

Saidal Masfiyuddin: Childhood Life Before Becoming a Member of the West Sumatra
Provincial Parliament 2002-2019

Satria Oktavianus^{1*}, Herwandi², Nopriyasman³

^{1,2,3}History Science, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Universitas Andalas, Indonesia
*correspondence email : satriaoktavianus20@gmail.com

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memahami masa muda atau masa kecil Saidal Masfiyuddin. Kondisi masa kecil ini yang akan membentuk karakter Saidal Masfiyuddin dikemudian hari. Hingga karakter tersebut berubah menjadi modal baginya sebagai politisi sampai menjadi Anggota DPRD Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan dan Anggota DPRD Provinsi Sumatera Barat. Penelitian ini dilakukan menggunakan 4 tahapan penelitian sejarah. Pertama yaitu *heuristik* yakni tahap pengumpulan berupa buku, artikel, dll. Kedua *kritik sumber* yaitu melakukan pengujian data dengan melakukan kritik internal dan eksternal terhadap keaslian data yang diperoleh. Ketiga *interpretasi* yaitu penafsiran data sehingga menjadi fakta bermakna. Tahap terakhir yaitu *penulisan sejarah* dalam bentuk *thesis*. Hasil Penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Nagari Surantih sebagai tempat kelahiran Saidal Masfiyuddin mempengaruhi sikap politiknya dikemudian hari, Saidal merupakan siswa yang pintar semasa sekolah meskipun dalam keterbatasan, keterbatasan membuat Saidal akhirnya mendirikan CV. Mandala karya sebagai batu loncatan masuk partai Golkar dan berkarir sebagai anggota legislatif.

Kata kunci: surantih, sekolah, mandala karya.

Abstract

This research aims to understand Saidal Masfiyuddin's youth or childhood. These childhood conditions will shape Saidal Masfiyuddin's character in the future. Until this character turned into capital for him as a politician until he became a Member of the South Pesisir Regency DPRD and a Member of the West Sumatra Province DPRD. This research was conducted using 4 stages of historical research. The first is heuristic, namely the collection stage in the form of books, articles, etc. The second source criticism is testing the data by carrying out internal and external criticism of the authenticity of the data obtained. The third interpretation is the interpretation of data so that it becomes meaningful facts. The final stage is writing history in the form of a thesis. The research results show that Nagari Surantih as Saidal's birthplace influenced his political attitudes in the future. Saidal Masfiyuddin's was a smart student during school despite his limitations. These limitations made Saidal finally found CV. Mandala Karya was a stepping stone to join the Golkar party and a career as a legislative member.

Keywords: surantih, school, mandala karya.

INTRODUCTION

Saidal Masfiyuddin is one of the Members of the West Sumatra Provincial Parliament who has served for 6 periods. Saidal joined Golkar in 1984 at the age of 27. The reason for joining Golkar is to give service to the community, because it is through political parties that the struggle will be younger to achieve the target and the

Articles of Association and Bylaws of Golkar are in line with the ideal goals of the State (Saad, 2009). Saidal's spirit of devotion to developing the region makes him exist in the regional political arena. How Saidal Masfiyuddin can survive in the midst of local politics and fight for development is interesting to discuss. Saidal Masfiyuddin has his own uniqueness

among many other political figures in West Sumatra. This uniqueness is interesting for us to see and understand. Some of these reasons are described by the author from various aspects of Saidal Masfiyuddin's life.

In the political field, Saidal Masfiyuddin is a loyal, consistent, empathetic and persistent figure. Saidal Masfiyuddin is a figure who is loyal and consistent to one party, namely the Golkar Party. Saidal Masfiyuddin's loyal attitude is different from the attitude of his comrades in arms who have changed parties. Some of Saidal Masfiyuddin's comrades who changed parties were Ir. Bachtul, Guspari Gaus, Syaiful Ardi and Supardi.

Saidal Masfiyuddin's friends who changed parties include Ir. Bachtul. Ir. Bachtul, to the author's knowledge, was once an administrator of the Reform Star Party or PBR and in 2023 joined the Gerindra Party. Furthermore, Guspari Gaus initially became a PPP administrator and in 2004 joined the PAN Party. Next is Syaiful Ardi at the beginning of his career in the Regional People's Representative Council of West Sumatra Province in 2009 as an administrator of the Hanura Party and in 2023 as an administrator of the PKS Party. Finally, Supardi initially became an administrator of the United Nations Party in 2004 and moved to the Gerindra Party in 2013.

Saidal Masfiyuddin's loyalty and consistency have made him have many

career opportunities in politics with the Golkar Party. These experiences were Saidal Masfiyuddin as a Member of the South Coast Regency DPRD in 1992-1997 and was re-elected in the 1997-1999 period. Furthermore, Saidal Masfiyuddin as Treasurer of DPD II of the Golkar Party of the South Coast Regency for the period 1994-1999, (Secretariat of the West Sumatra DPRD, 2019) Deputy Chairman of DPD II of the South Coast Golkar Party. In 2002 he was appointed as a Member of the Provincial DPRD. Saidal served as the Interim Replacement for the Member of the West Sumatra Provincial DPRD replacing H. Masrizal Umar who had passed away (Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs No: 161.23 - 437 of 2002).

Furthermore, Saidal Masfiyuddin has experience as a Member of the West Sumatra DPRD Budget Agency from 2002-2019. Next, Saidal Masfiyuddin as Chairman of the Special Committee on RPJM and RPJP of West Sumatra Province, as chairman of the Special Committee on RPJM/RPJP, Chairman of the Special Committee on RTRW West Sumatra. In addition to sitting on the Budget Board and chairing various Special Committees. In addition, Saidal is also consistent in the development commission in the Sumatra Provincial DPRD. Saidal is also a senior figure in the Golkar Party who has many networks. His party experience makes Saidal a respected and influential figure within the party.

This career opportunity in the political field has made Saidal Masfiyuddin a popular figure. This is evidenced by the election of Saidal Masfiyuddin in the direct election in 2004 with the most votes in the West Sumatra 2 Constituency (South Coast, Solok, South Solok, and Solok City) with 19,989 votes (West Sumatra KPU, 2004). Not only in the 2004-2009 period, the 2009-2014 period and the 2014-2019 period Saidal continued to be elected.

The experience that Saidal Masfiyuddin got in the world of politics also fostered empathy and perseverance in him. This is evidenced by Saidal Masfiyuddin's spirit in fighting for the aspirations of the people he represents. The community that Saidal represents the most is in South Coast Regency. The South Coast is an area that was once underdeveloped, now it has developed into one of the rapidly developing areas in West Sumatra.

In fighting for development for the constituency, Saidal Masfiyuddin is a persistent figure. Saidal Masfiyuddin's persistence can be proven by the difference in the struggle of his comrades who are both in the West Sumatra DPRD. One of Saidal's friends is Syafril Ilyas, a long-time member of the DPRD from Saidal, one constituency, and also one commission, namely the development commission. Syafril Ilyas 3 Periods in the South Coast Regency DPRD and 4 Periods in the West Sumatra Provincial DPRD.

Meanwhile, Saidal only has 2 terms in the South Coast Regency DPRD, and their Provincial DPRD is the same. These two figures have almost the same term of office, one constituency, and once one Development Commission. But what makes Saidal different is that Saidal has the means, namely he is always elected as a member of the DPRD Budget Board, while Syafril Ilyas does not.

The facilities owned by Saidal Masfiyuddin in the West Sumatra Provincial DPRD make it easier for him to lobby for budget politics in the DPRD. Based on that, Saidal Masfiyuddin brought many development packages to the South Coast Regency through the Principal Thoughts or Pokir funds, the APBD, and Special Financial Assistance to the South Coast Regency.

Some of the development programs that Saidal Masfiyuddin fought for as a Council Member include the construction of Jalan Surantih Kayu Aro Langgai in Sutera District (West Sumatra PUPR Office, 2017). Saidal not only fights for the construction of roads but also rivers, such as the Normalization of Batang Surantih and the Normalization of Batang Kambang in Lengayang District. Batang Surantih Flood Control has been estimated since 2005-2019, with a total budget of Rp 40 billion along 4.5 KM (West Sumatra PSDA Office, 2019).

In addition to roads and rivers, Saidal also fought for the construction of

dams. One of the dams that is being fought for is the Amping Parak Taratak Pane Dam in Sutera District. The construction of the Amping Parak Taratak Pane Dam began in 2007 and ended in 2018 with a total budget of Rp 14.9 billion with an area of 1,000 hectares (West Sumatra PSDA Office, 2018). The amount of the development budget can be seen in table 1 below. Detailed data on Saidal's development program can then be seen in the appendix.

Saidal Masfiyuddin's persistence in fighting for the above development is inseparable from Saidal Masfiyuddin's experience as a child who had a simple family. Saidal Masfiyuddin is often also called "this chairman and aji, has a life motto: "There is no Day Without Service", born in Surantih, Sutera District on July 23, 1957. Saidal Masfiyuddin was born to Rasilin and Syamsimar. He is the third of seven children.

Based on field observations, Saidal Masfiyuddin used to live inadequately. Continuing to live by trading at Pasar Surantih. His mother sells roving cloth which she does on foot and sometimes crosses the river to reach other villages. A hard life since childhood made Saidal Masfiyuddin also grow up with a tough figure on the establishment but likes to help his family. In Saidal Masfiyuddin's family, he helped his brother's wife, nephew and other brothers. Assistance is in the form of money every month that

Saidal delivers directly or sent through an account. However, Saidal Masfiyuddin also has strong principles if he believes in something. This attitude was born from Saidal Masfiyuddin's life experience since he was a child living and taking care of problems independently (Salahudin, 2023).

Although Saidal Masfiyuddin's life was harsh, he did not leave school. Saidal Masfiyuddin attended Pasar Surantih Elementary School, then continued his junior high school or junior high school in Painan and Padang. Furthermore, Saidal continued his education to the high school level in Padang and Painan. In Padang, Saidal had attended Adabiyah High School while later graduating from SMA 1 Painan. During his schooling, Saidal was classified as a smart child, he liked math lessons and others.

This period of schooling made Saidal Masfiyuddin's social personality begin to develop. The maturity of this social attitude continued to grow as time went by, Saidal Masfiyuddin began to follow many social organizations. This social attitude declined from his father, Rasilin. Rasilin is a Masyumi party cadre, having been the Chairman of the South Coast and Kerinci DPRD in 1955 and the Sutera Sub-district Head during the PRRI period (Masfiyuddin, 2021).

Saidal Masfiyuddin's social network continues to grow as he joins many social organizations. Organizations that Saidal Masfiyuddin has participated in include

the Karya Group in 1984. Furthermore, Saidal Masfiyuddin served as Chairman of the South Coast Chamber of Commerce and Industry or Kadin 1996-2000 (KPU West Sumatra, 2003), Chairman of the Pessel Construction Implementation Association 1996-1999, Chairman of the Golkar Pessel Party 2004-2009 (DPD Golkar South Coast, 2008). Chairman of SMP N 2 Padang Alumni and others (Saad, 2009).

According to the author's own view, Saidal Masfiyuddin is a figure with integrity and sincerity in his work. Working with mandate as a Member of the West Sumatra Provincial DPRD. His trusting attitude led him to become an influential politician in parliament. Saidal's influence has a big impact on the development of the South Coast Regency. Working and serving his homeland was done by Saidal sincerely. Indeed, every individual has advantages and disadvantages. However, that attitude is what the author considers important as a politician.

There are many historical writings of political figures in Indonesia, especially about Proclamation figures and the next generation. Figures such as Soekarno and Hatta and their friends have written many biographies. The biography of this figure is a political biography in the field of execution, because Soekarno Hatta was the first President and Vice President of Indonesia. His friends also played many roles as ministers and others. The writing

of biographies of figures in the early days of independence has actually been written a lot and has been grounded in the community. The community has been presented with a lot of knowledge about the roles of the figures above. Perhaps in order to understand the nation's history more completely, the role of figures. Perhaps in order to better understand the history of the nation, the role of legislative figures also needs to be written.

Writing a Political Biography in the Legislative Field is important because the role of the figures is also strategic in Parliament. The role of the council members is an inseparable part of any decision-making at both the central and regional levels. Any decision taken by the Head of State or Regional Head must go through a council member who is the representative of the people. As legislative figures, their roles and work as main figures are rarely written or there is only one in West Sumatra. If we look at historians in West Sumatra who are active in writing their works, to the knowledge of the author, there are still few who write legislative figures who explain their work in the legislative field in its entirety.

Saidal Masfiyuddin is a Member of the West Sumatra Provincial Parliament whose term of office is quite long, namely 4 periods. The length of Saidal's term of office certainly increased his role as a people's representative, especially in his

constituency in the South Coast. The role of figures in the legislative field in the South Coast Regency to the knowledge of the author has not been written. Saidal's biography has previously been written briefly in the book *Erion Saad* issued by the Secretariat of the West Sumatra Provincial DPRD. However, the book does not fully explain Saidal's life and his role as a Member of the West Sumatra Provincial DPRD.

Based on the description of Saidal Masfiyuddin's life brush from the perspective of childhood, family, social, politics and the reason for writing the biography of the legislative figure above. The author wants to focus on the writing of this research on Saidal's childhood. Exploring the whole experience of Saidal Masfiyuddin's childhood life.

Based on the problem, the discussion of Saidal Masfiyuddin's biography is formulated in the following question: (1) What was the condition of Nagari Surantih when Saidal was born?, (2) What is Saidal's birth history until he went to school?, (3) How was Saidal's life after school.

In accordance with the problems that have been raised above, this study aims to understand the youth or childhood of Saidal Masfiyuddin. Where it was the condition of his childhood that finally shaped Saidal's character and became the capital for him to become a politician to become a Member of the South Coast

Regency DPRD and a Member of the West Sumatra Provincial DPRD.

The benefits of this research are theoretical, enriching the literature of the literature. This research is expected to enrich the treasures of the role of influential figures at the local level and have done for the community. Contributing to local history and Political History courses. Practically adds insight to the author and the public about Saidal Masfiyuddin's service.

METHODS

This Biography research follows the rules in historical research which are arranged in four stages, including heuristic, source criticism, interpretation, and historiography (Daliman, 2012). The first stage of heuristics is the data collection stage. This stage is a collection of written and unwritten sources. Written sources can be traced through a literature study conducted at the library of the West Sumatra Provincial DPRD. Other written sources in the form of Thesis, Books, and Newspapers are literature that will help provide information indirectly.

Written sources in the form of documents obtained through the study of documents at the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) of West Sumatra Province entitled Saidal Masfiyuddin Principal Fund, Documents of the Water Resources Management

Office (PSDA) of West Sumatra Province entitled PSDA Programs/Activities in South Coast Regency. Documents of the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office (PUPR) of West Sumatra Province entitled Recap of P3D H. Saidal Masfiyuddin, SH. The Regional Finance Agency (BKD) of West Sumatra Province entitled Allocation of Special Financial Fund Assistance to the Government of South Coast Regency, Personal Documents of H. Saidal Masfiyuddin, SH, and Other Documents. The unwritten study was conducted through interviews with resource persons regarding H. Saidal Masfiyuddin, SH. The main resource person was H. Saidal Masfiyuddin, SH Himself. Other resource persons were H.Saidal's family, namely Maidarmita (wife), Salahuddin (Saidal's sister), Saidal's friends, namely Rusli Dt. Rajo Batuah, Ramlan, Members of the Party, namely Hendra Irwan Rahim, Marlina, Members of the West Sumatra DPRD for the period, namely Leonardy Harmaini, Suwirpen Suib, Rafdinal, Head of Blood during Saidal's tenure (Irwan Prayitno and Rusma Yul Anwar), related agencies, namely Rifda (Head of PSDA), Tafdol Bahri (Head of PUPR) and Community Leaders, namely Asril Dt. Putiah, Rajab. The interview was conducted in an unstructured manner, namely asking questions according to the situation and knowledge of the informant. The second stage is source

criticism, which is testing the authenticity of the authenticity and authenticity (didiability) of source data found through external and internal criticism. External crat using whether the source is really needed. Then internal criticism was carried out whether the source could provide the required information. This will help the author in selecting and classifying the data. The third stage is interpretation, which is interpreting and compiling facts that are reasonable and relevant to the problem being researched. The author provides an interpretation of the data obtained about Saidal Masfiyuddin with the help of the approaches and theories that the author has described above. The fourth stage is Historiography, which is the writing of a Biography work. The author will write chronologically Saidal Masfiyuddin's life journey in its entirety within the framework of the theme of political biography in accordance with the framework of writing and the systematics of discussion in the presentation of research results.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Nagari Surantih as Saidal's birthplace

Nagari Surantih is a very large area in Sutera District today. Surantih has currently been divided into several villages or Nagari. Nagari Surantih is bordered to the west by the ocean, to the east by Solok and South Solok Regencies,

to the south by Lengayang District, to the north by Batang Kapas District.

The vastness of the surantih Nagari area can be seen from several things; seen from the area has an area of 296.70 Km², when compared to the area of Sutera District which has an area of 445.54 Km². The percentage of the area is 66.58% of the area of Sutera District as a whole, this shows that Nagari Surantih is the nagari that has the largest area in Sutera District (Almasri, 2000).

With the area, Kenagarian Surantih consists of 13 villages including: 1). Langgai, 2). Batu Balah, 3). Kayu Aro, 4). Ampalu, 5). Kayu Gadang, 6). Koto Merapak, 7). Koto Panjang, 8). Timbulun, 9). Rawang. 10). Mount Malelo, 11). Pasar Surantih, 12). Pasir Nan Panjang, 13). Sungai Sirah. In the period before returning to the nagari government, it was divided into 7 (seven) village governments, namely: 1). Gunung Rajo Village, 2). Aur Duri Village, 3). Rawang Gunung Malelo Village, 4). Koto Nan Tigo Village, 5). Ampalu Village, 6). Kayu Aro Batu Bala Village, 7). Langgai Village. (Almasri, 2000). In the village of Pasar Surantih, Saidal was born.

The Origin of Nagari Surantih

The history of the origin of the Nagari Surantih community began in the Muaro Labuah area, South Solok Regency today. The small area is now called Nagari Pasié Talang. From Muaro Labuah, people began

to move to look for new areas because of the narrow land factor. Rusli Dt Rajo Batuah (Rusli, 2024) said they moved to find land by wandering along Pematang Panjang Bukit Barisan now and descending Pematang Panjang, then stopping at Sipade Tingga Hill (Rusli, 2024).

Furthermore, Rusli Dt. Rajo Batuah said they departed with a group. This group is called Niniak 60 Less Aso, this group who goes in and out of the forest is looking for a new place. On the way, one of them was sick named Sipade and died on the hill due to illness. One of the 60 died so the group was named Niniak 60 Less Aso. One of the deceased named Sipade was buried on the hill, so it was named Bukit Sipade Tingga (the name taken from one of the deceased group named Sipade, buried and left on the hill where he was buried).

The group continued to travel through the Pamatang Panjang forest, finally stopping to rest at Koto Tinggi or Koto Ketinggian. It is called Koto Tinggi because at that time the area was at an altitude, part of the land area of Surantih is now an ocean. Furthermore, Rusli explained that after the group rested, they made an agreement to go down to check the land that could be used for a place to live. They went down by spreading, some went to Kayu Gadang, Ampiang Parak and others.

The group returned after inspecting the land, returned to Koto Tinggi to

inform the other Niniak regarding their findings. They provided information about the land found and discussed that the land was good for living and farming. It was decided that they all scattered and settled in the area that they considered good.

The group was spread across all areas of Banda Sapuluh starting from Batang Kapas - Air Haji. Rusli said that those who settled in the areas around Koto Gadang, Koto Barapak, and Ampalu were the early people of Nagari Surantih. The naming of Surantiah to Rusli's knowledge was an agreement of the ancestors (Rusli, 2024).

The people who lived in the three areas finally developed to occupy new areas. These areas are Koto Panjang, Koto Baru, Ampalu, Kayu Aro, Batu Bala, Langgai, Rawang, Timbulun and Lambuang Bukik. The naming of the area was in accordance with the conditions of the area that appeared at that time.

Rusli Dt. Rajo Batuah said that the name Kayu Gadang was made because in the area there were large trees in the past, as well as Koto Barapak meaning a place where ordinary people gathered, Koto Panjang was given that name because people lived in an elongated way along the road, Koto Baru means Koto that was newly made, Ampalu means there used to be many Ampalu trees in the past, the name Kayu Aro was taken because in the past there were many Aro Trees in the

area, The name Batu Bala is taken from the phenomenon of large rocks that are split in the area.

Furthermore, the name Rawang was taken because there used to be many awang or swamps in the area. The name of the river is given because the topography of the river there causes aie squares or heavy waves. Then Langgai was given that name because at that time the group that was looking for new land was tired of looking for new land, his other friend told his other friend that it was manggai—Nggai is said to be the name of a person who was part of the niniak 60 aso group—finally the area was named Langgai. Next, the name Lambuang Bukik, was given the name because there used to be a large rock on the riverbank, the stone was always hit by heavy water, the result of the collision made the water go to the night to eat bukik, finally named Lambuang Bukik.

Gradually, Nagari Surantih developed into an area that had a simple government. Each region has its chief or a respected person. Social life is still simple with a livelihood as a farmer and fisherman.

Socio-Economic Life of Surantih Community

The socio-economic life of the Surantih community in the 1960s was still in a simple stage, but it had its own social characteristics. Rusli Dt. Rajo Batuah

recalled his childhood in the 60s saying that the Surantih people used to live in certain social groups. Each of these groups has urang bagak or urang cadiak (Urang Bagak and Urang Cadikan, a term for people who have high social influence, also analogous to the sun of a certain group). The nuances of that time were like the life of barajo-rajo, because the power of the clever and the Datuak or Penghulu was very strong (Rusli, 2024).

Rusli further said that the influence they have is caused by the attitude of the community who have been patterned to raise their names, but if tested their greatness is not necessarily true. Nevertheless, it is a social portrait of the Surantih community in the 1960s. However, the famous figures in Suarantih used to be Sakban, Danan (Mamak of the Kampai tribe), and Rasilin. (Rasilin is Saidal Masfiyuddin's father, the Chaniago tribe is famous for being a clever person).

In terms of trust, the people of Surantih still believe in great people. According to Rusli, these great people are classified into two, namely first, people who have scientific knowledge and people who are great (Rusli, 2024). This great person is useful for going out, because the community needs a proud figure to influence outsiders. Furthermore, Rusli said that the figure who was once great was Zainuddin Kesa (Former Walinagari Surantih in the New Order era). He is one of the people who is considered great, has

high knowledge and is strong. Zainuddin Kesa's greatness is illustrated when his index finger is placed on someone's shoulder, then the person feels like his shoulder is about to collapse. This greatness is exaggerated in society, but it is not.

On the other hand, the life of the poor, with a modest economy. The people's houses are made of wood and with bamboo that is bakanyam - the name for the bamboo weaving method - Arnis said that people's lives used to be difficult, making money by means of manjiwagah - a term for getting wages from working at people's places - or becoming a hunter on other people's land. (Arnis, 2024) Arnis said that he used to eat with sago kukui—sago kukui is a dish made from a mixture of sago with coconut water and salt—because at that time rice was very step-by-step. This step in rice is because there are only a few people who have rice fields. The area of rice fields at that time was only small with deep rice field conditions.

Arnis further said that he used to farm rice fields, we sowed rice seeds on the hill, then covered with sandy soil. After growing to the right age to be planted in the rice fields, Arnis, who was a child at the time, pulled it out with his parents. Then he planted it in a rice field that was not so wide (Arnis, 2024). On one occasion, Arnis once heard the story of Saidal's mother-in-law, named Syamsimar,

about how he raised his eight children in the past. He said that Saidal and his brother and sister had been served food from sambalado kiambie. This Kiambie sambalado is a mixture of kalayau, lalidi, and coconut peranta that has been mixed with chili. He took the kalayau and lalidi from the rice fields of Arnis (Arnis, 2024).

In addition, the community's livelihood is taken from farm products. Rusli Dt. Rajo Batuah said that people get money from selling bananas to the market and other fruits. The community sold it to the market on foot on a pothole dirt road because there were no vehicles at that time, the people of Langgai used rafts to go to the market to sell or buy necessities at that time, said Rusli (Rusli, 2024).

The condition of Surantih Market used to be very simple, if it rained, the market would be muddy. Because it has a dirt floor. The community trades by spreading mats from plastic and making a roof from cloth for shelter. They sell a variety of necessities ranging from fish, lado, paca bala and others, said Rusli (Rusli, 2024). The fish sold are fish caught in the morning by the community by driving a plug—a plug is a vehicle for people who work as fishermen. The plug is a vehicle smaller than a canoe After getting the fish, then the fish is sold to the market, Arnis said (Arnis, 2024).

Along with the development of the era when people's livelihoods developed, they used to be only simple farmers and

fishermen, during the New Order period until the reform changed. The community's agricultural products have increased in the form of rice, Gambir, palm oil, patchouli, betel nut, cocoa and cloves. People who live near the coast have also changed to use boats that are quite sophisticated such as charts.

In addition, there are also people who work as ASN, Pedangang, and other positions. Despite various professions, and the majority of Muslims, the people of Surantih still believe in the Sacred Cemetery in Langgai, the rising child, the shaman of the magic of manraguna. In addition, if there are lovebirds twins born, the community will hold a banana war party. This party is carried out so that in the future the twins born to the lovebirds will not consider them and their twins to be a married couple.

Birth History of Saidal Masfiyuddin

Saidal Masfiyuddin was born on May 5, 1957 in Langgai Surantih, West Sumatra Province. Saidal is the fourth of eight children. Saidal's first brother is named Saidam Huridin, his second brother is named Aulia, his third brother is Saidal Halimudin, his fourth son is Saidal Masfiyuddin, his fifth brother is Syaifan Nazir, his sixth brother is Salahuddin, his seventh sister is Khairannas, and his eighth sister is Lativa. His father was named Rasilin Idris who came from Kampung Kayu Gadang Surantih (Currently included in the

administrative area of Nagari Koto Nan Tigo Selatan Surantih).

Meanwhile, his mother, Syamsimar, grew up in Pasar Surantih. Saidal's parents had lived in Langgai during the PRRI upheaval. During the upheaval of PRRI, Rasilin and Syamsimar continued to live in Langgai. It was during this turbulent condition that Saidal was born.

Little Saidal began to grow up in Langgai with other siblings. This condition lasted until Soekarno granted amnesty to PRRI. After the Amnesty, Rasilin's family moved to the Hall on Tuesday. While at the Tuesday Hall, Saidal said: "When we moved to the Tuesday Hall, we lived in the house of the Chairman of KAN for 1 year" (Masfiyuddin, 2023).

For a year, Rasilin and his family lived in Balai Selasa, living a life of simplicity. A year passed, Rasilin and her family moved to Pasar Surantih. At this time, the economic condition of Rasilin's family is very bad and does not have its own house, still moving around. Saidal said: "After that we moved to Pasar Surantih near the Tiga junction, and moved again near the stilt house (now Rumah Gadang)" (Masfiyuddin, 2023).

During his stay at Pasar Surantih, Rasilin was active as a mosque administrator. As long as Rasilin is the administrator of the Mosque, he can make the Mosque into a Mosque. In this mosque, Saidal Masfiyuddin began to add religious knowledge. As Saidal said: "When I lived in

Pasar Surantih, my father founded a mosque that was previously a prayer room, I often followed the dawn education in the mosque."

In his childhood, Saidal Masfiyuddin was educated in religious science. Every dawn, Saidal Masfiyuddin often participates in Subuh upbringing activities. This dawn upbringing event began to shape Saidal Masfiyuddin's religious personality.

School Time

In the 1950s, education was still far from decent. Only strong-willed people can go to school. Rasilin is an old man who wants his children to go to school. All of Saidal Masfiyuddin's brothers went to school as well as Saidal Masfiyuddin.

Saidal Masfiyuddin started attending Surantih at the elementary school or elementary school level in 1964 when Saidal was 7 years old. During his time at school, Saidal Masfiyuddin was often invited by his father to the mosque and participated in dawn education activities. In school, he liked counting subjects and had mediocre grades, but he was not too prominent. Togetherness with his father was only felt by Saidal until the 4th grade of elementary school. In the 4th grade of elementary school, Saidal Masfiyuddin's father died. Rasilin was buried in Koto Panjang. This is in line with Saidal Masfiyuddin's words: "I participated in dawn education activities at the mosque

until the 4th grade of elementary school. At that time my father died and was buried in Koto Panjang." (Masfiyuddin, 2023).

After his father died, family life began to change. Syamsimar, who used to be just a housewife, turned into the backbone of the family. Nevertheless, Saidal Masfiyuddin continued his school until he graduated from elementary school in 1970. This was recalled by Saidal:

After Dad died, Mom became the backbone of the family until she graduated from elementary school in 1970. To continue the many businesses that Amak did, at that time we made cakes, when I was in the 4th grade of elementary school I sold cakes while fighting.

From Pasa Surantih to Simpanjang (now the ring road of the Nagari Rawang Gunung Malelo Surantih adainistasi area), besides that Amak and I went to Pasar Surantih. In Surantih market we sell oil, soap, salt and other kitchen utensils. From the profits from the sale, we continue to live.

Saidal as a child had a talent for entrepreneurship, various kinds of merchandise were sold by Saidal Masfiyuddin. Including cake manggaleh by holding it above the head is also done by Saidal Masfiyuddin. The talent of the entrepreneur has been seen since Saidal Masfiyuddin helped his mother sell at Pasar Surantih. This life experience shapes

the character of Saidal Masfiyuddin who has a business spirit.

Saidal Masfiyuddin was sorry to see his mother selling cloth while being stopped walking and even crossing the river. As Saidal said:

Amak manggaleh kain from Surantih walked to Lambung Bukit (now Nagari Koto Nan Tigo South Surantih Administrative Area). Go to Lambung Bukit by crossing the river because there was no bridge at that time. This is the historical basis for my struggle to build the Lambung Bukit bridge later.

Saidal Masfiyuddin as a child had seen the relatively unfavorable condition of his family. This situation has shaped Saidal Masfiyuddin's mentality to continue his school so that he can get a better life in the future. Life in the 60s in Surantih was still not prosperous. People eat only once a day at night. In the morning, I only eat Potluck Pical. As Saidal expressed: "The condition of the family in the 1960s was very difficult. Many people don't eat, and they also eat once a day. When I live in Pasar Surantih, my family eats rice only at night, in the morning I eat pical (Masfiyuddin, 2023).

Saidal Masfiyuddin's family was assisted by his mother's brother named Lukman. Saidal Masfiyuddin called Lukman Uwan. (Uwan is a greeting for my mother's brother in Surantih). In addition to Uwan Lukman, family life is also assisted by Saidal Masfiyuddin's eldest sibling, Saidam

Huridin. (Saidam Huridin means Religious Sword). Saidal Masfiyuddin called his brother Uda Ujang. As Saidal said: "Uwan Lukman played quite a lot of role in helping, as well as my older brother Ujang also played a role in financing the school" (Masfiyuddin, 2023).

Although Saidal Masfiyuddin and his family live a simple life, they pay attention to each other. Not only attention, the family also helps each other, especially in the cost of continuing Saidal's school and daily life.

In 1970 Saidal Masfiyuddin graduated from elementary school. After graduating from elementary school, Saidal Masfiyuddin continued his school to Painan for the junior high school or junior high school level. In Painan, Saidal Masfiyuddin entered SMP 1 Painan. While attending school in Painan, Saidal Masfiyuddin survived until grade 2. After that, Saidal Masfiyuddin continued his school in Padang. During school, Saidal Masfiyuddin was financed by his brother Ujang (Masfiyuddin, 2023).

During school at SMP 1 Painan, Saidal Masfiyuddin was known as a smart child. Saidal Masfiyuddin likes Surveying, Algebra, and Literature. During the counting lesson, Saidal Masfiyuddin can answer quickly, even faster than a calculator. Saidal Masfiyuddin's cleverness in counting makes him often get a score of 10. As Saidal said: "I like elementary and junior high school math lessons, I really

like algebra, metrology, now it's called Mathematics. If there is a problem of counting or multiplication, I solve it quickly enough from the calculator" (Masfiyuddin, 2023).

Saidal Masfiyuddin's ability to count makes him often the class champion at school. Saidal Masfiyuddin won in class 1 and class 2 when he was about to move up to class 3. The champion won by Saidal Masfiyuddin surprised everyone because Saidal Masfiyuddin rarely entered the class. Saidal Masfiyuddin often went to the beach to wait for Bagan Batariek. Bagan Batariek is a term for fishermen on the South Coast which is used to refer to the condition or time to attract fish that have been obtained by fishermen on boats to the shore.

Saidal often helps fishermen later after the fish is collected, the person who helps will be given fish. In fact, often Saidal Masfiyuddin Basisiak Bada—Basisiek Bada is the condition of the body or clothes that have been filled with fish scales—go to school. As Saidal said: "Alhamdulillah, I once won in junior high school, even surprised people, because I rarely went to class, often went to the beach to wait for the batriek chart, until at school sometimes the basis was bada. When I was in junior high school, I won twice, when I was in 1st grade and 2nd grade when I wanted to move up to 3rd grade" (Masfiyuddin, 2023). Saidal's success in the school can be seen in his

report card, but the report card has been lost because he often moves around, he said (Masfiyuddin, 2023).

Saidal Masfiyuddin's daily life while in Painan was not only going to school but also playing with his peers. The usual games are limited such as sipak tekong, catfish pot and playing on the beach. Upon arriving at the beach, Saidal Masfiyuddin and his friends usually help the maelo pukek people. After they help the fishermen, usually Saidal Masfiyuddin is given fish. Before the time came, Saidal Masfiyuddin and his friends took a bath on the beach. As Saidal said:

My childhood game was very limited, we played to the beach, saw us maelo pukek. Sometimes we help maelo pukek people to be given fish. While waiting for maelo pukek, we took a bath by the sea. Other games that I did with other friends were playing sepak tekong, and potok catfish (Masfiyuddin, 2023).

Since junior high school, Saidal has been good at seeing opportunities, even though he is still a child, but Saidal Masfiyuddin has been able to see the benefits of what he does. He does not hesitate to help others because he thinks he will get a reward after the help is given. Although in the form of simple actions, it began to become Saidal Masfiyuddin's habit in helping others.

The talent possessed by Saidal Masfiyuddin has begun to form from elementary to junior high school. The

situation made Saidal behave more mature and not waste school opportunities. Even though at that time very few people wanted to go to school, even from Surantih, Saidal could be said to be alone. The physical condition of the school building is inadequate. The class where Saidal Mantutu studied was walled Palupuah Talang Bakayam or made of bamboo. Saidal recalled: "Junior high school at that time had very few students. The condition of the building is not good, the walls of the junior high school are made from the papuluah talang bakayam. At this time, surantih people rarely went to school in Painan, it can be said that I was a schooler in Painan at that time" (Masfiyuddin, 2023).

Moment Saidal attended SMP 1 Painan for only 2 years. Saidal Masfiyuddin completed his junior high school education at SMP 2 Padang in 1973. Saidal said he moved because his brother also moved to work, namely bringing a chart to Labuan Tarok, (Now included in the administrative area of Bungus Teluk Kabung District). Automatically Saidal also moved because Saidal Masfiyuddin's school fees were financed by his brother Ujang or Saidam Huridin (Masfiyuddin, 2023).

After graduating from SMP 2 Padang in 1973, Saidal Masfiyuddin continued his education to Senior High School or High School, namely at Adabiyah High School. At Adabiyah Saidal Masfiyuddin High School, school was only until semester 1,

semester 2 Saidal Masfiyuddin moved to Painan. In Painan, Saidal Masfiyuddin entered SMA 1 Painan. Saidal said: "After graduating from SMP 2 Padang in 1973, I continued my education at Adabiyah Padang High School. Not long after at Adabiyah High School in the second semester I moved to Painan at SMA 1 Painan" (Masfiyuddin, 2023).

While studying at SMA 1 Painan, Saidal Masfiyuddin still liked math lessons such as Algebra and Surveying. In addition, Saidal Masfiyuddin likes Indonesian Literature. As a form of his love for Indonesian Literature, Saidal Masfiyuddin is very fond of Mahabarata stories and regional stories. As Saidal said: "When I was in high school, I was still the same Algebra, surveying, spatial surveying, and Indonesian Literature. That's why when I was in high school, I really memorized mahabarata stories and regional stories (Masfiyuddin, 2023).

In Painan Saidal Masfiyuddin lived in Pasie at the house of Gaek Tarinik. Gaek Tarinik was a very kind woman to Saidal Masfiyuddin. In fact, he has considered Saidal Masfiyuddin as his biological son. Once Gaek Tarinik went to Pekanbaru the shop he had the key handed over to Saidal Masfiyuddin. As Saidal said: "In high school, I lived in Pasie at Gaek Tarinik's house. In this house I don't pay rent, in fact I am trusted to hold the key to the shop, when he goes to Pekanbaru or other areas. I lived in this house until I

graduated from high school" (Masfiyuddin, 2023) Saidal further revealed that Gaek Tarinik was another person who did not have a kinship with Saidal, but he was kind to him (Masfiyuddin, 2023).

Although Saidal Masfiyuddin still likes counting and Indonesian literature. However, Saidal Masfiyuddin's report card score is mediocre. Because Saidal has started to be independent by earning his own money for school. This independent life lasted until Saidal Masfiyuddin graduated from school. After graduating, Saidal Masfiyuddin was offered a job at Caltex Riau by Gaek Tarinik, because his son-in-law named Am worked at Caltex.

Caltex Riau is a leading petroleum company in Indonesia. Gaek Tarinik offered Saidal Masfiyuddin to get a job immediately. Unfortunately, Saidal Masfiyuddin's diploma was left behind in the village. Then Saidal picked up his diploma to the village but did not return to Painan because there was something or something else. Finally, Saidal stopped working at Caltex Riau (Masfiyuddin, 2023).

Post-School Life : Living in Surantih and Sungai Penuh

No one knows that Saidal Masfiyuddin after graduating from high school did not enter Caltex and settled in the village. During his stay, Saidal Masfiyuddin tried to continue his life by farming or farming. Farming was one of the livelihoods of the

people in Surantih at that time. The commodities traded are diverse such as coffee, rice, lado and others.

Saidal Masfyiuddin tried to find luck in life by going to Sangku in the land of Yuang Antau. In Sangku Saidal Masfyiuddin Baladang for a year. That year, Saidal Masfyiuddin planted coffee, lado and other commodities that could be sold. Saidal said: "I went to Baladang to Sangku (now in the administrative area of Nagari Amping Parak Timur) for a year. In my lap is a field of coffee, Lado and other commodities that can be sold" (Masfyiuddin, 2023).

After a year of Saidal Masfyiuddin Baladang, he returned to Surantih. In Surantih, Saidal Masfyiuddin tried to trade fish. Saidal Masfyiuddin traded with Lukman, Uwan Saidal Masfyiuddin. Fish are bought in Surantih and then sold to Sungai Panjang (Masfyiuddin, 2023). Surantih is an area that is directly adjacent to the sea. Many people's livelihoods are fishermen. Fishermen in Surantih produce a lot of fish that are marketed in Bandar Surantih. Bandar Surantih was a famous city in the old days which was part of Bandar Sepuluh as a trade route at that time.

Sungai Penuh was a place to market good fish from Surantih at that time. In order to facilitate trade relations with the people of Sungai TFull City, Saidal Masfyiuddin lived in Sungai TFull for 2 years. During his stay in Sungai TFull

Saidal sold fish that had been delivered from Surantih to Sungai Penuh (Masfyiuddin, 2023).

In 1979 Saidal Masfyiuddin was called home by Lukman. Saidal Masfyiuddin returned home and left his profession as a fish entrepreneur in Sungai TFull While in Surantih, Saidal Masfyiuddin was offered a job by Lukman as a Wholesaler a wholesaler is another term for the profession of a Contractor who handles certain small projects—as a Wholesaler, Saidal worked under the Sub-Work of PT. BSP is a company engaged in the construction of the Padang-Painan highway (Masfyiuddin, 2023).

Experience as a Contractor was also obtained by Saidal Masfyiuddin at CV. Fishermen Farmers. In this CV, Saidal Masfyiuddin plays the role of executor in Taluak Kec (Masfyiuddin, 2023). During his time working at CV, Saidal Masfyiuddin has carried out many projects such as building elementary school buildings and others. Armed with experience working at CV. Fishermen farmers and assisted Lukman in wholesale, finally Saidal Masfyiuddin established CV. Mandala Karya. From here, Saidal Masfyiuddin began to work on many projects.

Saidal Masfyiuddin started his career as a contractor in 1979. Armed with the experience of buying with Lukman and working at CV. In the end, Saidal Masfyiuddin and his family decided to establish their own company in 1981. The

company is called CV. Mandala Karya. CV. Mandala Karya is a company engaged in contracting, procurement of goods and services. Adi, the son of Saidal, said that this CV is engaged in the field of contractors (Adi, 2024).

In addition to having experience as a wholesaler, CV. Mandala Karya was established because there was a huge opportunity given by the New Order Government in 1984. In 1984 the New Order Government issued Presidential Decree No. 14 A of 1980. This Presidential Decree regulates regional entrepreneurs to play a role in regional development (Masfiyuddin, 2023). In Article 19 paragraph (1) letter (d) a new provision is added to the letter (d) number (2), which reads: "2, In the contract it is stated that; a) Wholesalers/partners of weak economic groups who obtain wholesale/purchase of goods with a 10% (ten percent) allowance must carry out the wholesale/purchase work themselves and are prohibited from handing over the wholesale/purchase of goods to other parties; b) If the provisions as referred to in letter (a) are violated, the contract for the work of wholesale/purchase of goods shall be canceled and the contractor/partner of the weak economic group concerned shall be removed from the list of contractors/partners of the weak economic group from the List of Capable Partners (DRM)". (Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of

1981 concerning the Improvement of Presidential Decree Number 14 A of 1980 concerning the Implementation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget).

This Presidential Decree is the best Presidential Decree for Regional Contractor entrepreneurs because it is given a 10% concession. No one has been able to match this Presidential Decree, said Saidal (Masfiyuddin, 2023). This Presidential Decree regulates that Regional Contractors are involved in regional development. In the Presidential Decree, it is regulated that every regional development is prioritized by regional contractors first to get the project. After all regional partners get the project, if there is still anything left, it can be released. Likewise, materials and labor for development are also prioritized for materials and labor from the region or within the country (Masfiyuddin, 2023).

As a result of this policy, the regional economy also grows. Rules made so that regional development uses regional materials and regional labor will have a positive domino effect in the economic sector. Because the circulation of money in the region is growing well. In addition, to ensure equitable distribution of projects, it is also regulated in the Presidential Decree in the rules of procedure for regional officials and partners to play a role in development (Masfiyuddin, 2023). Based on the opportunity provided by the New Order

Government, Saidal Masfiyuddin established the CV company. Mandala Karya. The naming of Mandala Karya is quite unique, consisting of three founders, namely Lukman, Saidal, and Aulia. Man is an abbreviation of Lukman's name, Dal is an abbreviation of Saidal's name and A is Singktan from Aulia. While the name of Karya is an addition to make it better. Therefore, this new company was named Mandala Karya (Masfiyuddin, 2023).

The naming of Mandala also received comments from the public and fellow contractors. They considered that the naming of Mandala Karya had similarities with the Operation carried out by Suharto in Papua, namely Operation Mandala. However, this naming has nothing to do with the Mandala operation. As conveyed by Saidal:

When Pak Harto's name was very famous when he carried out an operation in Papua under the name of Operation Mandala, even though it was just a coincidence. The truth is that it is short for three people's names, namely Lukman, Saidal and Aulia, to be Mandala or Mandalah Karya. But there are also people who equate it with the Mandala operation carried out by Pak Harto, even though it is just a coincidence.

After the company name was given, the company's organizational structure was formed. The commissioners are Lukman and Azhar Aulia, the directors are Saidal Masfiyuddin, and the deputy

directors are Hasan Basri. In running the company, all costs are borne by Lukman (Masfiyuddin, 2023).

In the end, this new company can be used for regional development. A development cannot be done alone, its implementation requires other partners to cooperate and get information about development. In order to build a good relationship between contractors and the Government, a contractor organization was formed in South Coast Regency in 1982. This organization is called AKSB, namely the West Sumatra Contractors Association of the South Coast Regency branch.

AKSB was founded by several contractors who wanted to do a lot in development within the framework of togetherness. The organizational structure of AKSB consists of the Chairman, Secretary and Members. The Chairman is Hasan Basri Lotong, the Secretary is Kadir Abdullah and Saidal Masfiyuddin serves as Deputy Secretary. AKSB membership is a delegation from companies in the South Coast. I am a messenger from CV. Mandala Karya, Hasan envoy from CV. Abdi Murni and others (Masfiyuddin, 2023).

With the formation of the AKSB organization, the CV network. Mandala Karya increased and job opportunities increased. So CV. Mandala Karya as a contractor company that plays a role in the development of the South Coast. As a contractor company CV. Mandala Karya

started running his business. The first project carried out by the company is the construction project of an elementary school in Kayu Gadang, Sutera District and a junior high school building, said Saidal (Masfiyuddin, 2023).

Other projects are also done by CV. Mandala Karya such as the construction of the hospital building to irrigation. The role of CV. Mandala Karya for development in almost the entire South Coast area. The projects carried out are of various kinds. As Saidal said: "Under the umbrella of Mandala Karya, there are several Elementary School Building Constructions as far as I remember in Kayu Gadang in Sutera District. Anyway, almost all over the south coast there have been many projects being carried out. Both elementary schools to the construction of hospital buildings, as well as irrigation" (Masfiyuddin, 2023).

Married to an Elementary School Teacher

Saidal Masfiyuddin finally found a painan girl who worked as an elementary school teacher named Mardarmita. Saidal Masfiyuddin married Ita in 1986 at the age of 29. Saidal Masfiyuddin's wedding was held in Alai at Saidal and Mardarmita's parents' house in Painan. Saidal Masfiyuddin's wedding party at his parents' house was very lively. Alek was held for 3 days and 3 nights. The three days are just a party after the wedding and waiting for

guests, a traditional procession before and after still exists.

Before getting married, Inel (Inel is the wife of Saidal Masfiyuddin's first brother, Saidam Huridin who also played a role in helping Saidal when he was a child until he got married) who also said that there were two traditional processions that were carried out, namely baiyo sumando and bapakat. Baiyo Sumando is a traditional procession gathered by Sumando, the Kampai people who will be in charge of maucok mamak and relatives. After Sumando Maucok mamak and other relatives who were deemed necessary, then a second traditional procession was carried out, namely the Father. Bapakat is a traditional wedding procession to determine the date of baralek and nikah, continued Inel (Inel, 2024).

After determining the wedding date, baralek preparations began to be bought. Arnis said Saidal's baiya baralek was prepared by him himself, starting from kitchen decoration to party entertainment. We only receive goods that are already available, in the form of guro bakaruang-karuang, bakaruang-karuang rice, bajiregen-jiregen semen oil, crate fish and chicken in many cages, said Arnis (Arnis, 2024). The two of us with this nel are the busiest to help during baralek until we don't sleep, continued Arnis.

Furthermore, the third traditional procession is the marriage baralek. Saidal Masfiyuddin got married at

the bride's house in Painan. Saidal was escorted by several car groups. At the time of the Kabul ijab, Saidal wore a white shirt complete with a suit and coffee. After getting married, Saidal Masfiyuddin returned to Surantih to receive guests who came from various regions, said Arnis. I don't know where this guest came from, we only served guests for about three days, continued Inel.

At the time of baralek, many tanalans—antalan is a gift from relatives in the form of gold, cloth, piti and other items for the bride or groom who is getting married—come from bako, wives, brothers, and other distant relatives. During the alek, guests were treated to entertainment in the form of Rabab Pasisie and Orgen, said Mami (Mami, 2024). Still in the atmosphere of baralek, Saidal took part in the fourth traditional procession, namely mananti bitch maktuo. This procession is that the groom is picked up first by the woman, dressed in Marapulai and Anak Daro clothes, then escorted together from the woman's house to the groom's house, continued Mami (Mami, 2024).

Then the next traditional procession is muanta gulo. Muanta gulo is a traditional procession after 3 days of marriage. This activity is carried out by the groom, which is usually carried out by the groom's mother by bringing a car of people or more people to the bride's house by bringing gulo or sugar, said Arnis (Arnis,

2024). The sugar below is usually given by the community and relatives of the groom, for the welfare of the bride and groom.

After a few years of marriage, Saidal Masfiyuddin was gifted with 4 children. 3 men and 1 woman. Each of them is named Junaidi Perdana Putra Masfiyuddin, Pipit Oktavia Putri, Agung Rahmanof Masfiyuddin, and Ilham Nurhuda. In this household, Saidal completed his studies at the Painan College of Law in 1995.

CONCLUSION

To understand Saidal Masfiyuddin's youth or childhood. These childhood conditions will shape Saidal Masfiyuddin's character in the future. Until this character turned into capital for him as a politician until he became a Member of the South Pesisir Regency DPRD and a Member of the West Sumatra Province DPRD. Nagari Surantih as Saidal's birthplace influenced his political attitudes in the future. Saidal Masfiyuddin's was a smart student during school despite his limitations. These limitations made Saidal finally found CV. Mandala Karya was a stepping stone to join the Golkar party and a career as a legislative member.

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