

## Abstract

*Democracy provides greater opportunities to all citizens eligible to vote and be elected as representatives of the people without any discrimination against ethnic, racial, religious, and gender. This is confirmed by the affirmative policy is 30% quota of women representation is set forth in the Act (Act) No. 10/2008 on General Elections Members of the House of Representatives, Regional Representatives Council and the Regional Representatives Council (legislative) and Law No. 2/2008 on Political Parties has given a mandate to the parties to meet the 30% quota for women in politics, especially in people's representative institutions. However, in practice, political parties seem half as considered in implementing the administrative requirements that are just a formality.*

*The long road that must be taken by women to become members of the legislature is not easy and takes sacrifice. So many ways made by women to penetrate male dominance in politics.*

*This study is a qualitative research that takes Sampang district as a research location. Sampang public religiosity has been widely recognized as the religion of the Muslims of Indonesia who cling to tradition (teachings) of Islam in social and cultural realities of life. These justifies the placement of women in the domestic sphere and men in the public domain and perpetuate patriarchy in society.*

*Dominance of the political elite that the majority are men, a major factor inhibiting women's participation in politics. Through interviews with informants who are female candidates in legislative elections in 2009, has given an overview of the accessibility of women to be members of the legislature in Sampang district.*

*Keywords: Gender, Policy Affirmation, Domination, Culture Patriarchy, Religiosity, Political Elites, Accessibility.*