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Main Claim:

Gun control regulations are evident in several tiers of the government in the United States of America. The legislation varies from the federal level to the states as well as local levels. Federal laws present a broad spectrum of rules and legislation regarding the efforts to control gun ownership. On the states and leaders, the legislation varies from one to another where they may be strict than federal laws or less restrictive compared to the federal gun control policies. Common ground should be established to address gun control regarding background checks, database records, private selling of guns as well as the public gun carriage. Loopholes existing between the differential state ownership legislation will be at least well catered for.

Sub Claims/Ideas:

- Guns in the U.S. are legal and will continue to exist
- Besides, violence constitutes a crucial problem to the country. It is difficult to end violence but common measures if accepted will help resolve these challenges. The difficult task is to devise mechanisms to prevent this legal product from getting into the control of dangerous people. Different background checks can be employed to identify people acquiring guns for criminal motives, mentally ill individuals as well as negligent and irresponsible gun users (Helmke, 2016). No perfect system exists, but if everyone

willingly sits down to device measures to control guns on the common ground, the country will be a safe place.

- From a gun's rights supporter perspective, criticism to gun ownership mostly relies on the political stand of leaders. It is never about guns but freedom for elected officials to safeguard their interests (Mitchem, 2016). Gun violence only becomes a problem when it hits innocent people. When it is used against predatory people where no other alternatives exist, it is reasonable. The number of guns in the civilian hands as many as the population of the United States. The lacking issue in gun control debate is the commonality of whose interests are at stake (Feldman, 2016). Looking at the issue from gun ownership supporters and critics presents a more viable agreement to the gun debate.
- Average citizens in their homes possess the constitutional right to own handguns for self-protection. This right is by no means unlimited as laid down by the courts. As a result, common streams of restrictions arise which both gun owners and critics should abide by. The mentally ill together with felons face restriction to firearms ownership. Besides, limitation of firearm carriage in sensitive places like government premises and schools as well as conditions for qualifications on the sale of firearms commercially should be common in the discourse on gun control (Spitzer, 2017). Laws regarding the handling of powerful weapons and storage of such should be governed at a national level.
- The biggest concern in the gun control debate is ensuring that guns get in the hands of the right people, the ones who are successfully trained to use the weapons. It results from the reasoning that not the guns that kill people but people kill other people. Establishing regulations for citizens to surrender firearms means that the innocent will abide by but

criminals will always devise ways to have them back. As a result, the possessions of guns mostly will be in the hands of criminals who tend to harm the innocent (Justus & Duerringer, 2016). States need to come together in agreeing to this rather than operating on different dimensions due to ideologies held by their leaders.

Intro Draft:

Gun ownership in America has deep root in the complex values as well as traditions of its society. Both sides of the firearm ownership debate agree on the fact that is part of their culture. Some Americans see gun ownership as a non-negotiable right guaranteed to them by the constitution. Its regulation is seen as a violation of their freedoms. On the other hand, other citizens see it as just a desirable element attached to the experience of being an American. With the ongoing debate on gun ownership in the country, violence and firearms ownership are of national importance. A common ground presenting the will of both critics and supporters of gun ownership needs to be formulated to harmonize the long heated debate.