

Sistem Pemerintahan dan Pemilu di Amerika Serikat

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Sistem pemerintahan dan bentuk negara

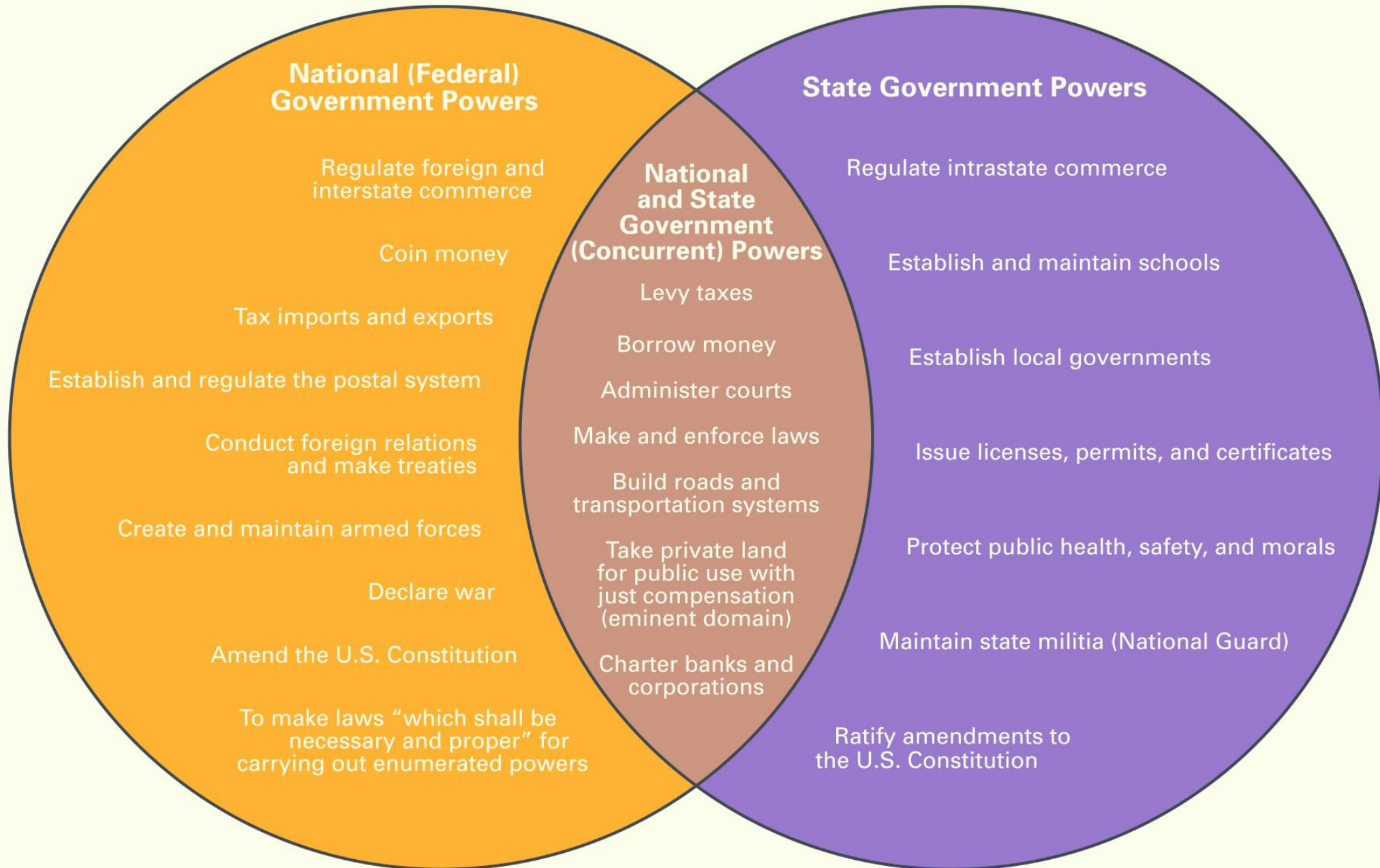
- Presidensialisme dua partai
 - Presiden dipilih rakyat dgn masa jabatan 4 tahun
 - Legislatif dipilih rakyat
 - Masa jabatan 6 tahun untuk Senat
 - Masa jabatan 2 tahun untuk DPR
 - Presiden dan Congress independent satu sama lain
- Congress: senate + house of representatives
 - Senat wakil wilayah; house wakil penduduk (people)
- Presiden punya hak veto yang bisa di override oleh Congress (absolute majority atau 2/3)
- Bentuk negara federal. Sistem pemerintahan di negara bagian dan lokal mengikuti (mirroring) pola pemerintahan federal
- Judiciary: Supreme Court (the nine Solomon, masa jabatan seumur hidup)

POWERS OF GOVERNMENT



	LEGISLATIVE	EXECUTIVE	JUDICIAL
FEDERAL	U.S. Congress	President	U.S. Supreme Court and Federal Courts
STATE	State Legislature	Governor	State Courts
LOCAL	City Council	Mayor	Local Courts

GOVERNMENT POWERS UNDER U.S. FEDERALISM



WHO THEY ARE

50 STATES

19,519 CITIES

3,031 COUNTIES

16,360 TOWNSHIPS

38,266 SPECIAL DISTRICTS

12,880 INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICTS

2,090 PUBLIC HIGHER ED INSTITUTIONS

WHAT THEY DO

ADMINISTRATIVE & FINANCE

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

PUBLIC SAFETY

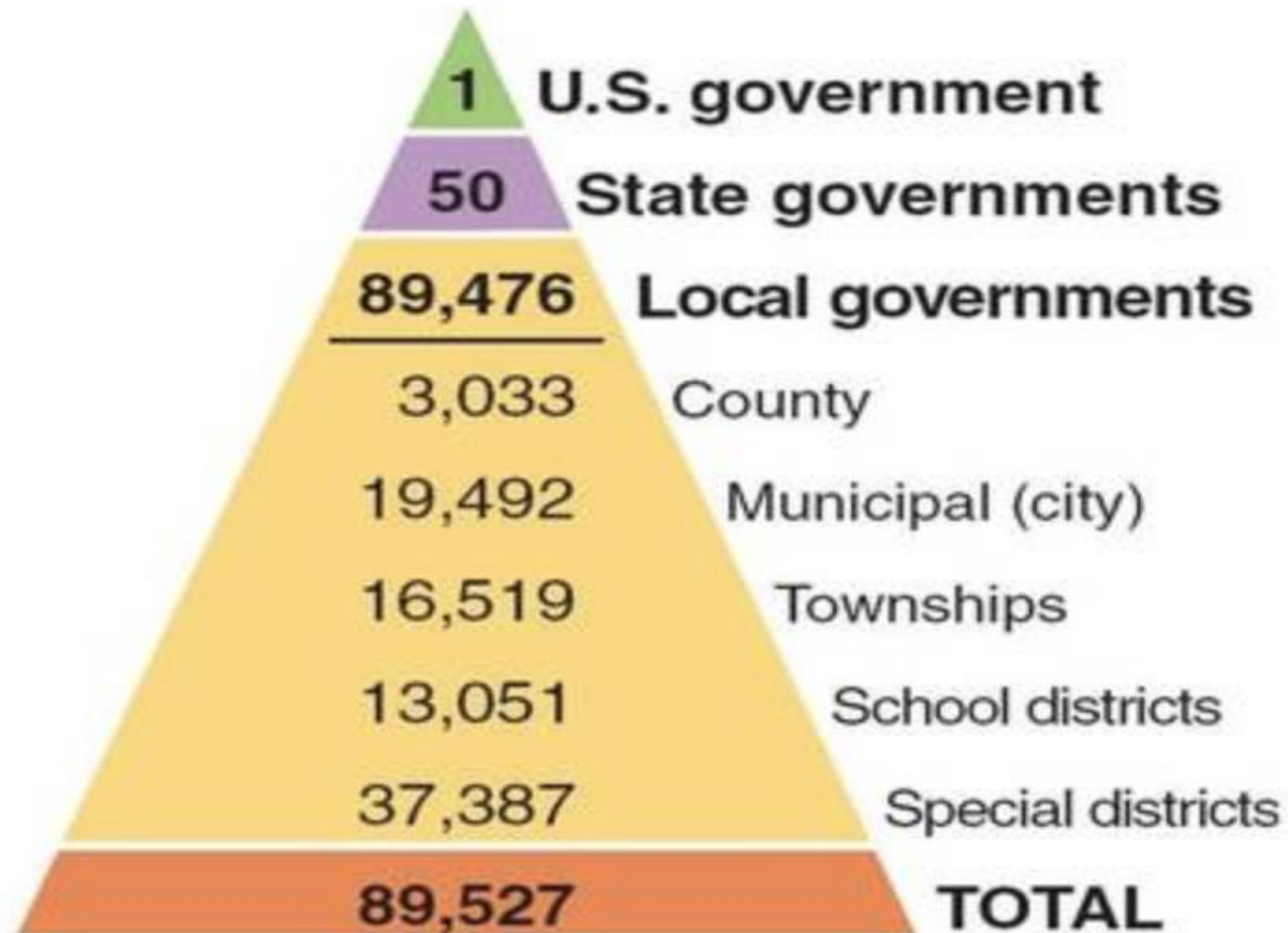
TRANSPORTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE

PUBLIC WORKS

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

EDUCATION

How many governments exist in the United States?



Pemilu di AS

Posisi politik (*elected officials*) di AS (sumber: dailykos.com)

TABLE 3.1. *Governments in the United States*

	Number of Elective Bodies	Number of Elected Officials
Federal Government	1	
Executive branch		2
U.S. Senate		100
U.S. House of Representatives		435
State Government	50	
State legislatures		7,382
Statewide elected offices		10,036
State boards		1,331
Local Government		
Municipal governments	19,429	135,531
Town or township governments	16,504	126,958
County governments	3,034	58,818
School districts	13,506	95,000
Special districts	35,052	84,089
Total	87,576	519,682

Notes: Data on the breakdown of local governments are from the National League of Cities (2010), except the school district data, which were provided by the National Association of School Boards. State government elected officials data come from the National Conference of State Legislatures (2010a) and the Bureau of the Census (1992).

Sistem dan proses pemilu

- Setiap dua tahun ada pemilu nasional:
 - Dilaksanakan pada hari Selasa setelah Senin pertama bulan November
 - General election: pemilu presiden + legislative
 - Mid-term election: pemilu legislatif saja
 - Sejak 1970 pemilu legislative menggunakan sistem plurality (single winner)
 - Untuk pemilu lokal, sejumlah wilayah banyak juga yang menggunakan multiwinner system (system PR) sbb (dikutip dari: fairvote.org)
 - “Eleven state legislative chambers (the state houses in Arizona, Idaho, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington and West Virginia and the state senate in Vermont).
 - “Hundreds of cities, including Cincinnati OH, Portland OR, Seattle WA, and Irvine CA, that use multi-winner districts (called "at-large") to elect their city councils.”
 - “Hundreds more cities, including Atlanta GA, Houston TX, Philadelphia PA, and Washington DC, that use multi-winner districts (called "at-large") to elect some members of their city councils. ”
 - “Many counties, including 47 counties in Pennsylvania, and several in each of North Carolina and Alabama, that use multi-winner districts (called "at-large") to elect some members of their county commissions.”

Sistem dan proses pemilu

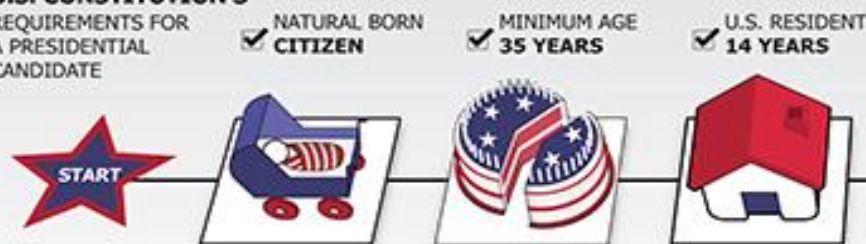
- Pemilu Presiden:
 - Setiap 4 tahun
 - Rakyat memilih elector (electoral college) berbasis negara bagian. Total elector 538 (435H + 100S + 3DC). Electoral college memilih presiden (awal Desember). Magic number: 270.
- DPR (HR):
 - “Members of the U.S. House of Representatives serve two-year terms. All 435 members get elected every midterm and presidential election year. A representative must be at least 25, a U.S. citizen for at least seven years, and live in the state he or she represents. The number of representatives a state has depends on its population. Each representative serves a specific congressional district” (dikutip dari: usa.gov)
- Senat (S):
 - “Senators serve six-year terms. One-third of senators get elected during each midterm and each presidential election year. A senator must be at least 30, a U.S. citizen for at least nine years, and live in the state he or she represents. There are 100 U.S. senators, two from each state.” (dikutip dari: usa.gov)
- Congress re-election rate: $\geq 90\%$ (average); very secured job

Sistem dan proses pemilu

- Pemilu negara bagian dan pemilu local:
 - “State_and local elections can take place in any year, at various times throughout the year. There can be statewide elections for governor or state legislature. A city may elect its mayor. There may be races for judges and local officials” (dikutip dari: usa.gov)
- Pemilu 2020:
 - Pemilu Gubernur di 11 Negara Bagian
 - Lebih dari 25 walikota (mayor)

HOW TO BECOME PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

U.S. CONSTITUTION'S REQUIREMENTS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE



STEP 1 PRIMARIES AND CAUCUSES

There are many people who want to be President, each with their own ideas about how government should work.

People with similar ideas belong to the same political party, this is where primaries and caucuses come in.

Candidates from each political party campaign through the country to win the favor of their party members.

STEP 2 NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

The presidential candidates campaign throughout the country to win the support of the general population.

At each convention, the presidential candidate chooses a running mate (Vice Presidential candidate).

Each party holds a national convention to select a final presidential nominee.

IN A PRIMARY
Party members vote for the best candidate that will represent them in the general election.

IN A CAUCUS
Party members select the best candidate through a series of discussions and votes.

STEP 3 GENERAL ELECTION

People in every state across the country vote for one President and Vice President.

When people cast their vote, they are actually voting for a group of people called **electors**.

STEP 4 ELECTORAL COLLEGE

In the electoral college system, each state gets a certain number of electors based on its representation in Congress.

Each elector casts one vote following the general election, and the candidate who gets more than half (270) wins.



538
ELECTORAL VOTES

270
VOTES

Based on 2010 Census

DEFINITIONS

Caucus: A meeting of the local members of a political party to select delegates to the national party convention. A caucus is a substitute for a primary election.

Delegate: A person authorized to represent others as an elected representative to a political party conference.

Electors: A member of the electoral college.

Electoral College: The voters of each state, and the District of Columbia, vote for electors to be the authorized constitutional members in a presidential election.

Natural Born Citizen: Someone born with U.S. citizenship includes any child born "in" the United States, the children of United States citizens born abroad, and those born abroad of one citizen parent.

Primary: An election where voters select candidates for an upcoming general election. Winning candidates will have delegates sent to the national party convention as their party's U.S. presidential nominee.

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Terimakasih!