



Research Article

From Electronics Technician to Local Legislator: Pardis and the Dynamics of Electoral Politics in Pesisir Selatan (2001–2024)

Defri Rahma Putra*, Syafrizal, & Armansyah

Universitas Andalas, Indonesia

Abstract

This study examines the biography and political trajectory of Pardis, a local political figure in Pesisir Selatan Regency, West Sumatra, who moved from working as an electronics technician to serving as a member of the Pesisir Selatan Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) for three consecutive terms. This research asks how Pardis's life history, education, occupational background, and political involvement shaped his career as a local legislator, and what factors enabled him to maintain public trust across the 2014, 2019, and 2024 elections. Using the historical method, this study applies four stages: heuristics, source criticism, interpretation, and historiography. Data were collected through interviews with Pardis and related informants, supported by archival materials, official documents, and relevant literature. The findings show that Pardis was born in Koto Kabun, Nagari Sungai Tunu Utara, Ranah Pesisir District, Pesisir Selatan Regency. He was educated at SDN 16 Koto Kabun, MTsN 5 Pesisir Selatan, SMKS Adi Karya Ranah Pesisir, and ATAK Balai Selasa. His working life began as an electronics technician in 2001 before he entered local politics and was elected to the Pesisir Selatan DPRD in 2014, 2019, and 2024. His electoral success was supported by a leadership style rooted in social proximity, direct field visits, open communication, and active participation in community activities. This study concludes that Pardis's ability to sustain his political position was shaped not only by formal electoral strategies but also by his long-term capacity to build trust-based relationships with local communities.

Article History

Submitted	14/05/2026
Revised	23/05/2026
Accepted	25/06/2026
Published	27/06/2026

Keywords

Pesisir Selatan; local politics; political biography; DPRD; constituent relations.

*Corresponding Author

defrirahmaputra@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

The writing of political biography in Indonesia cannot be separated from the political transformations that followed the 1998 Reformation. The Reformation marked a turning point in Indonesian political life by weakening centralized political control and opening wider democratic space. One of its significant consequences was the expansion of political participation among people from various social backgrounds. Political office was no longer limited to established elites, bureaucratic circles, or party-based political families, but became increasingly accessible to individuals who were able to gain public support and build social legitimacy. In this context, political biography becomes an important approach for understanding how individual life histories intersect with broader changes in Indonesian politics after the Reformation (Haris, [2014](#)).

Post-Reformation political change was also closely related to the implementation of decentralization and regional autonomy. These policies granted local governments greater authority in managing public affairs and regional development. At the same time, decentralization created new political arenas in which local actors could emerge and compete for public office. Local politics was no longer merely an extension of national political interests, but developed its own dynamics, particularly in relation to leadership recruitment, electoral competition, constituent representation, and the distribution of local political influence. This condition encouraged the emergence of political figures with diverse social, educational, occupational, and organizational backgrounds (Budiardjo, [2008](#)).

The opening of local political space also transformed patterns of political recruitment. In a more competitive electoral system, public support became a crucial factor in determining a candidate's success. Local figures who maintained close relations with the community, understood local needs, and were able to communicate directly with constituents often gained stronger political legitimacy. Political

success at the local level, therefore, is not determined solely by party strength, economic resources, or formal political networks. It is also shaped by the ability of political actors to cultivate trust, maintain social proximity, and demonstrate responsiveness to community aspirations through continuous interaction (Surbakti, [2007](#)).

This transformation has enabled the rise of local political actors from non-elite backgrounds. Many of them did not begin their careers within formal political institutions, bureaucracy, or established party structures. Instead, they built political careers through social involvement, professional experience, community relations, and local recognition. Their emergence shows that post-Reformation local politics has opened opportunities for political mobility from the grassroots. Studying the biographies of such figures is therefore important for understanding how democratization operates not only at the national level, but also in local communities where political legitimacy is shaped through everyday social relations (Firmanzah, [2012](#)).

One figure who is relevant to this discussion is Pardis, a member of the Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah (DPRD) of Pesisir Selatan Regency, West Sumatra. Pardis comes from Koto Kabun, Nagari Sungai Tunu Utara, Ranah Pesisir District, Pesisir Selatan Regency. Unlike politicians who begin their careers through political organizations, bureaucracy, or established elite networks, Pardis started his professional life as an electronics technician. This background makes his political journey significant because it reflects the possibility of upward political mobility among ordinary citizens in the post-Reformation era. His transition from a technical occupation to local legislative office illustrates how social trust, community engagement, and local recognition can become important foundations for political success.

Pardis's election as a member of the Pesisir Selatan Regency DPRD for three consecutive terms in 2014, 2019, and 2024 indicates a sustained relationship between him and his constituents. His ability to maintain public support over several electoral periods reflects not only his success in electoral contests, but also the persistence of public trust in his political presence. This trust was built through long-term social interaction, involvement in community activities, direct communication with residents, and his role in articulating local aspirations within the regional legislative institution. His biography therefore offers an opportunity to examine the relationship between personal background, political career formation, and constituent-based legitimacy in local politics.

The study of Pardis is important not merely as a reconstruction of an individual life story, but also as an entry point for understanding the dynamics of local politics in Pesisir Selatan Regency. A biographical approach allows this study to examine how individual experiences are connected to broader historical and political processes. Biography, in this sense, is not limited to narrating a person's life chronologically. It can also function as a way to understand social change, political mobility, leadership formation, and the development of local democracy through the experience of a particular individual.

Despite the growing attention to post-Reformation local politics, studies on grassroots political actors who move from non-elite professional backgrounds into regional legislative institutions remain limited. Existing discussions often focus on political parties, electoral systems, elite competition, or regional leadership, while the life histories of local legislators from ordinary social backgrounds have received less attention. This study seeks to fill that gap by examining Pardis's life history and political career as a case of grassroots political mobility in Pesisir Selatan. Through this focus, the study contributes to a deeper understanding of how local political legitimacy is built, maintained, and reproduced through social proximity and constituent relations.

Based on this background, this study addresses three main questions. First, what is Pardis's social, educational, and occupational background? Second, how did Pardis's life journey and political career develop from his work as an electronics technician to his election as a member of the Pesisir Selatan Regency DPRD for three consecutive terms? Third, what roles did Pardis perform during his tenure as a member of the Pesisir Selatan Regency DPRD? By answering these questions, this study aims to explain the relationship between individual biography, grassroots political mobility, and the dynamics of local representation in post-Reformation Indonesia.

METHOD

This study uses the historical method to reconstruct the life history and political career of Pardis as a local political figure in Pesisir Selatan Regency. The historical method was chosen because this research seeks to examine past events, personal experiences, political processes, and institutional records through a critical reading of written and oral sources. In historical research, data are not only collected but also tested, interpreted, and arranged into a coherent narrative. Therefore, this study follows four main stages of historical research: heuristics, source criticism, interpretation, and historiography.

The first stage is heuristics, namely the process of searching for and collecting historical sources related to the research topic. The sources used in this study consist of written sources and oral sources. Written sources were obtained from several institutions and personal archives. At the Pesisir Selatan Regency DPRD Secretariat Office, the researcher collected official documents, including decrees concerning the appointment of members of the Pesisir Selatan Regency DPRD for the 2019 and 2024 periods, as well as decrees concerning the composition of DPRD commissions for the 2019 and 2024 periods. Additional written sources were obtained from the Pesisir Selatan Regency General Elections Commission (KPU), including vote recapitulation documents for the 2014, 2019, and 2024 DPRD elections and KPU decrees concerning elected candidates for the Pesisir Selatan Regency DPRD for the 2019 and 2024 periods.

Written sources were also obtained from Pardis's personal archives. These include his elementary school diploma, state Islamic junior high school diploma, vocational high school diploma, Adi Karya Technical Academy diploma, family card, resident identity card, social security card, Prosperous Justice Party membership card, DPRD membership card, and the 2024 report on the main thoughts of DPRD members. These personal documents were used to trace Pardis's family background, educational history, occupational experience, party affiliation, and institutional position as a member of the regional parliament.

Oral sources were collected through direct interviews with Pardis and several informants related to his life and political career. The informants included members of Pardis's family, residents in his electoral constituency, the chairperson of the Prosperous Justice Party Regional Leadership Council (DPD PKS) of Pesisir Selatan, PKS cadres, and members of the Pesisir Selatan Regency DPRD. These interviews were used to obtain information about Pardis's childhood, education, work as an electronics technician, social activities, political involvement, electoral strategies, and role as a DPRD member. Oral sources were also used to complement, clarify, and compare information found in written documents.

The second stage is source criticism, which aims to assess the authenticity, credibility, and relevance of the sources used in this study. Source criticism was conducted through external and internal criticism. External criticism was applied to examine the authenticity of written sources by considering their origin, institutional authority, date of issuance, physical form, and administrative validity. This stage was applied to official documents from the DPRD Secretariat, KPU documents, and Pardis's personal archives. Internal criticism was conducted by examining the content of the sources, including the consistency of information, the reliability of testimonies, and the relationship between one source and another. Through this process, the researcher compared information from official documents, personal archives, and interviews in order to reduce bias and strengthen the validity of the historical reconstruction (Priyadi, [2012](#)).

The third stage is interpretation. At this stage, the verified data were analyzed and connected to explain Pardis's life journey and political career. Interpretation was carried out by examining the relationship between Pardis's social background, educational experience, work as an electronics technician, involvement in community activities, party affiliation, and his election as a member of the Pesisir Selatan Regency DPRD. Official documents, such as DPRD appointment decrees, KPU vote recapitulation documents, and decrees on elected candidates, were interpreted alongside personal documents and interview results. This process enabled the researcher to understand not only the chronology of Pardis's life, but also the social and political factors that supported his career as a local legislator.

The final stage is historiography, namely the process of writing the research findings into a historical narrative. In this stage, the facts that had been collected, criticized, and interpreted were organized into a systematic account of Pardi's biography. The narrative covers his family background, education, early career as an electronics technician, involvement in social and political activities, participation in the Prosperous Justice Party, electoral success in the 2014, 2019, and 2024 elections, and his role as a member of the Pesisir Selatan Regency DPRD. Through historiography, this study presents Pardi's life not merely as an individual story, but also as part of the broader dynamics of local politics and grassroots political mobility in post-Reformation Indonesia.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Pardi's Place of Origin

Pardi was born in Koto Kabun, Nagari Sungai Tunu Utara, Ranah Pesisir District, Pesisir Selatan Regency, West Sumatra. Nagari Sungai Tunu is part of a rural area where many residents rely on agriculture, plantations, and small-scale economic activities for their livelihoods. According to data from the Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) of Pesisir Selatan Regency, Nagari Sungai Tunu had a population of approximately 3,356 people in 2024. The social structure of the nagari reflects the characteristics of a rural Minangkabau community, where kinship, neighborhood relations, and collective activities remain important elements of everyday life (BPS Pesisir Selatan Regency, [2024](#)).

The social environment in which Pardi grew up was shaped by close family ties, kinship networks, and communal interaction. In Minangkabau society, social relations are not limited to the nuclear family but are also connected to clan networks, customary institutions, and various forms of collective activity. These social structures provide space for individuals to develop communication skills, build trust, and understand the norms that regulate community life from an early age. Such an environment is important for understanding the formation of Pardi's social character and his later ability to maintain close relations with local communities (Yendra, [2021](#)).

As part of Minangkabau society, social life in Nagari Sungai Tunu was also influenced by the customary principle of *adat basandi syarak, syarak basandi Kitabullah*. This principle places custom and Islam as interrelated foundations of social life. It does not only function as a moral framework, but also shapes patterns of interaction, deliberation, respect for social authority, and mechanisms of decision-making within the community. In the context of local politics, these cultural values influence how people evaluate public figures, especially those perceived as socially close, morally grounded, and responsive to community needs.

This social context is significant for understanding Pardi's later political journey. His childhood in a nagari community characterized by intensive social relations and strong kinship ties contributed to the formation of social capital. Although social background alone does not determine political success, it provided Pardi with early experience in interacting with different groups in the community. This experience became one of the foundations for his later capacity to build public trust and maintain political legitimacy at the local level (Al-Imanni, [2019](#)).

Childhood and Family Background

Pardi was born on February 16, 1979, in Koto Kabun, Nagari Sungai Tunu Utara, Ranah Pesisir District, Pesisir Selatan Regency. His father was Suarli and his mother was Yasmiana. Pardi was the second of three children. His older sister, Jendeka Wati, was born in 1977, while his younger sister, Gusrameti, was born in 1982 (Pardi, personal communication, October 1, 2025).

Pardi's father, Suarli, was born in 1959 in Ampalu, Nagari Sungai Tunu, Ranah Pesisir District. Suarli worked as a fruit trader in several markets in Ranah Pesisir. In 1994, he expanded his economic activities into rice trading. A year later, in 1995, he established a huller, or rice milling business, which processed unhusked rice for local residents (Suarli, personal communication, October 1, 2025). Through these economic activities, Pardi became familiar with the world of work, trade, and service from an early age.

Suarli was known as a disciplined and firm father. He taught his children the importance of responsibility, especially in religious matters. Every afternoon, Pardis was encouraged to attend Qur'anic recitation at Ikhsan Mosque, now known as Darul Ikhsan Mosque, located near the family home. Suarli also introduced Pardis to various forms of practical knowledge. When he was still trading fruit, Suarli sometimes took Pardis to the market during school holidays. After opening the rice milling business, he also introduced Pardis to the operation of the huller machine (Suarli, personal communication, October 1, 2025).

Pardis's mother, Yusmiana, was born in 1960 in Koto Kabun, Nagari Sungai Tunu. She was a housewife who also helped her husband prepare fruit for sale in the market. When the family later opened the rice milling business, she also assisted in managing it. Yusmiana was known as a mother who was close to her children but remained firm in educating them. Her parenting style complemented the discipline and religious values emphasized by her husband (Gusrameti, personal communication, October 1, 2025).

The family environment played an important role in shaping Pardis's character. The discipline instilled by his parents, combined with his involvement in the family's economic activities, encouraged habits of hard work, responsibility, and direct interaction with various social groups. These early experiences were not only biographical details but also part of the social formation that later influenced Pardis's public identity. His familiarity with markets, service activities, religious learning, and community relations contributed to his ability to communicate with people from different backgrounds.

The influence of this family environment can be seen in the leadership style Pardis later developed in politics. His habit of visiting people directly, communicating openly, and engaging in community activities reflected a continuity between childhood social experiences and his later political practice. In this sense, Pardis's family background is important not merely as personal history, but as a context for understanding the formation of social capital and political legitimacy that supported his career as a member of the Pesisir Selatan Regency DPRD.

Education and Early Formation

Pardis began his formal education at Sekolah Dasar Negeri (SDN) 16 Koto Kabun in 1986 and graduated on March 12, 1992. During his elementary school years, he showed good academic performance and consistently ranked among the top five students in his class. In addition to academic achievement, he was also active in non-academic activities, particularly football. In the fifth grade, he and the team representing SDN 16 Koto Kabun won an inter-elementary school football competition in Nagari Sungai Tunu in 1990 (Pardis, personal communication, October 1, 2025).

After completing elementary school, Pardis continued his education at Madrasah Tsanawiyah Negeri (MTsN) 5 Pesisir Selatan in 1992 and graduated on June 14, 1995. The school was located in Nagari Padang XI Punggasan, Linggo Sari Baganti District, Pesisir Selatan Regency. His decision to continue his education at a religious school was influenced by his family's emphasis on religious values. His parents, particularly his father, considered religious education an important foundation for character formation and moral responsibility (Pardis, personal communication, October 1, 2025).

In 1995, Pardis continued his education at Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan Swasta (SMKS) Adi Karya Ranah Pesisir, majoring in electronics. Before enrolling at SMKS Adi Karya, he had registered at a vocational school in Padang City. However, due to financial limitations, he was unable to continue his education there and eventually studied closer to home. This experience shows that Pardis's educational trajectory was shaped not only by personal aspiration but also by the economic condition of his family (Pardis, personal communication, October 1, 2025).

After graduating from vocational high school, Pardis did not immediately continue to higher education. Economic constraints led him to work first in an electronics repair shop where he had previously completed fieldwork practice. After working for approximately two years at Ramona Servis, he opened his own electronics repair business in Nagari Sungai Tunu in 2001. This business later enabled him to continue his studies. In 2002, he enrolled at Akademi Teknik Adi Karya (ATAK) in Balai Selasa, initially taking a Diploma III program in Civil Engineering. In 2003, he changed his major

to Electrical Engineering and completed the program in 2006 (Pardis, personal communication, October 1, 2025).

Pardis's educational journey shows a combination of academic persistence, vocational skill, and adaptation to economic realities. His background in electronics provided him with practical skills that became the basis of his early career. At the same time, his decision to continue higher education after establishing his business reflects his effort to improve his capacity and social standing. This educational experience became part of the foundation for his later transition from technician and entrepreneur to community figure and local politician.

From Electronics Technician to Community Figure

After completing vocational high school, Pardis began his career as an electronics technician at Ramona Electronics in Air Haji. From 1999 to 2001, he repaired various household electronic devices, including televisions, radios, speakers, and other equipment. This work strengthened his technical skills and introduced him to service-oriented interactions with customers from diverse social backgrounds. The experience also gave him confidence and independence, which later encouraged him to open his own business (Pardis, personal communication, September 30, 2025).

In 2001, Pardis established his own electronics repair shop, Paradise Electronics, in Pasar Rabu, Nagari Sungai Tunu. This decision marked an important shift in his life from employee to independent entrepreneur. The workshop was not merely a place of business. It also became a space of social interaction where Pardis met customers, market traders, students, and residents from different areas in Ranah Pesisir District. Through daily service activities, he developed broader relationships and gained recognition as a reliable technician in the community (Pardis, personal communication, September 30, 2025).

The growth of his business strengthened his reputation in the local area. In 2003, SMKS Adi Karya appointed his workshop as a partner institution for students' fieldwork practice. This collaboration indicated that Pardis's business had gained trust from local educational institutions. It also expanded his social network beyond customers to include teachers, students, and school administrators. In this way, his professional activity as a technician gradually connected him with wider social circles (Pardis, personal communication, September 30, 2025).

Pardis's work as a technician contributed to the formation of social capital. Unlike occupations limited to a closed workplace, an electronics repair service required continuous direct interaction with the public. Customers came not only to repair devices but also to communicate, exchange information, and build familiarity. These repeated interactions created trust and recognition, which later became important assets in Pardis's social and political journey.

His profession as an electronics technician also led to his meeting with Nopri Megawati. Their first encounter occurred in mid-2006, when Nopri Megawati used Pardis's service to repair a television at her home in Kampung Pasir Harapan. This professional interaction developed into a personal relationship, and they were married on March 30, 2007. The couple later had four children (Nopri Megawati, personal communication, October 5, 2025).

After marriage, Pardis continued to expand his business. In May 2007, he established Paradise Seluler at the same location as his electronics repair shop. The business provided mobile phone credit, sold mobile phone accessories, and offered mobile phone repair services. This diversification shows his ability to respond to changes in communication technology and local consumer needs. At the same time, it expanded his interaction with the community and strengthened the networks he had built through his previous electronics repair business (Pardis, personal communication, September 30, 2025).

Religious Networks, Community Activities, and Entry into PKS

Before entering politics, Pardis did not initially plan to become a politician. His main activities were managing his business and participating in community life in Nagari Sungai Tunu. Through these activities, he became increasingly known among local residents and had opportunities to interact with

social, religious, and community figures. The relationships built through everyday activities became an important entry point into his later political career (Pardis, personal communication, October 22, 2025).

One of the important experiences that influenced his political journey was his involvement in *halaqah*, or religious study gatherings, organized by members of the Prosperous Justice Party, Partai Keadilan Sejahtera (PKS). Pardis began attending these gatherings in 2007 and remained active until around 2010. For him, *halaqah* functioned not only as a space for religious learning but also as a means of expanding social connections with individuals involved in community service and political organization. Through this forum, he became familiar with the local PKS cadre network and with ideas related to public service and community participation (Pardis, personal communication, October 22, 2025).

Pardis's involvement in *halaqah* shows that his entry into politics was gradual rather than sudden. It developed through social and religious networks that had been formed over several years. In post-Reformation local politics, religious networks often serve as spaces for building trust, exchanging ideas, and recruiting political actors. Pardis's experience reflects how religious activities can develop into more formal political relationships when they are connected to organizational networks and community engagement.

In addition to religious activities, Pardis was also involved in community development programs. In 2009, he participated in the National Program for Community Empowerment, Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Mandiri (PNPM Mandiri), in Nagari Sungai Tunu. In this program, he was involved in data collection, outreach, and coordination with residents regarding community needs. This experience broadened his knowledge of local problems and intensified his interaction with residents at the grassroots level. It also strengthened his image as an active figure in community affairs (Pardis, personal communication, October 22, 2025).

Pardis's growing social presence attracted the attention of local PKS figures, including Jamawardianto. According to informants, before the 2009 election Jamawardianto had encouraged Pardis to consider running for the Pesisir Selatan Regency DPRD. At that time, Pardis was reluctant because he felt he did not yet have sufficient political experience. However, his communication with PKS cadres continued through social and religious activities (Jamawardianto, personal communication, October 25, 2025).

As the 2014 election approached, the encouragement resurfaced. By this time, Pardis had accumulated organizational experience, community involvement, and a wider social network. These experiences led him to consider entering electoral politics. In 2013, he officially joined PKS Pesisir Selatan. His decision was influenced not only by ideological considerations but also by long-standing social relationships formed through *halaqah* and community activities (Pardis, personal communication, October 22, 2025).

Legislative Candidacy and Three Consecutive Electoral Victories

After officially joining PKS, Pardis was nominated as a legislative candidate for the Pesisir Selatan Regency DPRD in the 2014 election. Pesisir Selatan Regency was divided into five electoral districts. Electoral District I consisted of Koto XI Tarusan, Bayang, and IV Nagari Bayang Utara. Electoral District II consisted of IV Jurai and Batang Kapas. Electoral District III consisted of Sutera and Lengayang. Electoral District IV consisted of Ranah Pesisir and Linggo Sari Baganti. Electoral District V consisted of Air Pura, Pancung Soal, Basa Ampek Balai Tapan, Ranah Ampek Hulu Tapan, Lunang, and Silaut (Pardis, personal communication, October 22, 2025).

Pardis ran in Electoral District IV, which covered Ranah Pesisir District and Linggo Sari Baganti District. He was placed as candidate number 4 among seven PKS candidates. The other candidates were Ijonedid, Edicun, Arlisma, Syafridianto, Gusniwati, and Asma Indra Yani (Pardis, personal communication, October 22, 2025).

Table 1. Votes obtained by PKS legislative candidates in Electoral District IV, 2014

No.	Legislative candidate	Ranah Pesisir	Linggo Sari Baganti	Total votes
1	Ijoned, A.Ma.	76	325	491
2	Drs. Edicun	483	47	530
3	Arlisma, A.Md.	39	107	146
4	Pardis, A.Md.	1,099	107	1,206
5	Syafridianto, S.Pd.I.	38	259	297
6	Gusniwati	151	20	171
7	Asma Indra Yani, S.Pd.I.	95	5	100

Source: Decision of the Komisi Pemilihan Umum Pesisir Selatan, 2014.

Based on the decision of the Pesisir Selatan Regency General Elections Commission, Pardis received the highest number of votes among PKS candidates in Electoral District IV, with 1,206 valid votes. Edicun received 530 votes, Ijoned 491 votes, Syafridianto 297 votes, Gusniwati 171 votes, Arlisma 146 votes, and Asma Indra Yani 100 votes. This result led to Pardis's election as a member of the Pesisir Selatan Regency DPRD for the 2014–2019 period (Decision of the Komisi Pemilihan Umum Pesisir Selatan, 2014).

In the 2019 election, Pardis ran again as a candidate for the Pesisir Selatan Regency DPRD in Electoral District IV. In this election, he was candidate number 3 among seven PKS candidates. The other candidates were Jamawardianto, Mardiana, Syafrul, Satur Rahmadia, Eri Kuswanto, and Dona (Pardis, personal communication, October 22, 2025).

Table 2. Votes obtained by PKS legislative candidates in Electoral District IV, 2019

No.	Legislative candidate	Ranah Pesisir	Linggo Sari Baganti	Total votes
1	Jamawardianto, S.Pd.	233	78	311
2	Mardiana, S.H.	37	111	148
3	Pardis, A.Md.	1,847	384	2,231
4	Syafrul, A.Md.	43	1,613	1,656
5	Satur Rahmadia, S.Pd.I.	13	19	32
6	Eri Kuswanto, S.Pd.I.	16	164	180
7	Dona	1	23	24

Source: Decision of the Komisi Pemilihan Umum Pesisir Selatan, 2019.

The 2019 election results show that Pardis again obtained the highest number of votes, with 2,231 valid votes. Syafrul received 1,656 votes, Jamawardianto 311 votes, Eri Kuswanto 180 votes, Mardiana 148 votes, Satur Rahmadia 32 votes, and Dona 24 votes. Pardis's victory in the 2019 election confirmed his ability to maintain electoral support and secured his second term as a member of the Pesisir Selatan Regency DPRD for the 2019–2024 period (Decision of the Komisi Pemilihan Umum Pesisir Selatan, 2019).

In the 2024 election, Pardis ran for a third time as a DPRD candidate from Electoral District IV. In this election, he was placed as candidate number 1. The other candidates were Syafrul, Riri Hamdayani, Miris, Zulkardion, Salmi Yusni, and Amdani Duspa (Pardis, personal communication, October 22, 2025).

Table 3. Votes obtained by PKS legislative candidates in Electoral District IV, 2024

No.	Legislative candidate	Ranah Pesisir	Linggo Sari Baganti	Total votes
1	Pardis, A.Md.	1,442	352	1,794
2	Syafrul, A.Md.	96	972	1,068
3	Riri Hamdayani	17	21	38
4	Miris, S.Ag., M.H., Dt. Lembang Alam	92	18	110
5	Zulkardion	29	225	254
6	Salmi Yusni	22	6	28
7	Ir. H. Amdani Duspa, M.H.	56	25	81

Source: Decision of the Komisi Pemilihan Umum Pesisir Selatan, 2024.

In the 2024 election, Pardis again received the highest number of votes, with 1,794 votes. Syafrul received 1,068 votes, Zulkardion 254 votes, Miris 110 votes, Amdani Duspa 81 votes, Riri Hamdayani 38 votes, and Salmi Yusni 28 votes. This result secured Pardis's third consecutive election as a member of the Pesisir Selatan Regency DPRD for the 2024–2029 period (Decision of the Komisi Pemilihan Umum Pesisir Selatan, 2024).

Pardis's three consecutive electoral victories indicate a stable pattern of political support in his constituency. His highest vote base was consistently located in Ranah Pesisir, the area closely associated with his social background and daily interaction with residents. Although his vote total declined from 2,231 in 2019 to 1,794 in 2024, he remained the strongest PKS candidate in Electoral District IV. This shows that his political legitimacy was not temporary, but was maintained through repeated interaction, constituent service, and social proximity.

Pardis's Role as a Member of the Pesisir Selatan Regency DPRD

During his tenure as a member of the Pesisir Selatan Regency DPRD, Pardis's activities focused on social welfare, education, infrastructure, economic empowerment, and constituent services. His work pattern shows how a local legislator can function as a mediator between community needs and local government programs. In local politics, this role is important because public trust is often built not only through formal legislative duties but also through direct responsiveness to everyday problems faced by constituents.

Social Welfare and Public Services

One area that received Pardis's attention was social welfare. During his first term, he was known for providing basic necessities to residents facing economic difficulties in several villages within his electoral district. This assistance included rice, cooking oil, and eggs distributed to families considered in need. Although such activities are not part of the formal legislative function, they show how a local politician builds direct relations with constituents through personal social engagement. From the perspective of local political practice, this activity can be understood as a form of constituency service that maintains closeness with residents and strengthens his image as an accessible representative (Eril, personal communication, November 7, 2025).

Pardis's concern for public welfare was also reflected in his efforts to help residents access health services. Based on complaints received from the community, he coordinated with the Health Office to assist underprivileged residents in obtaining free medical treatment. This activity illustrates the representative role of a DPRD member as a bridge between citizens and local bureaucracy. The significance of this role lies in his ability to respond to concrete problems, especially among groups with limited access to public services (Zainul, personal communication, February 27, 2026).

Education and Human Resource Development

During his second term, Pardis gave greater attention to the education sector. Several schools in his constituency received support for the construction and improvement of educational facilities, including classrooms, school fences, and learning equipment. He also encouraged the provision of computer facilities to support information technology learning at the junior high school level. This focus reflects his effort to respond to the limited educational infrastructure that remains a challenge in rural areas of Pesisir Selatan Regency (Pardis, personal communication, October 22, 2025).

In addition to general education, Pardis also supported religious education. One example was his support for the construction of Islamic-based educational facilities that previously faced limited learning resources. This attention to religious education indicates that his political agenda was not only oriented toward formal education, but also toward community institutions closely connected to local religious values. In the social context of Pesisir Selatan, this approach also helped maintain his closeness to the values and expectations of his constituents (Isel, personal communication, February 27, 2026).

Economic Empowerment and Infrastructure

Economic empowerment was another area of Pardis's attention. In coastal areas, he advocated assistance in the form of outboard motors and safety equipment for fishermen. In the agricultural sector, he encouraged support in the form of plows, rice seeds, and irrigation development. These programs show that Pardis's agenda was closely related to the main livelihoods of people in his constituency, particularly fisheries and agriculture. His attention to these sectors indicates an effort to align legislative advocacy with local economic needs (Icun, personal communication, November 15, 2025).

Infrastructure was also one of the most prominent aspects of Pardis's political work. Several road improvement proposals that he advocated in 2024 reflected community aspirations regarding accessibility and mobility. Roads are basic infrastructure that directly affects economic activity, access to education, health services, and social interaction. Therefore, successful advocacy for infrastructure development often produces significant political effects because the benefits are directly felt by residents. In this context, road construction can be understood not only as a physical development project but also as part of a strategy of political representation through which a DPRD member demonstrates the ability to translate community aspirations into regional development programs (Report on the Regional Main Ideas of Pesisir Selatan Regency for the Year 2024 by Pardis, 2024).

Discussion: Social Proximity and Local Political Legitimacy

Pardis's biography shows that his political success was closely related to social proximity. His background as an electronics technician placed him in direct contact with residents long before he entered formal politics. The repair shop became an informal space of communication, trust-building, and social recognition. Through daily interactions with customers, students, traders, and residents, Pardis developed a social network that later became an important foundation for his political career.

His entry into politics through PKS was also shaped by social and religious networks. The *halaqah* he attended from 2007 to 2010 introduced him to local party cadres and strengthened his connection with community-oriented religious circles. His involvement in PNPM Mandiri further expanded his grassroots experience by exposing him to local development issues and community needs. These experiences show that Pardis's political career did not emerge suddenly, but was built through a gradual accumulation of social capital.

The electoral data from 2014, 2019, and 2024 further indicate that Pardis was able to transform social recognition into electoral support. His repeated victories demonstrate that constituent trust can be maintained when political actors remain visible and responsive in community life. His vote base in Ranah Pesisir also suggests the importance of territorial closeness and long-term social embeddedness in local electoral politics.

As a DPRD member, Pardis's role was expressed through constituent services, advocacy for welfare programs, support for education, economic empowerment, and infrastructure development. These activities strengthened the perception that he remained connected to everyday community needs. His political legitimacy, therefore, was not based solely on party affiliation or electoral strategy. It was also produced through continuous interaction, responsiveness, and the ability to connect local aspirations with government programs.

The case of Pardis illustrates the broader dynamics of post-Reformation local politics in Indonesia. Decentralization and electoral openness have created opportunities for figures from non-elite backgrounds to enter formal politics. However, electoral success in such contexts requires more than candidacy and party support. It depends on the ability to build trust, maintain social relations, and demonstrate concrete responsiveness to constituents. Pardis's journey from electronics technician to local legislator shows how grassroots social capital can become a significant political resource in regional legislative elections.

CONCLUSION

This study shows that Pardis's political career cannot be separated from his social background, family upbringing, educational experience, occupational history, and long-term interaction with the community. Born and raised in Koto Kabun, Nagari Sungai Tunu Utara, Pardis grew up in a rural Minangkabau environment shaped by kinship networks, religious values, and close social relations. His family background, particularly the discipline and work ethic instilled by his parents, contributed to the formation of his character and later influenced his pattern of social engagement.

Pardis's journey from electronics technician to local legislator illustrates a form of grassroots political mobility in post-Reformation Indonesia. His work as a technician and entrepreneur provided him with technical skills, economic independence, and, more importantly, direct access to the everyday lives of local residents. The electronics repair shop functioned not only as a place of business but also as a social space where trust, familiarity, and recognition were gradually built. These social relations became an important foundation for his later entry into politics.

His involvement in religious networks, community activities, and the Prosperous Justice Party strengthened his transition from community figure to political actor. Pardis's participation in *halaqah*, PNPM Mandiri, and various local activities expanded his social network and introduced him to political organization. His decision to run for the Pesisir Selatan Regency DPRD was therefore not a sudden shift, but the result of a gradual process in which social capital, community trust, and party networks intersected.

Pardis's electoral victories in 2014, 2019, and 2024 demonstrate his ability to maintain public support across three consecutive elections. His success was not determined solely by party affiliation or formal campaign strategy, but also by his sustained closeness to constituents. Field visits, open communication, involvement in social activities, and responsiveness to community needs became important factors in maintaining his political legitimacy. His role as a DPRD member in social welfare, education, economic empowerment, public services, and infrastructure development further strengthened his image as a representative who remained connected to grassroots aspirations.

The biography of Pardis contributes to the study of local politics by showing that post-Reformation democratization opened space for political actors from non-elite backgrounds to enter formal legislative institutions. His case demonstrates that local political success can be built through everyday social relations, trust-based networks, and the ability to translate community needs into political representation. Thus, Pardis's life and political career reflect not only the story of an individual legislator, but also the broader dynamics of grassroots political mobility and local democratic representation in Pesisir Selatan Regency.

Acknowledgement

The authors gratefully acknowledge Pardis, A.Md., for his valuable support and cooperation during the research process. His willingness to provide interviews, personal documents, and detailed information about his life history and political career made this biographical study possible. The authors also thank him for his openness in sharing experiences related to his childhood, education, work as an electronics technician, involvement in community activities, and service as a member of the Pesisir Selatan Regency DPRD. All interpretations and conclusions presented in this article are the sole responsibility of the authors.

Author contributions

All authors have contributed equally to this article, from manuscript preparation to finalizing the article. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Funding

This research received no external funding.

Availability of data and materials

Not applicable.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable.

Consent for publication

The authors have given approval for the publication of this manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

REFERENCES

- Al-Imanni, S. H. (2019). *Praktek pagang gadai sawah di Nagari Sungai Tunu Kecamatan Ranah Pesisir Sumatera Barat menurut pandangan fiqh muamalah* [Undergraduate thesis, Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau]. <http://repository.uin-suska.ac.id/id/eprint/22502>
- Ardipandanto, A., Prayudi, Budiman, A., & Fitri, A. (2020). *Peranan DPRD dalam pengambilan kebijakan daerah* (L. Romli, Ed.). Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia. <https://repositori.dpr.go.id/id/eprint/551/>
- Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan. (2024). *Kecamatan Ranah Pesisir dalam angka 2024*. Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan. <https://pesselkab.bps.go.id/id/publication/2024/09/26/86de587b83da3094d3b28a9b/ranah-pesisir-district-in-figures-2024.html>
- Budiardjo, M. (2008). *Dasar-dasar ilmu politik* (Edisi revisi). Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Firmanzah. (2012). *Marketing politik: Antara pemahaman dan realitas*. Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia.
- Haris, S. (2014). *Partai, pemilu, dan parlemen era Reformasi*. Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia.
- Herlina, N. (2020). *Metode sejarah* (Edisi revisi). Satya Historika. <https://digilib.isi.ac.id/6127/>
- Komisi Pemilihan Umum Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan. (2014). *Surat rekapitulasi hasil perhitungan perolehan suara dari setiap kecamatan di tingkat kabupaten/kota dalam pemilihan umum anggota DPRD Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan tahun 2014* [Unpublished government document].
- Komisi Pemilihan Umum Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan. (2019). *Keputusan Komisi Pemilihan Umum Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan Nomor 466/HK.03.1-Kpt/1301/KPU-Kab/VII/2019 tentang penetapan calon terpilih anggota Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan dalam Pemilihan Umum Tahun 2019* [Government decree].
- Komisi Pemilihan Umum Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan. (2024). *Keputusan Komisi Pemilihan Umum Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan Nomor 685 Tahun 2024 tentang penetapan hasil Pemilihan Umum anggota Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan Tahun 2024* [Government decree].
- Leirissa, R. Z., & Kartadarmadja, M. S. (1984). *Pemikiran biografi dan kesejarahan Jilid III: Suatu kumpulan prasaran pada berbagai lokakarya*. Proyek Inventarisasi dan Dokumentasi Sejarah Nasional, Direktorat Sejarah dan Nilai Tradisional, Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan.
- Pardi. (2024). *Laporan pokok-pokok pikiran anggota DPRD Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan tahun 2024* [Unpublished report].

- Priyadi, S. (2012). *Metode penelitian pendidikan sejarah*. Ombak.
- Rahmatullah, F. (2019). *Larangan perkawinan pambayan di Nagari Sungai Tunu Kecamatan Ranah Pesisir Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan Provinsi Sumatera Barat* [Diploma thesis, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung]. <https://digilib.uinsgd.ac.id/id/eprint/28001>
- Surbakti, R. (2007). *Memahami ilmu politik*. Grasindo.
- Yendra, M., & Wetsi, W. P. M. (2021). Dampak bantuan langsung tunai (BLT) dana desa Covid-19 terhadap perekonomian masyarakat. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekotrans & Erudisi*, 1(2), 14–22. <https://doi.org/10.69989/07eep616>

List of Informants

1. Pardis, 46 years old, Painan, Pesisir Selatan, 1 Oktober 2025
2. Suarli, 75 years old, Sungai Tunu, Pesisir Selatan, 1 Oktober 2025.
3. Gusrameti, 43 years old, Pesisir Selatan, 1 Oktober 2025.
4. Nopri Megawati, 41 years old, Painan, Pesisir Selatan, 1 Oktober 2025.
5. Jamawardianto, 56 years old, Painan, Pesisir Selatan, 25 Oktober 2025.
6. Eril, 49 years old, Sungai Tunu Utara, Pesisir Selatan, 25 Oktober 2025.
7. Iacun, 45 years old, Sungai Tunu Utara, Pesisir Selatan, 15 November 2025.
8. Isel, 39 years old, Sungai Tunu Barat, Pesisir Selatan, 27 Februari 2026.
9. Zainul, 54 years old, Sungai Tunu Utara, Pesisir Selatan, 27 Februari 2026.