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SOCIAL SOLIDARITY IN DIVERSITY OF COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS IN THE DISTRICT STEM GASAN, PADANG PARIAMAN REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Livelihood diversity is a social phenomenon that is not only related to economic activities but also plays a role in shaping the dynamics of social relations in rural communities. This condition is important to examine as changes in occupational structures may influence patterns of interaction and social cohesion within society. The main problem of this study is how livelihood diversity shapes the dynamics of social solidarity in Batang Gasan District, Padang Pariaman Regency. This study aims to describe livelihood diversity and analyze the dynamics of social solidarity formed within the community. This research employs the theory of division of labor and social solidarity by Émile Durkheim, supported by the concept of social capital from Putnam and Coleman. A qualitative approach with a descriptive research type is used. Data are obtained through documentation studies from the Central Bureau of Statistics and literature review, and analyzed using the interactive model of Miles and Huberman. The results show that livelihood diversity, including agriculture, fisheries, trade, and services, fosters interdependent social relationships among individuals. This condition strengthens social solidarity through cooperation, mutual assistance, and daily social interactions, although there is potential for social inequality. Therefore, it can be concluded that livelihood diversity tends to strengthen social solidarity, supported by prevailing social values within the community.

Kata Kunci
Keragaman Mata; Pencaharian, Solidaritas; Sosial, Masyarakat Pedesaan, Kohesi Sosial, Interaksi; Sosial, Batang Gasan

ABSTRAK

Keberagaman mata pencaharian merupakan fenomena sosial yang tidak hanya berkaitan dengan aktivitas ekonomi, tetapi juga berperan dalam membentuk dinamika hubungan sosial masyarakat pedesaan. Kondisi ini penting untuk dikaji mengingat perubahan struktur pekerjaan dapat memengaruhi pola interaksi dan keterikatan sosial dalam masyarakat. Permasalahan utama dalam penelitian ini adalah bagaimana keberagaman mata pencaharian membentuk dinamika solidaritas sosial masyarakat di Kecamatan Batang Gasan, Kabupaten Padang Pariaman. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan keberagaman mata pencaharian serta menganalisis dinamika solidaritas sosial yang terbentuk dalam masyarakat. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori pembagian kerja dan solidaritas sosial dari Émile Durkheim serta konsep modal sosial dari Putnam dan Coleman. Pendekatan yang digunakan adalah kualitatif dengan jenis penelitian deskriptif. Data diperoleh melalui studi dokumentasi dari Badan Pusat Statistik dan studi pustaka, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan model interaktif Miles dan Huberman. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa keberagaman mata pencaharian yang meliputi sektor pertanian, perikanan, perdagangan, dan jasa mendorong terbentuknya hubungan saling ketergantungan antarindividu. Kondisi ini memperkuat solidaritas sosial melalui kerja sama, gotong royong, dan interaksi sosial dalam kehidupan sehari-hari, meskipun terdapat potensi kesenjangan sosial. Oleh karena itu, dapat disimpulkan bahwa keberagaman mata

pencaharian cenderung memperkuat solidaritas sosial masyarakat dengan dukungan nilai-nilai sosial yang berkembang

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1. INTRODUCTION

Society as a something system social always experience dynamics influenced by various interconnected elements related. Interaction between individuals in it No only shaped by values culture and norms that develop, but also by the structure underlying economy activity daily life citizens. In perspective sociology classically, Durkheim placed norms and values collective as foundation stability social (Sugiyono, 2019). Structure economy the reflected among others in diversity eye livelihoods owned by members society. Differences type work No only create variation activity economy, but also participate form stratification social, patterns interactions, as well as relation power between residents. Hasibuan's research et al. (Springer, 2026)in online motorcycle taxi community shows that distribution work and mutual respect dependence become foundation solidarity social in the middle economy based on a digital platform. With Thus, the analysis about connection social in public No can ignore reality the economy that surrounds it (Syahra, 2025).

Distribution Work in modern society shows an increasing trend complex and differentiated. Durkheim introduced draft solidarity social as instrument analytical For understand the integration process community. Solidarity mechanic grow fertile in public homogeneous traditional, where individuals own similarities values and assignments, while solidarity organic develop in complex modern society, where individuals own different roles However each other dependent (Silaturrohmah et al., 2025) Findings Silaturrohmah, Wibowo, and Masrohatin (2025: 266) regarding practice sound horeg in rural East Java shows that Durkheimian framework still relevant ; experience collective proven strengthen solidarity mechanics, but on the other hand also saves potential tension social. Shofiyullah's research (Shofiyullah, 2025) on role the assembly in Madura also confirmed matter similar. Activities routine collective form solidarity mechanics characterized by similarities activities and values, while when role assembly expanding to realm social such as mutual cooperation, solidarity organic start appear as consequence from differentiation role social. Faishal, Hanum, and Mubarok (Rokandi et al., 2026) in his research about solidarity Bahau Tribe social found that when eye livelihood Still homogeneous — farming, hunting, and gathering — solidarity the mechanics that are formed are very strong, supported by the laws repressive and morality collective. Condition This indicates that diversity eye livelihood No necessarily become source division ; he can functioning as foundation integration social throughout every individual own different roles However each other complete.

Diversity eye livelihood own close relationship with social capital concept. Social capital refers to the networks, norms, and beliefs that enable public Work The same in a way effective in reach objective together. Syahra (2025: 8) explains that the concept of social capital get attention wide in knowledge social after introduced back by James Coleman in 1988 and through work next from Robert Putnam. In Coleman's perspective, social capital is source power located in the structure connection between individuals who work through norms of reciprocity and trust. Putnam, on the other hand, is more emphasize role network associative in increase performance institutional. Ketaren's research (Ramdani et al., 2025) on farmer organic in Bangunjiwo Village, Bantul, found that social capital farmer come true in three form : values and culture, institutions (groups farmers), and mechanism relationship. Findings This strengthen argument that diversity eye livelihood can managed in a way harmonious through strengthening social capital based wisdom local. Arpannudin, Hidayah, Muttaqi, and Jannah (2025: 160) found that solidarity mechanical and organic each provide balanced contribution in strengthen values philanthropy social culture in Indonesia. Ramdani, Ardiansyah, and Setiawan (2025: 179) emphasized that Coleman and Putnam's principles are many applied in analysis institutional economy local, including cooperatives. Rokandi, Yusuf, and Marnelly (Prasetya, 2024) added that trust is the most dominant form of social capital in maintain tradition religious and activities collective in the middle pressure modernization. In life everyday, social capital come true in mutual cooperation activities, work The same economy, and participation in various activity social society. Therefore that, diversity eye livelihood can become potential amplifier solidarity social, as long as supported by adequate social capital.

However Thus, diversity eye livelihood also saves potential gap social that is not can ignored. The difference type work often followed by disparity level income, access to source power, and social status. In perspective stratification social, conditions thus can create layers different social in the middle society. Ketaren (2015: 98-104) noted that application of social capital in agriculture sustainable face various obstacles, both internal (mentality farmers, sources Power human, location land) and external (policy government, network marketing, certification). Silaturrohmah, Wibowo, and Masrohatin (Koswara, 2025) in general critical take notes that practice solidarity in rural areas often nature ambivalent : on one side tighten rope brotherhood, but on the other hand it can also cause tension social. Aziz, Yusuf, and Hamdi (2025: 25) identified that the most frequently used dimensions of social capital reviewed covering networks, trust, and values or norms. Research on club membership in Australia (Springer, 2026: 18) acknowledges the existence of a ' dark side' of social capital, where ties are too strong strong can limit opportunity individual at a time cause attitude antagonist to party outside. With Thus, diversity eye livelihood present two contradictory side, so that required careful study about How public manage difference the in life daily.

Various study latest confirm that solidarity social No solely determined by factors economy, but also influenced by interactions social and values developing culture. Koswara (2025: 18) in his dissertation about public post development Reservoir Cirata add that values religious such as mutual cooperation, simplicity, and tolerance still

become adhesive social public rural although happen change structural. Amalia (2025: 45) in his research about the novel Betawi Chronicles show that modern society shows combination between solidarity mechanical and organic, which reflects that distribution Work social No remove practice togetherness traditional. With thus, solidarity social is not just draft abstract, but rather truly come true in practice life daily public (Ketaren, 2015).

Based on review to research previously, it appears existence gap research (research gap). Study of diversity eye livelihood in relation with solidarity social Still Not yet Lots explored in a way deep, especially in context public rural areas that are experience transformation economics. Research previously tend see solidarity social in a way general, without put diversity eye livelihood as variables main analyzed in a way comprehensive. Syahra (2025: 14) acknowledges that application the concept of social capital in context local often face challenge operationalization. Aziz, Yusuf, and Hamdi (2025: 35) also noted that studies comprehensive about social capital as asset strategic Still limited. This research offer novelty with make diversity eye livelihood as focus main in analyze dynamics solidarity social, especially in context public rural areas in the sub-district Stem Gasan, Padang Pariaman Regency.

This research expected give benefits, good in a way theoretical and practically. In theoretical, research This contribute in development study sociology rural areas, in particular in enrich understanding about application theory solidarity Durkheim's social and the concept of social capital from Putnam and Coleman to analyze society that is experience transformation economy. Rokandi, Yusuf, and Marnelly (2026: 63) show that social capital approach from Putnam, Coleman, and Fukuyama effective used For analyze How trust, networks, and norms social can give birth to action effective collective. In practical, research This beneficial for government area as material consideration in formulate policy development stable economy notice aspect cohesion social, for public local as reference in manage diversity in a way harmonious, and for academics as foothold For study continued (Hasibuan et al., 2024).

Based on all over the description above is illustrated with clear that diversity eye livelihood is phenomenon complex and social influence significant to solidarity social society. In the context of Subdistrict Stem Gasan, diversity existing jobs become important For reviewed more deep, especially in relation with connection social interindividual and potential gap possible social appeared. This research aim For analyze How diversity eye livelihood influence connection social society, as well as How form solidarity social that is formed in the middle public In addition, the research this also aims For study whether diversity the tend strengthen or precisely weaken cohesion social. With Thus, research This expected can give meaningful contribution for understanding about dynamics social public rural in a way more in-depth and contextual.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research use approach qualitative with type study descriptive approach qualitative chosen Because study This aim For understand phenomenon social in a way in-depth, emphasizing process and meaning, as well describe dynamics growing social in

society. Creswell (Faishal et al., 2023) explains that study qualitative nature flexible and growing in accordance with field data findings and in documents analyzed. Approach This considered most relevant For study connection between diversity eye livelihood and solidarity social society (Miles et al., 2020). The type of research used is descriptive qualitative with approach studies documentary (document analysis). Approach This put document as source main in understand phenomenon social research. Documentary research used For reviewing secondary data in a way systematic use get description factual about condition social economy society (D. K. dan P. S. K. P. Pariaman, 2025)In the context of this study documentation allows researchers For interpreting textual and statistical data in a way deep (Creswell, 2016).

Data sources in study This consists of on secondary data and literature data. Secondary data obtained from two source official. First, the publication of the Central Statistics Agency Padang Pariaman Regency titled Subdistrict Stem Gasan in Figures 2024 published in September 2024. Publication This load data about geography, government, population, social and welfare people, agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, tourism, transportation, communications, banking, cooperatives, and trade in the District Stem Gasan (BPS Padang Pariaman, 2024). Second, Aggregate Data Population Padang Pariaman Regency Semester I 2025 published by the Population and Registration Service Civil Padang Pariaman Regency in the month of August 2025. This data covers recapitulation amount resident according to type gender, religion, marital status, group age, education, occupation and class blood, both at the level district, sub-district, and Nagari (Padang Pariaman Population and Civil Registration Service, 2025). Second this data source chosen Because own level high credibility and validity, considering that the data collected by the agency official government with standardized methodology. In addition, the research This also uses literature data in the form of books and articles journal relevant scientific as runway theoretical and analytical in interpret empirical data (B. P. S. K. P. Pariaman, 2024).

Data collection techniques were carried out through studies documentation and studies library. Documentation study done with method identify, classify, and analyze document related official with condition social economy society. Literature study done For get framework conceptual and theoretical support analysis research, as well as functioning For compare findings study with results study previously (Creswell, 2016: 89). Data analysis techniques in study This using analysis models interactive proposed by Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña (2020: 31-33), which includes three stages Main : data condensation, data display, and data retrieval conclusion (conclusion drawing/verification). This model has Lots used in study qualitative contemporary (Korina, Sabri, & Sugiyono, 2020; Oktavianti & Wicaksono, 2023). Data condensation was carried out with selecting and focusing relevant data with objective research. Data presentation is carried out in form narrative systematic descriptive. Withdrawal conclusion done through the process of interpreting data sustainable since stage beginning until end study.

For increase data validity, research This use triangulation sources and triangulation theory. Triangulation source done with compare data from various document official and

literature relevant scientific research. Triangulation theory done with use various perspective theoretical, such as theory solidarity social from Durkheim and the concept of social capital from Putnam and Coleman, for analyze the phenomenon being studied (Aziz et al., 2025)

Research location This is Subdistrict Stem Gasan, Padang Pariaman Regency (BPS Padang Pariaman, 2024). Election location based on considerations that the area own diversity eye representative livelihoods, including sector agriculture, fisheries, trade, and services. In addition, the availability of complete secondary data from BPS to factor supporters in election location research. This research implemented in a way gradually, starting from data collection, data processing, to data analysis. In research qualitative based documents, the process of collecting and analyzing data can done in a way simultaneous so that researchers can direct interpret the data obtained (Creswell, 2016: 132). By Thus, research This done in a way systematic and adaptive For produce valid and relevant findings.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Based on the data obtained from publication official Central Statistics Agency Padang Pariaman Regency in *Subdistrict Stem Gasan in Numbers 2024* and Aggregate Data Population Data for Semester I of 2025 published by the Population and Population Registration Service Civil Padang Pariaman Regency, found that community in the sub-district Stem Gasan own structure eye diverse livelihoods. Diversity This seen from existence a number of sector the main thing that becomes source livelihood society, namely sector agriculture, plantations, animal husbandry, fisheries, and trade and services. Data from the Padang Pariaman Population and Civil Registration Service (2025) shows that of the total working population, the sector agriculture and animal husbandry occupy position highest with total 3,133 people or around 44.2 percent, while sector self-employed which includes trade and services be in position second with 2,121 people or 29.9 percent. This data show that public No depend on one type work only, but own variation activity sufficient economy wide (Arpannudin et al., 2025).

Sector agriculture is the most dominant sector in structure eye livelihood society. This is shown through extensive data harvest and production plant food, especially rice, and existence activity plantations managed by the people. Based on BPS publication of Padang Pariaman Regency (2024), area rice fields in the sub-district Stem Gasan reached 553.00 hectares, with wide plant paddy amounting to 1,488.96 hectares and an area of harvest 1,482.24 hectares. Production rice produced reach 8,893.44 tons with productivity of 6.00 tons per hectare. Apart from rice, other commodities corn is also produced with wide planted 323.00 hectares, area harvest of 327.00 hectares, and production of 1,880.25 tons. Dominance sector agriculture This show that part big public Still hang his life in the primary sector which is based on source Power nature. Besides that sector plantations also show potential that is not lost important with plantation area people reaching 3,136 hectares, which is dominated by crops coconut covering an area of 2,057 hectares with production of 2,075.56 tons, as well as coconut palm oil covering

an area of 67 hectares with Production of 155.28 tons (BPS Padang Pariaman, 2024). Data from the Padang Pariaman Population and Civil Registration Service (2025) also confirms this. that part big residents working in the sector agriculture domiciled in Nagari Gasan Gadang and Nagari Malai V Suku, which has vast rice fields and plantations.

Apart from the sector agriculture, the existence of coastal areas with length of coastline about 8.50 kilometers participate support development sector fisheries. Communities living in coastal areas utilise source Power sea as eye livelihood main. Data from BPS Padang Pariaman (2024) shows that production fishery land sourced from pool people and waters general reach 2,693.90 tons with mark production amounting to Rp. 79,950,080.00, while wide pool exploited people reaching 17.98 hectares. In addition that sector the farm also shows existence activity economy additions made by the community as source income supporters. Population livestock in the District Stem Gasan in 2023 consists of on cow cut as many as 2,485 heads, 774 buffalo heads, 2,777 goats, 27,466 village chickens, and 7,317 ducks (BPS Padang Pariaman, 2024). Data from the Padang Pariaman Population and Civil Registration Service (2025) recorded that amount working population as fisherman only 1 soul, which indicates that activity fishery more Lots done as work side job or managed in a way collectively by society.

Sector trade and services also have role important in support activity economy community. Data regarding cooperatives and facilities trading show existence system distribution results connecting production various sector economy. Existence means economy like 1 market with building permanent, 2 minimarkets or supermarket, 3 shops or roadside stall grocery store and 3 stalls or shop food (BPS Padang Pariaman, 2024) becomes indicator that activity economy in the District Stem Gasan No only nature production, but also involves the process of distribution and exchange goods as well as services. Data from the Padang Pariaman Population and Civil Registration Service (2025) shows that sector self-employed which includes trade and services absorb power Work as many as 2,121 people or 29.9 percent of the total working population. Sector other like civil servants, manpower teachers and staff health totaling 946 people or 13.3 percent. This is signify that structure eye livelihood public nature multisectoral and interconnected connected (Amalia, 2025).

Findings This indicates that No existence dependence on one sector single show the existence of adaptive strategies public in face uncertainty economy. Diversity eye livelihood This at a time reflect existence distribution Work growing social in society. Population data also shows that amount resident Subdistrict Stem Gasan reached 11,796 people, consisting of over 6,012 people men and 5,784 people women, with density population 154.68 people per kilometer square (Padang Pariaman Population and Civil Registration Service, 2025). All the population (100 percent) is Muslim, which is mark together that strengthens solidarity social. Education level resident dominated by elementary school, junior high school, and high school graduates, while those who graduated college tall only 2.5 percent. Condition This show that public Subdistrict Stem Gasan own characteristics supportive demographics creation connection close social. With Thus, the results study No only show variation work, but also shows pattern

relatedness between sector the economy that becomes base formation connection each other dependence and solidarity social in public.

Discussion

Structure and Diversity of Community Livelihoods

Based on results research that has been presented, structure eye livelihood community in the sub-district Stem Gasan show existence sufficient diversity complex, which is not only reflect variation activity economy, but also represents differentiation social in society. Data shows that sector agriculture and animal husbandry is sector main with contribution of 44.2 percent of the total working population, while sector trade and services occupy position second with 29.9 percent. Dominance sector agriculture confirm that public Still own character strong agrarian, but development sector trade and services indicates the existence of a transformation process economy local ongoing in a way gradual. Condition This can understood as form transformation economy based adaptation local, where the community No fully leave sector traditional, but rather do diversification as a strategy for maintain sustainability life. Diversification This No just choice economy, but also form response to uncertainty that comes from from factor external like change price commodity, condition nature, as well as access towards the market. With Thus, diversity eye livelihood No only reflect change structure economics, but also shows capacity adaptive public in face dynamics social economy .

Amount resident Subdistrict Stem Gasan which reached 11,796 people with density 154.68 people per kilometer square also participates influence pattern connection social community. The density is classified as low compared to other sub-districts in Padang Pariaman Regency give enough space wide for interaction more personal and intensive social interaction. In society with density low, relationship between individuals tend more close Because everyone is interdependent know One each other. Condition This become strong foundation for formation solidarity mechanics, where the bonds social built on similarities values and experiences together. Religious homogeneity that reaches 100 percent Islam is increasing strengthen foundation solidarity mechanic said, because similarities belief create norms and values collective that becomes guidelines together in behave and interact.

Social Relationship Patterns in Diversity Work

Diversity eye livelihoods in the District Stem Gasan form pattern connection social characterized by the level of high dependency interindividual. Dependence This No only nature economic, but also social and cultural. The relationship between farmers, livestock breeders, traders and actors service show existence repeated and ongoing interactions in life everyday. This pattern can understood as form interdependence socio-economic, where every individual need other individuals in fulfil need his life. Interdependence This create network social that is not only wide, but also has level relative cohesion high. In the context of this, relationship social No built solely on base proximity emotional, but also on base need functional which is reciprocal.

One of findings interesting is low amount registered fishermen only 1 soul, even though Subdistrict Stem Gasan has a coastline along 8.50 kilometers. The phenomenon This can explained through a number of possibility. First, the activity going to sea Possible done as work side job by farmers or trader so that No reported as work main in administrative data population. Second, society coast Possible more choose work in other sectors that are considered more profitable or more stable compared to become fishermen who are very dependent on conditions weather and seasons (Saleh et al., 2021). Third, activities fishery Possible managed in a way collective through groups business together, so that in a way administrative No recorded as work individual. Regardless from the cause, low amount fisherman This show that potential maritime owned subdistrict This Not yet utilized optimally and become challenge for development economy local in the future.

Interaction social events that occur in activity economy everyday, such as in traditional markets, cooperatives, and activity production and distribution, to become room important in build relation social spaces the functioning as a medium of exchange No only in form goods and services, but also information, values, and trust (Odeniyi et al., 2020). With Thus, the activity economy No can separated from the formation process connection social in society. The concept of social capital become very relevant in explain phenomenon This. Social capital in the form of networks, norms, and trust functioning as adhesive that keeps sustainability connection social. In the context of Subdistrict Stem Gasan, diversity eye livelihood precisely expand network social and improve intensity interaction between individuals. Repeated interactions This Then form trust social that becomes base for Work The same collective. Relationship patterns The social structure that is formed also shows existence balance between interest individuals and interests collective. Although every individual own interest each other's economy, relationship social still guarded through values togetherness that has been take root in society. This is show that rationality economy in public rural No fully nature individualistic, but rather still influenced by norms collective social.

Diversity of Livelihoods and Potential Social gap

Behind his role in strengthen solidarity, diversity eye livelihood also saves potential occurrence gap social. Differences type work often followed by differences level income, access to source power, as well as opportunity economic conditions This show that diversity No always produce equality, but also can strengthen differentiation social in community. Data level education show that only 2.5 percent graduated population college high, while 19.4 percent No or Not yet schoo (Sosa et al., 2021)l. The gap education This potential create gap access to formal, salaried employment remain. Most of population (44.2 percent) still depending on the sector agriculture is greatly influenced by factors nature and fluctuations price commodities. In terms of structural, condition This reflect existence stratification social based economy, where individuals or group with more access big on capital and networks economy own position more social high. In the context of this, the perpetrator business or trader with broad market access tend own profit more compared to farmer small (Sigalingging et al., 2021).

However so, interesting For examined that potential gap the No develop become conflict significant social. This is show that public own mechanism socially capable manage difference those values. such as mutual cooperation, solidarity, and trust social play a role as factor the balance that keeps stability social. Density low population also contributes to the maintenance close personal relationships between citizens, so that every individual feel own not quite enough moral responsibility towards fellow. Condition This show that diversity eye livelihood produce dynamics social in nature ambivalent. On one side, diversity create opportunity occurrence gap, but on the other hand also strengthens solidarity social through mechanism existing social. With Thus, the relationship between structure economy and solidarity social No nature deterministic, but rather influenced by context social and cultural society. Values such as mutual cooperation, solidarity, and trust social play a role as factor the balance that keeps stability social.

Form and Dynamics Social Solidarity

Solidarity social in public Subdistrict Stem Gasan No only nature conceptual, but also realized in practice life daily activities. Mutual cooperation activities, participation in activity social, as well as interaction in activity economy become form concrete from solidarity existing social conditions. Religious homogeneity that reaches 100 percent Islam becomes foundation strong for formation values collective activities based on religious teachings religious like religious studies routine, warning day big Islam, and activities social religious other become a permanent agenda society that does not only functioning as worship, but also as vehicle formation and maintenance solidarity. The available places of worship (18 mosques and 77 prayer rooms) are room interaction intensive and inclusive social (Adsit-Morris, 2021).

Solidarity social in public This can understood as form solidarity hybrid, namely combination between solidarity mechanics and solidarity organic. In one sides, values traditional like togetherness and mutual cooperation still maintained, while on the other hand the community also shows characteristics solidarity organic through differentiation work and dependency functional. Dynamics This show that public rural No completely static, but undergoing an adaptation process to change social. Solidarity social No is lost consequence modernization, but rather experience transformation in its form and practice. This show that public own ability For integrate values traditional with demands modern economy. The level of education is still dominated by levels elementary and secondary first (elementary school, junior high school, senior high school) become strengthening factors solidarity mechanics, because similarities background behind education create similarities method views and values that are held. While that, the relationship each other dependence between sector eye livelihood become foundation for formation solidarity organic (Nyanabhadra et al., 2025).

Strategic Role Diversity of Livelihoods in Social Solidarity

In a way overall, diversity eye livelihood own role strategic in forming and strengthening solidarity social society. Differentiation work create connection each other dependency that becomes base integration social, at the same time expand network social society. Diversity eye livelihood can understood as mechanism socio - economic

nature adaptive and integrative. Adaptive Because allows public For face change economic and integrative Because strengthen connection social between individuals. With Thus, diversity eye livelihood No only functioning as an economic strategy, but also as foundation in guard cohesion social public (Darvishi et al., 2023).

Findings This give contribution important in study sociology rural areas, in particular in understand How public manage change economy without lost integration social. Diversity eye livelihood No only reflect dynamics economy, but also become indicator important in see resilience social community (Arpannudin et al., 2025). Subdistrict community Stem Gasan has prove that difference eye livelihood No necessarily become source division. In fact on the contrary, the difference the managed become strength collective through strengthening social capital, values togetherness and solidarity that has been take root in a way hereditary. Density low population, religious homogeneity, and system strong kinship become factors supporters who make diversity eye livelihood No give birth to disintegration, but rather the more tighten connection social between citizens. This is become lesson valuable for public rural others who are currently undergoing a transformation process economy similar.

CONCLUSION

Based on results research and discussion that has been described, can concluded that diversity eye livelihood community in the sub-district Stem Gasan is phenomenon social that is not only related with aspect economy, but also has significant implications to structure and dynamics connection social society. Structure eye multisectoral livelihoods, including sector agriculture, plantations, animal husbandry, fisheries, trade and services, showing the existence of a differentiation process work that reflects transformation economy local in a way gradually. Data shows that sector agriculture and animal husbandry become sector main with contribution of 44.2 percent of the total working population, while sector trade and services occupy position second with 29.9 percent. Diversity This No only reflect variation activity economy, but also adaptive strategies public in face uncertainty economy.

Amount resident Subdistrict Stem Gasan which reached 11,796 people with density 154.68 people per kilometer square (is classified as low) and religious homogeneity that reaches 100 percent Islam becomes factor supporters creation solidarity strong mechanics. Values collective based on commonality faith and kinship become adhesive social ties inhabitant although they own eye different livelihoods. The level of education is still dominated by levels elementary and secondary first (elementary school, junior high school, senior high school) become strengthening factors similarities method views and values held public.

Diversity eye livelihoods in the District Stem Gasan form pattern connection social in nature interdependent, where each individual or group own mutual roles complete in system economic and social society. Conditions This show that differentiation work No weaken connection social, but rather precisely strengthen integration social through mechanism dependence functional. Findings interesting related sector fishery show that although subdistrict This has a coastline 8.50 kilometers long, total registered fishermen

only 1 soul, which indicates that activity fishery more Lots done as work side job or managed in a way collective. In perspective sociology, phenomena This reflect development solidarity organic side by side with values solidarity mechanics, so that form pattern solidarity that is hybrid in public.

Diversity eye livelihood also has the potential cause gap social, especially related with difference access to source Power economy, level education and opportunities business. Data shows that only 2.5 percent educated population high, while 19.4 percent No or Not yet school. However, the potential the No develop become conflict significant social Because existence role values social such as mutual cooperation, togetherness, and functioning trust as mechanism balancer in society. Density low population also contributes to the maintenance close personal relationships between citizens, so that every individual feel own not quite enough moral responsibility towards fellow. This is show that connection between structure economy and solidarity social nature complex and contextual, not solely determined by factors economy but also by values developing culture and social capital.

This research confirm that diversity eye livelihood own role strategic No only as an economic strategy, but also as mechanism strengthening social cohesion and resilience social society. With Thus, diversity the can viewed as strength social contributors to sustainability life public rural areas, in particular in context Subdistrict Stem Gasan, Padang Pariaman Regency.

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