

Gun rights and control

Introduction

People own guns for protection, but many people abuse the power of having guns by committing crimes. This is evident through the mass shootings that have been occurring in the United States of America. Gun-related violence, including school shootings, usually happens with legally owned guns as there are state laws that allow people to acquire guns easily. Gun control laws are necessary as they restrict certain guns and place strict laws on guns that help stop the misuse of guns.

After the Bill of Rights approval, the Second Amendment right permitted Americans to carry firearms legally, which has compelled many citizens to own guns, even those who are illegible to own one. I believe that some new laws should be reinforced, such as carrying out medical and background checks on people before being allowed to purchase a gun so that responsible and legible individuals can own the guns. The checks will also ensure that mentally unstable people do not possess guns by prohibiting their access to firearms or weapons. The minimum age for purchasing guns should also be raised from 18 to 21 years. Students or teenagers are restricted from obtaining guns and using them inappropriately or for the wrong reasons.

The state laws that allow gun ownership have made people openly walk around with guns, causing fear and insecurity among other people living in America. The people who feel unsafe in the presence of guns cannot take action because they are aware that laws allow people to carry around guns. The state has gun laws for gun control. However, citizens usually do not follow the laws as criminals, and underage individuals still possess guns and use them for criminal activities. The laws, therefore, fail to consider everyone's point of view and protect people. Sen. Chris

Adam Shahin
English

Murphy, a Connecticut Democrat, involved in expanding background checks, stated that he and his colleagues were somehow responsible for the mass shootings. For instance, the shooting at Florida high school left 17 dead due to the federal gun legislation. My research seeks to answer the questions: How can we stop the misuse of guns? What new laws can be put into effect? Is it mentally right to carry and allow gun laws? Do you know some of the major events that were caused by gun laws?

Source entries

Ausman, James I., and Miguel A. Faria. "Is Gun Control Really about People Control?"

Surgical Neurology International, vol. 10, 2019, p. 195. *Crossref*, doi:

10.25259/sni_480_2019.

In this article, the authors support the Second USA Constitution Amendment, which states that "A well-regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed." The article provides a background to the issues surrounding the gun control arguments. The article outlines the influences that lead to violent misconducts against others and the much focus put on prohibiting firearms from the public instead of considering the motives behind the unlawful behaviors. Faria dictates that disarming the citizens would not reduce the crime rates but render people defenseless. Faria discloses that the mass media and medical press do not print or publish articles with opinions that oppose gun control. The authors state the factors underlying violent crimes and the use of guns, such as alcohol and drug abuse, entertainment platforms that feature gun viciousness, and a poor educational structure that does not provide students with ethical and civic doctrines of dealing with the challenges in life should be pursued first. They propose that citizens should be allowed to carry firearms for security

Adam Shahin
English

reasons. The authors' propositions raise whether gun control is about control of people and not control over firearms (Ausman and Faria 195).

This article expounds the study topic as it identifies the importance of protecting yourself in unsafe situations, whereby it supports the Second Amendment of the USA Constitution. It also identifies circumstances that the society that fails to intervene, leading to the misuse of firearms. The text, however, does not strongly recognize the deaths and insecurities that gun ownership causes to citizens, but rather, it focuses on the importance of gun possession. The authors advocate for the preservation of life, and this proves to be a good approach. This article provides evidence to my research question of whether it is right to carry and allow gun laws when it states "that guns in the hands of law-abiding citizens deter crimes, and ...nations that trust their citizens with firearms have governments that sustain liberty and affirm individual freedom."

Pomeranz, Jennifer L., et al. "State Gun-Control, Gun-Rights, and Preemptive Firearm-Related Laws Across 50 US States for 2009–2018." *American Journal of Public Health*, vol. 111, no. 7, 2021, pp. 1273–80. *Crossref*, doi:10.2105/ajph.2021.306287.

In this article, the authors talk about public health implications of violence and the connection between firearm rights, gun control, and preventive firearm-related regulations in America. It states that firearm-related laws vary, but the number of preemptive measures, gun rights, and gun control remained the same across states. The article outlines the statistics as of 2018 of states that changed to having preventive actions on firearm control strategy without legislating basic gun control procedures. (Pomeranz et al. 1274) Some states changed to having a mixture of preventive firearm control measures, and a minor number of states opted to have no preemptive measures but have gun control measures.

The authors show that many states used preemption to support policy frameworks approving gun rights. They indicate that state legislators who were incapable of passing statewide gun-rights measures still managed to pass preemption, therefore, preserving state authority in an extensive array of gun-control and firearm rights policy subjects.

This text is not appealing as it identifies a limited number of possible gun laws, and it has constructed the laws using databases that usually change. The article fails to outline bills introduced but not passed and the laws that became effective after 2018. The article does not clarify how firearm violence relates to public health problems and the measure. The authors, however, have managed to illustrate gun rights and gun control policies of different states using statistics and research methods, making it their strength in the article. This document reflects my research as it answers my question of what new laws can be put into effect when it states: “State statutes may have thus included gun-rights, gun-control, or preemptive measures over the same policy topics. For example, states could have laws with a substantive gun-control measure of banning assault weapons and a preemptive measure on the same policy topic of banning assault weapons.”

“A Factual Look at Guns in America.” *American Gun Facts*. Vici Media, n.d. Web. 14 Oct. 2014. <<http://americangunfacts.com>>.

This website is an infographic on firearm usage in America. It states how regularly firepower is applied in self-defense, suicides, and murders and also the connection between crime amounts and firearm ownership tariffs globally; the article comprises of a close up of the United Kingdom, which is a ferocious country in the European Union, even though they have extremely severe firearm regulations and are viewing at possibly prohibiting

long, sharp kitchen blades, as they are applied in over half of all assaults in the UK. The source states a specific regulation in Kennesaw, Georgia, which necessitates household's leaders to possess at minimum one firearm in the family. Also included are an evaluation of law enforcement officers and citizens in aggregate population tally, offenders murdered each year, and the ordinary death computation of shooting riots.

This source proves to be relevant due to its data, as it offers evidence that backs my view on firearm regulation and gun privileges. The foundation also helps to authenticate that making firearm regulation laws stricter does not resolve anything, as the United Kingdom has several of the strictest firearm laws around the globe, yet it is still the greatest ferocious country in the European Union. The data found in this basis are valuable to my discussion. For example, "the law requiring citizens in Kennesaw, Georgia to have at least one firearm in each house." With this regulation necessitating people to own artilleries, the ferocious crime frequency decreased by 89% and is still 85% lower than the countrywide average and Georgia's state average ten years later (American Gun Facts). This intervention is reliable as offenders are discouraged from ferocious crimes, bearing in mind that their fatalities are also equipped.

Conclusion

In conclusion, my research obtained that gun rights and gun control are diverse topics and different people have different takes on what measures should be taken and the laws to be followed and drafted. My understanding of my questions deepened as I realized that gun laws apply to the citizens and the states. This research assisted me in gaining more knowledge on gun laws, and the measures states have taken for gun control. What I have

Adam Shahin
English

learned is important as I have acquired knowledge of the different perspectives I can take to argue gun laws and control. I believe that young people, especially students, need to know about my research to gain awareness of gun rules and gun control. The information will also equip them with knowledge of handling fires so that they may not be on the wrong side of the law by being criminals.

Adam Shahin
English

Work cited

American Gun Facts. “American Gun Facts - A Factual Look at Guns in America.” *American Gun Facts*, 22 Oct. 2021, americangunfacts.com.

Ausman, James I., and Miguel A. Faria. “Is Gun Control Really about People Control?” *Surgical Neurology International*, vol. 10, 2019, p. 195. *Crossref*, doi:10.25259/sni_480_2019.

Pomeranz, Jennifer L., et al. “State Gun-Control, Gun-Rights, and Preemptive Firearm-Related Laws Across 50 US States for 2009–2018.” *American Journal of Public Health*, vol. 111, no. 7, 2021, pp. 1273–80. *Crossref*, doi:10.2105/ajph.2021.306287.