

Women's Socio-Economic Status in The Putting-out System of Work During the Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

This study focuses on studying the socio-economic status of women in the putting-out system of work during the Covid-19 pandemic. This work affects women in the social status and economic conditions of the family. The women of putting-out system struggle to earn income in order to survive during the Covid-19 pandemic. This study purposes analyze the socio-economic practices carried out by women during the Covid-19 pandemic. The method used in this research is qualitative with data collection techniques through observation and in-depth interviews with informants in this study. This study produces the following prepositions: first, putting-out system work improves women's social status; second, the working of the putting-out system is an arena for fighting for family survival during the Covid-19 pandemic. The researcher concludes that the social practice of putting-out system work is interrelated with the social status of women as workers, while at the same time maintaining economic sustainability for the needs of family life during the Covid-19 pandemic. Social status as a working woman is very important to increase women's bargaining power both within the family and in the local community.

Keywords: *socio-economic status, women worker, putting-out system work, the Covid-19 pandemic*

Abstrak

Studi ini fokus pada kajian status sosial ekonomi perempuan dalam pekerjaan *putting-out system* di masa pandemi Covid-19. Pekerjaan ini berpengaruh terhadap perempuan dalam status sosial dan kondisi ekonomi keluarga. Perjuangan perempuan untuk mendapatkan *income* agar tetap bertahan pada saat pandemi Covid-19. Beban kerja yang semakin tinggi di masa pandemi Covid-19 ini membuat perempuan yang bekerja harus mengatur waktu antara pekerjaan domestik dan pekerjaan lainnya dengan penuh perjuangan untuk keberlangsungan ekonomi keluarga. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis praktik sosial pekerjaan *putting-out system* di masa pandemi Covid-19 dengan membongkar praktik sosial ekonomi yang dilakukan oleh perempuan di masa pandemi Covid-19. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui pengamatan dan wawancara mendalam terhadap informan dalam studi ini. Studi ini menghasilkan preposisi: pertama, pekerjaan *putting-out system* meningkatkan status sosial perempuan; kedua, pekerjaan *putting-out system* merupakan arena untuk memperjuangkan keberlangsungan hidup keluarga di masa pandemi Covid-19. Peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa praktik sosial pekerjaan *putting-out system* saling berkaitan dengan status sosial perempuan sebagai pekerja, sekaligus menjaga keberlangsungan ekonomi untuk kebutuhan hidup keluarga di masa pandemi Covid-19. Status sosial sebagai perempuan pekerja sangat penting untuk meningkatkan daya tawar perempuan baik di lingkungan keluarga maupun masyarakat setempat.

Kata kunci: *status sosial ekonomi, pekerja perempuan, pekerjaan putting-out system, pandemi Covid-19*

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Citation Suggestion:

Sofiyah, S. L., Susanti, E., Sutinah. (2023). Women's Socio-Economic Status in The Putting-out System of Work During the Covid-19 Pandemic. *Journal of Urban Sociology*, 6 (2), 66-77. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.30742/jus.v1i2.3235>

Introduction

The putting-out system (POS) is part of the production process elements in the running system that is carried out outside the core production system. This work system connects large industrial systems in factories with informal work systems. This putting-out system includes industrial work mechanisms that divert part of the work in the production process out of the main production system. Factory or company, and this means that some of the responsibility of the company/factory also shifts outside the company/factory. Most of the work that is transferred outside of the core company is usually done by the surrounding community/community. The working mechanism of this putting-out system is more developed among industries and factories which are located not far from residential areas (Susanti, 2010).

The putting out system work has also previously been discussed in research in various countries: Pakistan (Zulfiqar, 2020) and (Zulfiqar & Khan, 2020); England (Kim & Parker, 2020); Malaysia (Yusoff et al., 2019); Australia (Zenkteler et al., 2019); United Kingdom (Reuschke, 2019); Laos (Daovisan et al., 2018); Thailand (Chantagul et al., 2018) Africa (Lindell, 2011); India (Duggal, 2009); Australia (Tassie, 1997); Hawaii (Masuo et al., 1992). In Indonesia there has previously been research related to home work with the type of putting out system in areas adjacent to the industrial sector in the context of economic empowerment (Habibi, 2019; Handayani et al., 2018; Hunga, 2013; Iriani et al., 2016; Susanti, 2010), legal protection and advocacy (Agusmidah et al., 2018; Jannah, 2017; Solechan, 2018; Utami et al., 2019). This fundamental difference lies in the focus of the study during the Covid-19 pandemic. In Indonesia, between 1990-2010s the use of the putting-out system sector work services was still dominated by large companies, while the conditions and work patterns of the putting-out system sector have now penetrated into small companies, even small scale businesses have used the services of sector workers. the putting-out system because it can reduce wages which is very cheap and is considered very effective and

efficient for even small entrepreneurs who prefer to use the services of the putting-out system rather than having to do it themselves.

According to researchers (Agusmidah, 2018; Susanto, 2015), the pattern of putting-out system work in Indonesia is still weak in controlling and supervising the wage system. On the one hand, workers accept jobs with low wages for reasons of social, economic status, or social stigma that encourage these work practices, on the other hand, these jobs do not have clear standards of pay and working time. This opportunity is then used by large companies and the small business sector to take advantage of and even perpetuate the existence of work practices in the putting-out system sector. The Covid-19 pandemic is a moment that contributes to the growth of work practices in the putting-out system sector at the research location, Kalirungkut. The stereotypes attached to women give rise to imbalances and injustices against women, who in the end decide to work in the putting-out system sector which is a social dilemma for women in a productive community environment in Surabaya. Women have the status of putting-out system workers into a socio-economic dilemma for women.

The novelty in this research lies in the perspective of dismantling social practices carried out by women workers in the putting-out system during the Covid-19 pandemic. This study is important because Kalirungkut as a research location has experienced the highest spread of the corona virus at the start of the arrival of Covid-19 in Surabaya and even in East Java. The location of the putting-out system work is the center point of Covid-19 which has resulted in women and families working in the putting-out system sector being confirmed for Covid-19 and carrying out massive quarantines organized by the Surabaya City and East Java Provincial governments in May-June 2020. The Covid-19 pandemic has resulted in women working in the putting-out system experiencing a drastic decline in their socio-economic quality. This pandemic condition makes women's life burden even heavier. The putting-out system work has undergone changes not only in the economic, social, cultural sector at a macro level in the putting-out system workers' environment, but there have also been micro changes in the social

practices of the putting-out system work during the Covid-19 pandemic which had an impact on life. family. Also during the Covid-19 pandemic, the economic growth of the City of Surabaya in 2020 has decreased, in other words the poverty rate has increased based on the data listed in the Central Statistics Agency for the City of Surabaya.

This study found that women who are active in putting-out system work are also able to increase their self-existence which can be taken into account by the family (husband) and various outside parties. Apart from that, working women are also able to generate social capital during the Covid-19 pandemic. In this way, women who work in the putting-out system sector can transform the work arena into a struggle to maintain the family economy, as well as social capital to rise from adversity during the Covid-19 pandemic. The findings in this study produce a major proposition regarding the work arena as a field of struggle, social and cultural capital for women which ultimately leads to symbolic capital regarding the existence of a work put-out system during the Covid-19 pandemic (Sofiyah, 2023).

Method

Research on social practice of putting-out system work during the Covid-19 pandemic uses qualitative methods with a non-positivistic paradigm, but instead applies an interpretive approach (Creswell, 2013; Have, 2004; Taylor, Steven J.; Bogdan, 1984). The researcher interprets the findings in the field in a very broad, holistic way, and understands the existing situation of social interactions. This qualitative research tends to be interpretive, in the sense that the meanings of events, actions, and expressions are not merely evidence, but require contextual interpretation in the social practice of putting-out system work during the Covid-19 pandemic. Data collection techniques in this study were carried out by means of observation and in-depth interviews, which involved informants using the snowball technique. This study also uses data analysis techniques with transcription techniques, then analyzes the data to explore social practices carried out by women workers in

the putting-out system during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Table 1. Informants of the women worker of putting-out system during the Covid-19 pandemic

Informants	Sex	Age	Status in married	Education
INT-1	F	53	Married	Elementary school
INT-2	F	63	Married	Elementary school
INT-3	F	40	Married	Junior high school
INT-4	F	41	Married	Senior high school
INT-5	F	43	Married	Senior high school
INT-6	F	24	Not married yet	Bachelor degree
INT-7	F	40	Married	Senior high school
INT-8	F	36	Married	Senior high school
INT-9	F	49	Single parent	Bachelor degree

Source: Research data (2021)

Results and Discussions

Women who work in the putting-out system sector in Kalirungkut have various backgrounds which have encouraged researchers to examine women's socio-economic practices in putting-out system work during the Covid-19 pandemic. This study is the result of findings in research on the social practice of putting-out system work in families during the Covid-19 pandemic, which is divided into two parts. The first part describes the socio-economic status of women workers in the putting-out system, while the second part examines the putting-out system, which is the arena for women to fight for the survival of the family. The two sections are explained in detail in each section with findings in dialogue with current conditions in the context of the putting-out system work during the Covid-19 pandemic.

The putting-out system improves women's social status

Many women were involved in the practice of putting-out system work, both before and during the Covid-19 pandemic. Women who carry out these work activities are of the opinion that work is interpreted as social status, meaning

that women who work and are involved in this putting-out system work in addition to earning income and also social status in their surroundings. Informants who think that by working in the putting-out system work sector is so that she has social status as a productive working woman and is not considered unemployed by the surrounding community. Her social status as a working woman is important for her to cover up society's perceptions and her status as an unemployed person so that she doesn't stick to herself. As stated by an informant named INT-1 who said that the putting-out system of work practices is a social status so that unemployment status does not stick to her, as quoted by INT-1 below:

“Before working in the putting-out system sector, I was initially unemployed, only taking care of the children of people who were entrusted to me, so I finally decided to work here so I would not be unemployed” (INT-1, 53 years old, interview 24/06/2021).

The social status of women is never separated from the view of society which is still thick with patriarchal culture, in whatever condition and wherever they are. What's more, negative views are also directed at women who do not earn and produce 'money' to contribute to their household. Women are confronted between not working and having an unemployed social status, but on the other hand if they accept or pursue jobs in the putting-out sector, the wages received are very low and far from the size of the Surabaya City UMR in 2020 of Rp. 4,200,479.19 and in 2021 Rp. 4,300,479.00. What's more, the UMR for the City of Surabaya in 2022 has increased to Rp. 4,377,479.19 which is the highest UMR in East Java according to the Decree of the Governor of East Java, Khofifah Indar Parawansa, with Number.188/803/KPTS/013/2021 which was stipulated on November 30, 2021 (Wismabrata, 2022).

The researcher concludes with these findings that the putting-out system sector work can improve the socio-economic status of women. Women who previously did not work in the public sector were seen by society as having no social status as workers. Even though this view is not always correct because in fact women

with the status of housewives have done domestic work which, if measured materially, has generated a lot of nominal value, people who live in a patriarchal culture still do not see domestic work as a job either. This is what encourages women to work in the putting-out system sector, even though these jobs do not get supervision in terms of wages, there is no standard working time, and work safety like putting-out system work. Women who were previously used to working and earning their own money judged that not working affected their socioeconomic status and the social stigma against them. For some women, being a woman who does not work in the public sector makes them unappreciated and has no bargaining value in the family and society. They take any job opportunities to cover up their status as women and still exist to be seen as working women even with low wages. In contrast to women who previously chose to be pure housewives who focused on taking care of the family and housework. For her, a woman who holds the status of a housewife does not mean that she is unemployed. Women who choose to stay at home are also women who work because they are no less busy with work outside the home. This woman assesses the socio-economic status of women depending on who is assessing and looking at it, because in fact housewives are not actually unemployed women but as women who carry out work in the domestic sector.

The putting-out system is an arena for women to fight for the survival of the family

The putting-out system for women as an arena for struggling to meet their needs and maintain the continuity of family life. This work is interpreted as an arena of struggle to earn income from work that can be done at home while doing other domestic work. Women who previously worked in the formal sector (factories) and chose to work from home, the bargaining power of wages is very small. Women workers perceive putting-out system work as an arena for struggling to work hard in order to get as much work and wages as possible. This putting-out system work is considered an alternative job and work while being able to look after the family, care for children and do work in their respective homes. They realize that working

from home has many consequences that they have to bear as putting-out system workers with small wages and not always having jobs.

- ***Women play the role of being in charge of family life***

Putting-out system work for women as an arena to work for survival by being the backbone for their family. Some people consider this putting-out system work as a side job or a support job in the family, but for INT-3, this job is the only main job that is done every day to support herself and her only child after her husband passed away. INT-3 needs this putting-out system job because he is responsible as the backbone of the family and determines the family's income which is the only core job that is worth fighting for the survival of his family. In practice, the work of the putting-out system is a single job and the priority needed is work done every day.

INT-3 had to replace her husband's role as the head of the household since her husband was sick. INT-3 is also a place to stick brand paper on empty bottles, which will later be filled with bottled cooking oil.

"I started September 2021, after the pandemic. At first I worked here because my husband couldn't earn a living, I worked alone but I couldn't be left working far away. I work here on a wholesale basis, 15 thousand bottles per 1000 sticks. The size of the large and small bottles is the same, the wages per day does not necessarily depend on the availability of goods, depending on orders from consumers. Average per day 2000 bottles. If there are co-workers who can't do it, up to 4000 bottles per day. At least 1000 bottles per day" (INT-3, 40 years old, interview 18/04/2022).

INT-3 works in the putting-out system sector because INT-3 himself became the backbone of his family. On a daily basis, INT-3 is at least capable of squeezing brand papers out of bottles at a rate of at least 2000 bottles per day. If her partner doesn't come to work, madam, then Ami can do up to 4,000 bottles per day, but on the contrary, if the availability of bottles runs low, then INT-3 only worked on 1,000 bottles of this brand patch. INT-3, who works daily in the putting-out system sector, is also the head of the

household with one son aged 4 years. The social practices carried out by INT-3 is a putting-out system worker who replaces her husband's role as head of the household. INT-3 became the backbone of the family to meet all the needs of the family alone when her husband was sick with prostate cancer. INT-3 truly holds the status of definitively the female head of the household when her husband passes away due to cancer.

The researcher analyzed the findings regarding women as the backbone of the family, which applies to women who work to support and support all the family needs alone. The role as the backbone of the family is carried by women who work to replace the husband's role as head of the household, because the husband does not work because of illness or even death. In contrast to women who have husbands who work, even though the woman/wife works both of them work to contribute to each other to bear the burdens of the household, the woman does not feel that she is the backbone of the family.

- ***Women are forced to work in the putting-out system sector***

Apart from women who work as the backbone of the family, there are also women who work in the putting-out system sector because they are forced to save the family economy. Women are forced to work in putting-out system jobs due to forced and pressured conditions, which then force themselves to accept this job in order to continue to earn income to maintain family survival. Women workers in the putting-out system admit that they are forced to do work in the putting-out system because they have no other jobs and there are no opportunities to work in other sectors to make a living. One of the informants in this study was INT-4, he said that initially the putting-out system work was not in accordance with what he expected. INT-4 said that INT-4 is involved in this type of putting-out system because it is forced to continue life. She really doesn't want this type of putting-out system job, compared to her previous profession as an UMKM (micro, small and medium enterprise) type of cake and food. The decision to work in this type of putting-out system is due to necessity, in order to meet the needs of his family, whatever he does to work makes money, even though for him the income is

still too little, he is still grateful rather than not making any money at all.

"Yes, now I joined this job, because of forced, once the furniture business was crowded, there were lots of orders, because of being deceived by my partner, I ended up taking on a lot of dependents, the bank, until I sold my house, sis, I just rented a house, the story is like this, it's over. But in the end you have to survive, life has to go on, the important thing is that you are healthy now. whatever work I do, right now I'm joining this job" (INT-4, 41 years old, interview 27/06/2021).

INT-4 said that he had been involved in the putting-out system work for two years since 2018, before the Covid-19 pandemic. Mrs. compulsion GN does this putting-out system work solely to survive, to meet the needs of his family. INT-4 said that his family was trapped in a large enough debt that wrapped around him until all his assets were used up to cover his debts, even his house assets were sold due to fraud committed by his business partner. INT-4 shared her bitter experience with a very sad atmosphere because she remembered that her life's journey was full of trials with her business venture which she started with her husband. INT-4 felt that at that time he was at his lowest point, his life was very minimal, falling down.

Researchers found data that putting-out system work is compulsion that women are forced to work in this sector and have no other way to earn income. INT-5 was only offered a job on the putting-out system as the only job that had to be done to survive and meet all the needs of her family in order to survive. Whereas other informants initially saw this work as compulsion, but over time this informant realized that he still had a job even with a small wage for him, but the only way to be able to accept this reality was by being grateful and accepting this job. as a blessing.

- ***The putting-out system works as a springboard for women to support their family***

Apart from being a compulsion, some women in this study consider the putting-out system work as a stepping stone to get a better job in terms of the wages generated. This putting-

out system work is carried out to fill the void of time so that women continue to work for the survival of the family during the search for a new job. This informant had previously worked at a factory, then was laid off because the factory where he worked moved and was no longer operating in the city of Surabaya. This job is work done after being affected by layoffs and as a stepping stone to fill the void of time while looking for opportunities to get jobs with even higher wages.

The informant named INT-5, who was one of the victims of layoffs at a yarn and textile company in the Rungkut area, before the company moved from the city of Surabaya. The severance that INT-5 accepts that because of layoffs, over time it will run out if he doesn't immediately find another job to meet family needs. Not long after INT-5 joins the putting-out system type of work, he accepts this temporary work as a stepping stone to supplement the current family income. If one day INT-5 found an even better job for her, INT-5 moved from a job as a putting-out system worker. In 2014 at that time the salary was Rp. 7,500,-/100 units, if the process of working on the goods is more difficult than it can be more expensive, Rp. 9,000,-/100 units. However, INT-5 not infrequently also gets a wage of Rp. 2,500,-/100 units, for relatively easy work, the wages are cheap, for example, putting a wallet, a fan in the mica souvenir box that is already available.

The researcher concludes the findings from interviews with informants that women who work in the putting-out system sector make this work a stepping stone. Informants interpret this job as a stepping stone because this job is only to fill the void in free time while waiting for other jobs that pay more. This informant initially worked in a factory that experienced layoffs, then took advantage of this break to continue working for economic sustainability and meeting family needs while waiting for another job according to the job he wanted. The other informants who had graduated from college, worked in this sector by filling his free time to support his family because his mother had died, while waiting for another job in accordance with his scientific field. Women continue to work even though in this transitional period they continue to work to earn income to meet the needs of their family.

- ***Women's workload has increased during the Covid-19 pandemic***

During the Covid-19 pandemic, women working in the putting-out system sector increased their workload, the accumulation of workloads became heavier (multi-burden), because working women who generate income still bear all the workload at home. Working women are also responsible for other work, both domestic work and other tasks. Women who act as the backbone of the family always struggle to meet their needs and survive, as well as being the savior of the family in the midst of the complicated problems the family is facing. Before the Covid-19 pandemic, many family activities were carried out outside the home, husbands worked, school children met face to face at school, women also worked and had income. In contrast, when the Covid-19 pandemic lasted for two years, family activities experienced drastic social changes. Social changes experienced by families of putting-out system workers were husbands who before Covid-19 worked full time but during the Covid-19 pandemic experienced a reduction in working time, some did not even work due to layoffs or did not get job opportunities for those who worked odd jobs.

Women's increasingly heavy workload during the Covid-19 pandemic has put more pressure on women, both career women who work and those who choose to do activities as housewives (Lohy & Fauzi, 2021; Radhitya et al., 2020; Susilo et al., 2021). The impact of this pandemic has made women's activities and workload increasingly piling up. Apart from women, children also experience boredom when carrying out learning activities from home in the long term, which in turn adds to the social burden on the mother/woman in the family. The unbalanced roles of husband and wife make the wife do a lot of domestic work, piling up in the household. Women experience overlapping roles in carrying out domestic roles that should be carried out jointly by family members (Agustina et al., 2021). Changes in household workload and childcare that occurred during the Covid-19 pandemic experienced a fairly high spike, one of the consequences of government policies with the existence of large-scale social restrictions (Irawaty, 2020; Qibtiyah, 2020). So things like

this can lead to aspects of violence against women and children (Morrell et al., 1991; Putri & Lestari, 2015).

The researcher concludes in this section from the findings in the field, that the existence of the Covid-19 pandemic for women from the grassroots, including women putting-out system workers, makes women's position very burdened with many tasks both as working women and as housewives. The Covid-19 pandemic for women from the lower classes has become a very burdensome moment for women. She is burdened with her duties as a working woman with all the responsibilities she carries. Women whose status is as wives and housewives with all domestic work and additional duties as companions for their children who attend online schools. Indeed, the Covid-19 pandemic has become a very heavy moment with all the burdens piled up for women working in the putting-out system, the heavier the burden they carry during critical times like this.

- ***The cost of children's education adds to the economic burden during the Covid-19 pandemic***

Children's education during the Covid-19 pandemic, for families working in the putting-out system who send their children to private institutions based on religion at Islamic boarding schools, during this pandemic is still paid for because it is not a state school that is free of school fees. The cost of educating children is an economic burden for families because families who before the Covid-19 pandemic were working with sufficient income, during this pandemic experienced a decline in the quality of the family's economy which was increasingly becoming a burden on families. Even though their children's schools are paid, they still choose Islamic boarding schools because they have become an educational preference for their children. They believe that education for children is one of the most important aspects in the family to change the future for children and families. Some of the families of the putting-out system workers in the Kalirungkut area still prioritize education, especially religious education for their children.

One of the informants named INT-8 thinks that his children's education in private

institutions is still paid for, this makes him really have to be able to manage family finances which he feels is very difficult when the Covid-19 pandemic is present in the midst of a putting-out system worker environment. For INT-8's children's education is still prioritized even though he admits that schools in the pesantren environment are not state schools and must be paid for. INT-8 expressed his opinion according to the quote below:

"If the money from the factory goes to pay for school, if you see the school is like this now, the child wants to move, but I want the child to stay in school, the child wants it, I'm the one looking for it. His son boarding school starting from grade 1 junior high school. Parents hope not to be like their mother, unable to recite the Koran, must be better than their parents" (INT-8, 36 years old, interview 25/06/2021).

The cost of educating children who are taking formal and non-formal education outside the home (Islamic boarding school environment) and living not in the same house adds to the burden on the family because during the Covid-19 pandemic. This is because the family's income has decreased drastically, while the cost of education continues to be paid, it is like financing two or more kitchens which adds to the increasingly heavy burden on the family. However, the informants still chose to send their children to the Islamic boarding school environment at their own expense even though the family's financial condition was unstable and the family's burden was getting heavier during the Covid-19 pandemic.

- ***The Covid-19 pandemic has made women working in the putting-out system even more resistant***

The Covid-19 pandemic has had an unfavorable impact on social relations. The community, which initially had a good relationship, suddenly had a gap between the gangs. This reaction was due to the fact that several residents, some of the putting-out system workers, were quarantined because they were detected with massive confirmed cases of Covid-19. In the early days of the presence of the corona virus in Indonesia, this caused people to panic and stress when one of the residents was infected

with this virus, then stayed away from it and unknowingly there was a stigma among sufferers of the corona virus (Alamsyah, 2021; Chakraborty, 2020; Williams & Kayaoglu, 2020).

One of the informants named INT-9 has concern for the community in the putting-out system worker environment which experienced a sudden change with 3 (three) people dying consecutively in the last week at the beginning of May 2020. Residents who were declared reactive to Covid-19 after the rapid test must take part in a mass quarantine program and be isolated in a hotel provided by the Surabaya City government for the next 14 days during the fasting month of Ramadan until Eid al-Fitr in 2020 (Naufal & Panca, 2020). The following is a complaint made by Ms. INT-9 when she took the initiative to submit a mass rapid test for citizens with Covid-19 symptoms to the Surabaya City government.

"Right now it's in an urgent condition, it's difficult, ma'am, then where I live, people are exposed to Covid-19, after visiting someone in one week at the hospital. Then his family was exposed to Covid-19 so he had to be isolated. Then I submitted to the hospital to be isolated for 14 days. Then one side, and so on, was exposed to Covid-19" (INT-9, 49 years old, interview 29/06/2021).

INT-9 said that he was the first to take the initiative to examine residents in his village. Mrs. In fact, LK as a social volunteer in their daily activities, feels moved to help the people in their own village, it is an obligation and a calling for them. (Taufik, 2014). The rapid test caused panic, excitement, hysterics, and drama in the community during the rapid test, then the next day the mass quarantine took place in the village of INT-9, the location of the center of the putting-out system work, has been tough. Some residents are not willing to follow the procedures from the Surabaya City government to leave for quarantine. So that a forced pickup was carried out wearing white clothes complete with health protocols. The incident attracted public attention during the evacuation of the people who were detected by rapid test kits, so that it was published by many mass media, both print and online (Naufal & Adi, 2020). The community's

excessive concern about the Covid-19 pandemic has caused social panic to increase and their level of self-confidence has decreased which has led to social conflict between members of the community (Alamsyah, 2021; Musiana, 2021; Sonartra, 2021).

The findings from interviews with informants, the researchers concluded that the putting-out system work as an arena of struggle in maintaining the economic continuity of the family so that they can survive during the Covid-19 pandemic. This struggle is also faced by women and activists working on the putting-out system experiencing dynamics that result in social friction and create resistance in society with the presence of Covid-19 which has made these women confirmed massively with the corona virus and mass quarantine. During the Covid-19 pandemic, women had to work as workers in the putting-out system due to several aspects, namely that women are responsible for the survival of the family, so that women are the backbone of the family. Women are forced to work in the putting-out system sector because they do not have access to other jobs. On the other hand, women bear a heavy burden to save their families. For women who are experiencing a period of work transition, they work in the putting-out system sector to fill the void in time by continuing to work in order to keep the family's economy running and survive after experiencing a reduction in work (PHK) in the formal sector.

Several previous studies conducted by researchers had previously been classified based on aspects of home workers but never discussed aspects of the current economic conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic. There is a significant difference with research conducted in Surabaya, Indonesia, there are no studies that discuss the social practices of female workers who work in the putting out system in building gender relations in families directly and massively affected and confirmed by Covid-19 in the early days of the pandemic. this Covid-19. This study examines and analyzes the social practices of the putting out system type of work carried out by the families of female workers who were massively confirmed to have Covid-19 during the pandemic. This novel context of the Covid-19 pandemic has never been discussed by

researchers before has been discussed in research in various countries (Chantagul et al., 2018; Daovisan et al., 2018; Duggal, 2009; Kim & Parker, 2020; Masuo et al., 1992; Reuschke, 2019; Tassie, 1997; Yusoff et al., 2019; Zenkteler et al., 2019; Zulfiqar, 2020; Zulfiqar & Khan, 2020). At the same time during this pandemic, women must fight against the corona virus in order to stay alive, escape the clutches of death during the mass quarantine and return to work activities in the putting-out system sector for the sake of the economy and family survival.

Conclusion

Socioeconomic status of women in the putting-out system of work. Based on the data, in this discussion, the researchers divided the two findings related to the social practice of putting-out system work as follows: 1) The putting-out system improves women's social status. The putting-out system work becomes a bargaining chip for women who previously did not work and then work in this work sector to improve the social status of women in the local environment. 2) Putting-out system is an arena of struggle for women to meet the needs and survival of the family. The existence of a putting-out system job as an arena for struggling to get a job that generates income for his family. The arena of women's struggles in the putting-out system work is to meet their needs and maintain the continuity of family life. This is a strong reason for women to work in the putting-out system sector, because they are the backbone of the family. Women are forced to work in the putting-out system sector in order to survive and save their families amidst the heavy problems that shackle their families. The putting-out system work is the only work that can be done, there is no other work for this woman that can be another source of income. Another reason for women struggling in the putting-out system of work in the midst of a transitional period is filled with working as a springboard to meet the necessities of life and family economic sustainability. During the Covid-19 pandemic, more work was done by women because during the Covid-19 pandemic all activities were carried out at home, be it education, work and other activities. In addition, the cost of educating children during

the Covid-19 pandemic, which went to school in private institutions, added to the economic burden on families in the midst of socio-economic movements. However, during the Covid-19 pandemic, the various problems women faced actually made them stronger and increased women's resilience because they had gone through difficult times amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

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