

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Cut A Card Worksheet

**Highlight, underline, and bold the text for this piece of evidence. Your goal is to make the argument that compulsory voting leads to uninformed voting.**

## Write Your Own Tag!

**Rovensky 08** [Jan Rovensky, Doctoral Student of Political Theory, 2008, "Voting: A Citizen's Right, or Duty? The Case against Compulsory Voting," Luiss Guido Carli

In other words, the right to abstain acts as a convenient and discrete way for citizens who do not vote in order to show their protest to 'slip out the back door' without further repercussions whatever their reasons for non-voting may be. If citizens do not regard nonvoting as a passive way of staging a protest and their grounds for not showing up at the election is not laziness, there are probably other, more mundane causes. First of all, the right not to vote enables people without any real political knowledge to admit their ignorance without forcing them to make uninformed decisions which may otherwise upset the democratic system. Non-voting as much as an active process of disobedience can also be interpreted as an honest gesture of simply admitting the fact that one does not have the knowledge to make a well-considered political judgment. Poorly informed voters tend to make decisions based on irrational personal preferences that do not reflect on the given political situation thus further fuelling populist politics.

**Highlight, underline, and bold the text for this piece of evidence. Your goal is to make the argument that compulsory voting increases invalid/blank ballots.**

## Write Your Own Tag!

**Coma and Werner 18** [9-28-2018, "Compulsory voting and ethnic diversity increase invalid voting while corruption does not: an analysis of 417 parliamentary elections in 73 countries,"

Compulsory voting and the concurrency of parliamentary and presidential elections have also been discussed as factors influencing the level of invalid voting. Studies consistently show that when mandatory voting is present, the number of invalid votes is higher than when voting is voluntary, as invalid voting is regarded as the "functional equivalent of abstention". Compulsory voting, though, is not uniform. While in some countries, compulsory voting is sanctioned and enforced (eg. Australia), in others it is recognized but it is neither sanctioned nor enforced (eg. Bolivia). Similar to turnout studies, which have shown that different enforcement levels of compulsory voting have substantive different effects on voter turnout, we argue that these systems have different impacts on the level of invalid voting. Therefore, we expect that both enforced and unenforced compulsory systems increase the level of invalid voting in comparison to voluntary elections, but that the effect of enforced compulsory voting is substantially higher than of the unenforced version (H1c).