====Use a comparative worlds paradigm – reciprocity, clash. ====

====Compulsory voting, acronym "CV," requires all voters to submit a ballot. ====

\*\*Shineman 10 ~~[Victoria Anne Shineman (Visiting Scholar Center for the Study of Democratic Politics Princeton University). "Compulsory Voting as Compulsory Balloting: How Mandatory Balloting Laws Increase Informed Voting Without Increasing Uninformed Voting." Mimeo, Princeton University, 2010~~] AJ\*\*

This paper contributes to the research on the relationship between compulsory balloting and political sophistication

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in the benefits of voting, without incentivizing actors to cast uninformed votes.

====Voters can still cast invalid ballots without penalty. ====

\*\*Shineman 2 ~~[Victoria Anne Shineman (Visiting Scholar Center for the Study of Democratic Politics Princeton University). "Compulsory Voting as Compulsory Balloting: How Mandatory Balloting Laws Increase Informed Voting Without Increasing Uninformed Voting." Mimeo, Princeton University, 2010~~] AJ\*\*

Scholars often talk of the decision to vote, but this decision is better understood

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(VB) is a better description for systems with no participation requirements.

====I defend implementation of CV ====

===Framework===

====I value morality, as "ought" implies a moral obligation. ====

====Humans characteristics result in self-ownership ====

\*\*BOAZ ~~[(David, Executive vice president, the Cato institute) "Libertarianism: A Primer." Simon %26 Schuster, 1997, New York. Pg 61-62~~] AT\*\*

Any theory of rights has to begin somewhere. Most libertarian philosophers would begin the

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I rather like Jefferson~’s simple declaration: Natural rights are self-evident.

====The principle of self-ownership means that individuals have some inviolable rights.====

====You must have the CAPABILITY to actively achieve their goals . ====

\*\*Amartya Sen ~~[Thomas W Larmont University Professor and Professor of Economics and Philosophy at Harvard University. "The Idea of Justice." Penguin Publishing. 2010. Print~~] AJ\*\*

Any substantive theory of ethics and political philosophy, particularly any theory of justice,

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comprehensive~’ opportunities, and not just focusing on what happens at ~’culmination~’.

==== continues: ====

\*\*Amartya Sen ~~[Thomas W Larmont University Professor and Professor of Economics and Philosophy at Harvard University. "The Idea of Justice." Penguin Publishing. 2010. Print~~] AJ\*\*

The capability approach focuses on human life, and not just on some detached objects

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fer Prah Ruger, Ingrid Robeyns, Tania Burchardt and Polly Vizard.10

====That requires collective action in the form of equal representation.====

\*\*Tom Christiano ~~["Democracy", The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Fall 2008 Edition), Edward N. Zalta (ed.), URL [[http://plato.stanford.edu/archives/fall2008/entries/democracy/-http://plato.stanford.edu/archives/fall2008/entries/democracy/]]~~] AJ\*\*

Some argue that the basic principles of democracy are founded in the idea that each

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to make bad or unjust decisions for themselves regarding those activities they share.

====Thus the standard is promoting equal representation of the wills of citizen.====

====First, political expression is key to check government tyranny ====

\*\*Pracilio ~~[(Amy, journalist for 3rd Degree) "Compulsory voting – Does it keep the community at large more connected? Have First World countries forgotten the value of the vote?" Edith Cowan University, Parliamentary Research Internship, Nov 28, 2012~~] AT\*\*

Political participation is the ~’lifeblood of democracy,~’ representative government proves obsolete without

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consequently, who does not (Orr, Mecurio, Williams, 2003).

====Second, including more voices is key to good decision-making ====

\*\*Tom Christiano 2 ~~["Democracy", The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Fall 2008 Edition), Edward N. Zalta (ed.), URL [[http://plato.stanford.edu/archives/fall2008/entries/democracy/-http://plato.stanford.edu/archives/fall2008/entries/democracy/]]~~] AJ\*\*

Epistemologically, democracy is thought to be the best decision-making method on the

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the critical assessment of the different moral ideas that guide decision-makers.

====And, political theories should be based on citizens~’ choice ====

====Contention 1: The poor are under-represented ====

Carey and Horiuchi 13 ~~[John M. Carey (John Wentworth Professor in the

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the Department of Government at Dartmouth College on April 30, 2013~~] AJ

The first assumption is that when voting is voluntary, wealthier people vote at higher

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, posits lower expected utility of voting for the poor than the rich.

====High turnout is necessary to represent the voices ====

\*\*Birch 09 ~~[Sarah Birch. "The Case for Compulsory Voting." Public Policy Research. March-May 2009~~] AJ\*\*

The link between political fairness and full electoral participation is perhaps the most intuitively obvious

AND

breeding electoral alienation, which in turn provides an excuse for further neglect.

====Thus, CV is necessary since it raises turnout significantly ====

\*\*Engelen 07 ~~[Bart Engelen. Research Assistant of the Fund for Scientific Research – Flanders (Belgium), Centre for Economics and Ethics. "Why Compulsory Voting Can Enhance Democracy." Acta Politica, 2007, 42, (23–39). 2007 Palgrave Macmillan Ltd~~] AJ\*\*

Although this seems immediately plausible, I want to show that introducing compulsory voting does

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reinforce each other (Keaney and Rogers, 2006, 18–20).

====Compulsory voting is key to how parties spend their money ====

\*\*Matsler 02 ~~[SEAN MATSLER. University of Southern California Law School. "COMPULSORY VOTING IN AMERICA." S. Cal. L. Rev. 76 (2002): 953-978~~] AJ\*\*

Two other successes can be attributed to Australia~’s compulsory voting scheme. The first is

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the much more important task of convincing voters to vote for them.77

====That forces politicians to be more accountable once elected. ====

\*\*Snyder 02 ~~[Stephen Ansolabehere and James M. Snyder, Jr. "Soft Money, Hard Money, Strong Parties." Columbia Law Review , Vol. 100, No. 3, Symposium: Law and Political Parties (Apr., 2000), pp. 598-619~~] AJ\*\*

Many students and observers of Congress complain bitterly about the lack of competition in congressional

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and credible challengers, and tend to ignore safe incumbents and struggling challengers.

====Status quo politics exclude moderate voters. ====

\*\*Polman 13 ~~[Dick Polman. National political columnist at the Philadelphia Inquirer. "Mandatory voting is a great idea." Newsworks. August 15, 2013~~] AJ\*\*

If virtually all Americans voted, the ideological partisans in the electorate would have less

AND

which involves only half the adult population, with ideological over-representation.

====CV limits political alienation ====

\*\*Keaney and Rogers 06 ~~[Emily Keaney and Ben Rogers. "A Citizen~’s Duty Voter inequality and the case for compulsory turnout." Institute for Public Policy Research. May 2006~~] AJ\*\*

Compulsory turnout not only increases turnout, it also cuts down the cost of political

AND

of political efficacy and their confidence in the political system (Lijphart 1997).