in fact valued in the marriage market as in urban Bangladesh, the practice of dowry may eventually disappear along with the enhanced female labor participation.

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 300 households in the greater Faisalabad area. The sample should consist of the households whose female household members work outside and earn income (Type I household) and those in which no female household members work outside their homes (Type II household). A CONTRACTOR will construct a household list from village rosters (voters list) in each village so that the population households are those with young unmarried women aged 15-30. The number of villages covered should be discussed with IDE in selecting samples. A CONTRACTOR will select 100 Type I households and 200 Type II households randomly from the list (stratified random sampling).

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 young unmarried 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 300 households randomly selected from the compiled household lists.

6. Research Schedule

Term of Research work:

Research work shall be conducted from June 2, 2014 to November 28, 2014.

1) June 2014

Making a contract

2) June 2014 to October 2014

Pretest and sample selection

Data collection

3) October 31, 2014

Submission of the household data in the original questionnaire and related documents

4) November 28, 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) Maximum Total Budget: Total amount of (2) and (3) is 1,540,000JPY.

(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.