

Summary Review

This paper is reviewed in the following pattern:
I used three colors in writing comments.

Green means that the item is appropriate in the place it is but need restructuring.

Blue represents an item that I think should be used to replace an existing sentence(s).

Red is used for an explanation about something that you should consider or change.

~~Red~~ with a crossed line means something that you should consider deleting from the text.

I reviewed the draft as an expert in your field. I read the entire document with the intention to assess the clarity, organization, and structure of the paper. I discovered the following:

1. Significant weaknesses remain in chapter1, and I have pointed out the issues that you need to address. Please go through my comments.

2. **Introduction section:** I changed the position of certain paragraph and cancelled unnecessary statements. If you integrate the changes, it will improve introduction section significantly.

3. **Background section.** This section has too many sentences that are either not necessary or completely wrong. Nevertheless, what you have in your background if clearly organized, can serve two purposes. Which means that, it will provide you the background for chapter 1 as well as a background for your conceptual framework.

4. **Freewriting problem:** I noticed that some of the sentences are based on a freewriting style. It means that certain sentences do not appear in a logical order. In other words, the author put down anything that comes to mind without considering how it

fits certain paragraphs and themes. This approach is necessary to improve one's writing ability, but it is not helpful to get the chair or methodologist to read the draft.

5. Final Remark

Whenever I review your draft, there are certain things that I can do for you. My responsibility is to bring problem areas to your attention. It means that I will suggest changes that you should consider if you like. Please read and weigh the suggestions and comments carefully. Consult with your chair and methodologist to affect important changes. The ultimate responsibility to fix or rewrite the draft paper belongs to the author, not the reviewer. The moment a reviewer rewrites a manuscript, he or she has become a ghostwriter, which is not a service that we provide to students. Any and all writing is always the author's responsibility. As a reviewer, I cannot ethically write any portion of a student's manuscript and still be considered a reviewer. If a student's document requires rewriting that he or she is unable to do, we cannot help the person further. Because helping the person means that we are approving plagiarism, and that makes the entire efforts of the author useless. We want students to be the author of their papers and not us.

Chapter 1

Introduction to the Study

The repeated incidence of violent crimes commissioned with firearm across the United States has raised public concern to question the right to bear firearms enshrined in the Second Amendment of the US Constitution. Many studies indicated that the issues with gun control debate and the rights to bear arms has been politically polarized for decades (Edwards & Sheptycki, 2009; La Valle & Glover, 2012). Recently, the Federal Bureau of Investigation report (FBI, 2016) captured unusual occurrence and increased rates of violent crimes across the US. ~~This calls the attention of the author of this study to investigate the impact of firearms restrictions on violent crimes in the State of California.~~

Some studies portrayed that the USA has the highest percentage (40.0%) of household that possessed firearms in the home compared to other western nations. (La Valle, & Glover, 2012; Azrael, Cook, & Miller, 2001). The gun prevalence trend was recorded at 35% in the geographic measurement, structure, and trend on the Pacific region from 1979 to 1997 (Azrael, et al., 2001). Latest report from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC, 2018), stated that firearms is the leading cause of death in the State of California. The California Department of Justice -DOJ records (as cited in Lopez, 2015), asserts that the statute as at the 11th of December 2015 has prohibited about 13,305 people from the possession and/or owning a firearm.

Therefore, this study intends to investigate ~~the problem~~ the impact of firearms restrictions on violent crimes in the State of California using quantitative research method. The essence of this study is to understand whether firearms restrictions

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Organization of the paper should be evidence in paragraph and transition.

Use a parallel structure for parallel ideas.

Use a topic sentence to develop a paragraph.

facilitates or undermines the reduction in firearms related violent crimes in California.

~~Again, the essence of conducting the research centered on the fact that strict restrictions on firearms are assumed to have more significant impacts on curbing violent crimes. The research implications would significantly account for the potential reduction on violent crimes, supports tranquility in the state, and the positive social change required to lower gun problems in California.~~ Hopefully, his study can help us to understand the

contributions of the gun restraining orders to violent crimes in the State of California.

Also, the findings may strengthen policy dialogue on the way forward to reduce the rate of frequent gun violent incidents in the State of California.

The preview of this research proposal started in chapter one with twelve sections that begin with an introduction. The preceding section is the background that provides a general view of the problem. Section three of the study profiles the problem statement been the benchmark of the investigation. In section four, the purpose of the study was identified to explain the essence of the study. However, the fifth section addressed the research questions together with their hypotheses. The next section was the sixth that discussed the theoretical framework on social contract theory developed by Thomas Hobbes. The second theory to back the study was the institutional theory by W. R. Scott. The nature of the study and the rationale on the chosen design followed in the seventh section. Some key terms not familiar in the literature reviewed but vital were presented in section eight as the definitions of terms. Section nine looked into the assumptions.

The scope and delimitations are presented in section ten. The research limitations centered on the issues with the internal and the external validity that concerned the

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research design in section eleven. Section twelve focuses on the significance of the study, which iterated the research potential contributions to the advancement of public policy administration and criminal justice. The chapter concluded with a constellation summary of all the highlighted sections and followed by a background of the study that appeared in the next section below.

Background of the Problem (Discussion in this section lack coherence).

Firearm restriction policy by own understanding of the State of California means providing laws that regulate the use of guns and ammunition with specific prohibitions on individuals for the possession or acquirement of weapons. Firearm restriction, in other words, is referred to as gun violent restraint order. The Gun Violent Restraining Order (GVRO) bill was introduced in 2014 as AB1014 following the murderous rampage of Isla Vista in Santa Barbara, California (Lopez, 2015). However, critics of the statute, ~~raised some questions~~ mainly from the pro-gun ~~groups raised some questions~~ about the law conflicting with civil liberties (Blau, Gorry, & Wade, 2016; Lopez, 2015; ProCon, 2016; Zornick, 2014; Walsh, 2013). (Transition statement is missing here).

~~Although there are rules on the use of firearms, yet, violent crimes associated with firearms in the US have been on the increase.~~ Often, the use of firearms to commit violent crimes is linked to mental illness (Blau et al., 2016). Blau et al found that mental health is positively correlated with gun violent. Among the variables examined, the effect of mental health on gun violent incidents is highly significant. What this means is that restriction of guns in the hands of the mental health people is likely to reduce the

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frequency of gun related violence incidents in California. This also calls for policy action to support initiatives to reduce depression in mental health people.

~~Some studies portrayed that the USA has the highest percentage (40.0%) of household that possessed firearms in the home compared to other western nations. (La Valle, & Glover, 2012; Azrael, Cook, & Miller, 2001). The gun prevalence trend was recorded at 35% in the geographic measurement, structure, and trend on the Pacific region from 1979 to 1997 (Azrael, et al., 2001). Latest report from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC, 2018), stated that firearms is the leading cause of death in the State of California. The California Department of Justice – DOJ records (as cited in Lopez, 2015), asserts that the statute as at the 11th of December 2015 has prohibited about 13,305 people from the possession and/or owning a firearm.~~

Some researchers argued that firearms regulation remains a critical initiative to control gun violence and mass shootings (Lemieux, 2014; Anestis & Anestis, 2015). Subsequently, other researchers attributed the effect of non-restricted laws on guns to the increases in the propensity of more deaths by firearms. The other group argued otherwise that bad guys with guns kill people and not the gun (Zornick, 2014; Walsh, 2013). Recalling the policy initiatives to control individual gun ownership, Rand (2018) noted that the California Senate had passed a bill to increase the age to purchase an assault rifle from 18 years to 21 years old.

Besides the fact that there are journal researches on firearms violence, particular dissertation studies have not quantitatively focused attention to examine the effect of firearm restrictions on violent crimes in California. Furthermore, worried about the

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Organization of the paper should be evidence in paragraph and transition.

Use a parallel structure for parallel ideas.

prevalence and dangers of gun violence, research uncovered that the public was concerned about weapon incidents, and it is associated with violent crimes. That seems to result in the increased percentage of injury, massacre, death, and mass murder of innocent people (Lemieux, 2014; ProCon, 2016; CDC, 2013; Walsh, 2013; Hendrik, 2013).

Subsequently, upon those explanations, Wintemute (2015) in the narrative study that was supported by new tabulations of available data from the public surveyed indicated how the misuse of alcohol, firearm violence, and the perpetration, together with public policy in America affects violence. The author noted that violence remains a significant and paramount public health challenge in the US, which alcohol misuse is often involved and is associated with firearm ownership, the access to a gun, and the commission of crimes with firearms (Wintemute, 2015). The writer added that in a month, the binge drink is approximated 8.9 to 11.7 million by gun owners (Wintemute, 2015). The research concluded that gun restriction on persons with evidence on a documented history or the track record of alcohol misuse would significantly prevent violent crimes.

For California, records from the CDC- Center for Disease Control and Prevention revealed that the state recorded 11.8% significant rate of deaths by firearms, which is one of the significant causes of mortality deaths (CDC, 2018). The agency maintained that deaths by guns are more apparent among the youths mostly between the ages of 10 to 24 years (CDC, 2013). What that implies is that such percentage level remains high if firearms crime rate alone could cause many deaths. Therefore, remedying that gap is essential.

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Again, in the fight against crimes in the nation and California to be specific, one of the leading agencies in recording the national crimes incident-based reporting system defined violent crime as those offenses that are commissioned by force or the threat of force (FBI, 2016). The agency categorized violent crimes in the hierarchy which this study will investigate the top four crimes. It was listed as murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, property crime, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson (FBI, 2016). It substantiated the facts with records of the 2012 Uniform Crime Report - UCR data of the FBI, which indicated that the City of Los Angeles has 18,547, reported cases. More so, Oakland City has 7,963 cases to top the cities' chat in Californian violent crimes data (FBI, 2016).

Although, considering the population ratio of those cities and their associated crime rates could support ones claim that high metropolitan society is associated with high crime rates if one juxtaposed the facts critically. The public however questioned and demands the answer on Congressional gun laws review (Walsh, 2013) as a result of the repeated gun violent crimes.

Thus, there are various pathways provided in California to address the problems of firearms violence. The state endeavored to move beyond the gun incident in Newton (Fox & DeLateur, 2014) by providing laws guiding guns. Some of them are the court order to restrain someone from having a gun or ammunition (California Courts, 2018). Plus the legislative directions taken by the state to hinder potential persons with the increased risk of violence are restrained to own a firearm. Those persons in this category are restricted or restrained from possessing firearms irrespective of whether mental

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illness is a factor or not (Barnhorst, 2015). In addition to the restrictive measures on firearms, research revealed that the California Welfare and Institution Code 5150 prohibit mentally ill person and who has the involuntary detention to receive psychiatric treatment is denied from acquiring a firearm (Barnhorst, 2015; Harris, 2016). More so, the legislative steps in correcting the phenomenon are the sets of firearms laws made by the legislature (Barnhorst, 2015), as the institution of the state with the powers to promulgate regulations as the representatives of the people.

Nevertheless, suffice it to state that in a modern democracy, the policymakers are in the form of social contract with the citizens to serve and protect for the common good of the people. Hence, the citizens have submitted their natural rights to the sovereign government as (Elahi, 2005) inferred from Thomas Hobbes's -1651 Leviathan texts. Therefore, one resonates on the two-theoretical frameworks - social contract theory backed with the institutional theory as the secondary theory to conduct the investigation.

Frattaroli, McGinty, Barnhorst, and Greenberg (2015) noted that in 2014 Governor Jerry Brown of California signed AB1014 into law. That conforms to the emphasis of Lopez (2015) on the enactment of the bill to curtail gun violence in California, which agreed with the study analyzed by Alexei Koseff of The Sacramento Bee that explained where California is taking guns with the restraining orders. Frattaroli et al. (2015) underscored that GVRO remains one of the working tools to checkmate gun violence. The authors argued that the policy is different from the traditional method of a prohibition on gun possession and purchase, which formerly based on the current

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criminal justice decision or by the mental health bodies for preventive intervention (Frattaroli et al., 2015).

Compare that statement with Wintemute, Beckett, Kass, Tancredi, Studdert, Pierce, Braga, Wright, and Cerda (2017) explanation on the California intervention process by the law enforcement agents. To retrieve a gun from a mentally challenged person or one found at high risk to access a firearm made more clarifications on the gun restraining discussions. The authors also discussed that the officers would be applying the APPS- Arms Prohibited Persons System- the method from the DOJ archives (Wintemute et al. 2017) that supports restriction enforcement.

Frattaroli et al. (2015) however inquired whether a Gun Violence Restraining Order (GVRO) is an alternative or adjunct restrictions on firearms to mental health issues. They further explained that the GVRO enactment made California the first state in the US to enact the statute (Frattaroli et al., 2015). However, the scholar-practitioners noted that the GVRO order allowed an intimate or immediate family member who observed a partner with dangerous behavior to seek for the GVRO request through the civil justice (Frattaroli et al., 2015). If granted by the court, studies revealed that (Frattaroli et al., 2015; Harris, 2016) the law enforcement would retrieve the firearms from the respondent, and the person would be prohibited from acquiring a new gun until cleared by the law.

Contrary to the notion that California is the first state in the US to pass a restrictive policy on guns. A comparative analysis on Eells (2013) indicated that the researcher argued on the opinion study on the implications of the State of New York's

Secure Ammunition and Firearms Enforcement Act in 2013 on mental health professional in the nation. The writer discussed that after the impact of Sandy Hook Elementary School mass shootings in Newton Connecticut, that New York on January 15th, 2013 enacted the SAFE Act as (Bill/S2230-2013) in order to prevent and reduce further killings. That implied that California and New York were among the states to apply the policy restriction measures on gun violence against self or others. Besides, following the rapid mass shootings in the US Newton, Connecticut, Columbine, Virginia Tech, Jonesboro, Oregon, etc. (Schildkraut & Hernandez, 2014; Eells, 2013; & Frattaroli et al., 2015) underscored that legislative restrictions were developed by states to curtail firearms problems.

On the other hand, Wintemute et al. (2017) conducted a study to evaluate how California's APPS - Armed and Prohibited Persons System would be useful in preventing firearm violence. In that APPS, the law enforcement intervention was to retrieve arms purchased lawfully, but later the individual has been prohibited from accessing firearms due to the potential high risk observed for future violence. The research investigators applied the Department of Justice's APPS method in a cluster-randomized trial on the population of 20,000 in 1041 communities grouped into (1) the early and (2) late intervention, stratified by religion, population, and violent offense rate (Wintemute et al., 2017). Although the study was beneficial to seize about 10,000 prohibited guns from the owners, the implication was that the research could not cover the small isolated northern California in the Sierra Nevada area due to logistics reasons that left some stones

unturned — leaving the big question whether there is unperceived violent crimes in the outside the metropolitan cities – none-incorporated areas?

Howbeit, a similar understanding of a few developments on the issues with firearm violence brought critical questions over the GVRO rules that beg for hard answers. What if the suspected shooter has no tendency or potential criminal record that could negatively prompt a restraining order not passed on him or her to possess a firearm. As evident in the 2018 Wisconsin and Maryland shots fire that claimed lives? How about the Coronado concert attack from a hotel high rising building that appeared to be meditated. In contingent with the type of converted rifles used in commissioning the violent gun crime? Consider the recent issues with the Pittsburgher shots in a synagogue critically.

As a result of the phenomenal changes on the issues of gun violence, the state of California Senate has approved a new bill by 26-12 voted to increase the age limit from 18 to 21 years for purchasing assault weapon like AR-15 to tighten gun control (Rand, 2018). Rand noted that if the governor signs the bill into law, it will create a stricter restriction on gun violence, as that would make California joining Florida, Nevada, and others on the more stringent gun policy having seen the string mass shootings in the country (Rand, 2018). However, there were mixed reactions from those in support of the bill, as it would checkmate gun violence. Those against the bill argued that the enactment would relatively be effective. That offender would sort the means to acquire a gun; and only a small percentage of the mass shooting offenders are below 21 years of age (Rand, 2018).

Nevertheless, in the discussion of the California firearms laws summary, Harris (2016) explained how a person would be prohibited from the acquirement, safe movement, and possession of firearms in California. That was elaborated in the Penal Code, §§ 29800-29825, 29900; under the Welfare and Institution Code, §§ 8100, 8103 is a convicted person of any felony listed in PC Section 29905; 23515. Alternatively, in violation of two or more in PC Section 417, subdivision (a) (2). Under the (Welfare & Inst. Code, § 8103), subdivision (a) (1) a person found mentally unstable sex offender would be restrained from possessing a firearm (Harris, 2016). The author also enumerated in details the years of the prohibitions for both juvenile and miscellaneous offenses. Including the eligibility check, the safety possession of personal firearms, the requirements for sales, transportation, and transfer of guns are substantially enshrined in the penal codes (Harris, 2016).

Compare the above explanations to a study conducted to ascertain the effects of Canadian firearms legislation on homicide from 1974 – 2008. Langmann (2012) utilized three different statistical methods namely - the Interrupted Time Series Regression, the ARIMA, and the JoinPoint Analysis to investigate the study. However, the author argued that the result observed no strong significant associations that is beneficial between firearms laws and homicides rates or homicide spousal after the enactment of the three bills: C-51 of 1977, C-17 of 1991, and C-68 of 1995 (Langmann, 2012).

Not until 2003 that the interrupted regression analysis found that the bill C-68 had a decrease in the declined homicide rate due to a firearm. However, the join-point analysis observed an increasing trend of data in homicide by gun after the bill C-68 was

established (Langmann, 2012). Furthermore, Langmann (2012) noted that about seven other factors were linked to homicide rate observed on the failed demonstration of the association seen beneficial between the studied variables.

The emphasis on the (California Court, 2018) published in the Judicial Council of California Journal emphasized similarly to what GVRO could do and what it would not do for those in need of the order detailed in PC Sections 18100 to 18205. More so, in the related literature reviewed showed that (Anestis & Anestis, 2015; Lemieux, 2014) accounted that policy regulation on guns remains the panacea to gun violence.

These authors opined that control on the use of firearms would support in reducing the propensity of casualties or crimes, homicides, and suicide rates (Anestis & Anestis, 2015; Siegel & Rothman, 2016). Including mass murder, shootings of people (Langmann, 2012; Lemieux, 2014; La Valle & Glover, 2011). The researchers argued that weak laws on firearms do significantly increase the chances of deaths caused by gun (Langmann, 2012; La Valle, & Glover, 2011; Espinosa & Finley, 2014; Lemieux, 2014; Hendrik, 2013; Walsh, 2013).

The question that needs to be asked, however, is whether there is a significant reduction in gun violence due to the introduction of firearms restriction orders in California. The preceding section discussed the research problem statement.

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Problem Statement

There are limited studies that examined the impact of gun restraining order on gun related violent crimes in California. Besides, most of the existing literature on the topic appears to favor qualitative research methods than quantitative approach. Thus, this study employs quantitative research methods to empirically examine the relationship between the key variables and their factors. Besides, it is unclear whether firearms restrictions facilitated or undermined the effect of reducing violent crime rates. Hopefully, this study can help us to understand the contributions of the gun restraining orders to violent crimes in the State of California. Also, the findings may strengthen policy dialogue on the way forward to reduce the rate of frequent gun violent incidents in the State of California.

Since it is not yet clear whether policy restrictions on firearms affect violent crime rates in California upon the developed public policies to reduce violent crimes scourge in the state (Lopez, 2015; Barnhorst, 2015; Harris, 2016; Fox & DeLateur, 2014; Rand, 2018; California Courts, 2018; Espinosa & Finley, 2014; Lemieux, 2014), yet there are reports on the increasing problems of violent crimes rates in California. Study indicated that most of the gun violence arguments are directed to the claims of weak restriction on the laws (ProCon, 2016) on firearms to reducing violent crimes rates in California that some people called for stricter restrictions on guns law review.

Lemieux (2014) noted that legislative proposition is safer and accounted for the decrease in gun violence than the cultural proposition compared with other world democracies with regulations on a gun. However, upon there are research that investigated gun violence and regulation, it appears that more seems to favor the

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qualitative studies and focused on the US larger populations than quantitatively surveyed the phenomenon to understand the contributions of the variables. Whether policy restrictions undermine or facilitate the reduction in violent crime rates in California. It was on the above dispositions that this proposal on firearms restrictions and the effects of reducing violent crimes in California that this study intends to carry out the investigation. The next section would detail the prime purpose of the study.

Purpose of the Study

In this quantitative study, the purpose is to examine whether policy restrictions on firearms will significantly reduce the effects of violent crimes in California. Again, this study intends to identify whether any or the entire gun restraining orders have significant impacts on gun related violent crimes in California. The proposed research would address the gap found in the literature reviewed to explore whether there is any significant effect of firearms restrictions in reducing violent crime rates. Furthermore, this investigation would demonstrate measuring large statistical data that supports in answering the research questions as (O'Sullivan, Rassel, Berner, & Taliaferro, 2017; Babbie, 2017) analyzed critically on the features of a quantitative model. Also, the survey would not fail to explore the study with the sound academic objectivity to add more values to the traditional scholarly knowledge.

The research results, findings, and recommendations would also support the strong positive social change to significantly reduce gun problems in the Californian cities and restrict criminals with illegal guns off the streets. Thereby considerably aid to minimize the prevalence of gun violence. That would support the closure of the illicit

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“There are limited empirical studies that examined the impact of gun restraining orders on gun-related violent crimes in the State of California. Besides, there are mixed findings on the effect of gun restraining orders on gun violence crimes in California. Also, most of the existing literature on the topic appears to favor qualitative research methods than quantitative approach (Lopez, 2015; Barnhorst, 2015; Harris, 2016; Fox & DeLateur, 2014; Rand, 2018; California Courts, 2018; Espinosa & Finley, 2014; Lemieux, 2014). Thus, the research problem is that it remains unclear whether some or all gun restraining orders are effective in reducing gun violence crime in the state of California. Hence, this study employs quantitative research methods to empirically determine whether all or some gun restraining orders are effective in reducing gun violence crime in the state of California. Hopefully, this study can help us to understand the contributions of the gun restraining order to the reduction in violent gun crimes in the State of California. Also, the findings may strengthen policy dialogue on the way forward to reduce the rate of frequent gun violence incidents in the State of California.”

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firearm loopholes and the operationalization. The upcoming section details the hypothetical research questions and its hypotheses.

The purpose of this quantitative study is to examine whether Gun Violence Restraining Order has significant impact on violent gun crimes in the State of California, focusing on the rate of murder (non-negligent manslaughter), aggravated assault, rape, and robbery. Specifically, the study will examine the association between gun violence restraining orders and the rate of violence gun crimes across counties in the State of California to improve our understanding of which type of gun restraining orders are more likely to reduce gun violence crimes in California.

The Research Questions and Hypotheses Identified

Main research question: Is there a relationship between gun violence restraining order and the rate of violent gun crimes related to murder (non-negligent manslaughter), aggravated assault, rape, and robbery in the State of California?

The three primary research questions and the hypotheses that would support in answering the logical questions are:

1. Is there a relationship between gun related violent crimes and the introduction of policies on firearms restriction (Gun Violent Restraining Order) in California?

Hypothesis 1

H₀: There is no relationship between gun related violent crimes and the introduction of the policies on firearms restriction in California.

H₁: There is a relationship between gun related violent crimes and the introduction of the policies on firearms restriction in California.

2. What is the extent of the relationship between the gun related violent crimes and policies on firearm restriction in California?

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Here is an example of a clear research question:
Is there a relationship between gun violence restraining order and the rate of violent gun crimes related to murder (non-negligent manslaughter), aggravated assault, rape, and robbery in the State of California?

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1. Is there a relationship between licensing and inspections of dealers and murder (non-negligent manslaughter?) in California?

H₁: There is a relationship between licensing and inspections of dealers and murder in California.

H₀: There is no relationship between licensing and inspections of dealers and murder in California.

Note: A research question and hypothesis must possess measurable attributes.

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What is the extent of the relationship between right to carry gun or shall issue law and murder in California?

Note: A research question and hypothesis must possess measurable attributes.

Hypothesis 2

H₀: There is a weak correlation between gun related violent crimes and the introduction of the policies on firearms restriction in California.

H₁: There is a strong correlation between gun related violent crimes and the introduction of the policies on firearms restriction in California.

3. **Is there a significant reduction in gun violent crimes due to the introduction of the policies on firearms restriction in California?**

Hypothesis 3

H₀: There is no significant reduction in gun related violent crimes due to the introduction of the policies on firearms restriction in California.

H₁: There is significant reduction in gun related violent crimes due to the introduction of the policies on firearms restriction in California.

In the upcoming section, the attention focused on the two theoretical frameworks by Thomas Hobbes social contract theory and the institutional theory by W. R. Scott. They are the baseline theoretical frameworks upon which the study aligned with those research questions enunciated above significantly. By looking into how citizens of the state conformed to the policies and the guiding principles on guns. As well as the institutional regulations and the existing laws and social norms covering firearms as enacted by the state legislators.

Through the social contract ideology, the agency of the state government in the modern democracy is expected to serve and protect its people via qualitative policies and enforced by the state institutions or organizations (Scott, 2008). Hence, the citizens have

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Is there a significant reduction in murder, rape, and robbery considering licensing and inspections of dealers in the State of California?

Note: A research question and hypothesis must possess measurable attributes.

submitted certain individual rights to the sovereign government with the hope for adequate protection by actions and policy enactments. With these theories, the study would assess variables from the public policy perspective rather than the political perception as others might think. The theoretical research frameworks would be the next section to discuss.

The Theoretical Frameworks for the Study

Discussion on the research theory without a brief touch on the fundamental of the concept of a theoretical framework or its definition would be presumed an insufficient paradigm to some peers. However, Grant and Osanloo (2014) observed that theoretical framework appeared from an already established body of theory or theories in the literature confirmed and tested previously as valid and generally accepted by other scholars in the area of that scholarly literature.

Likewise, Merriam (as cited in Grant & Osanloo, 2014) noted that the theoretical framework is the researcher's lens that he/she uses to view the world. A study revealed that theoretical framework serves as a guide in conducting research investigation (Ravitch & Carl, 2016) by linking the theory with the context of the study, hence, (Mitchell & Cody, 1993) inferred that all knowledge is theory-laden and the method is theory driven. That noted brought the next discussion on Thomas Hobbes's social contract theory.

Social Contract Theory of Thomas Hobbes

The Social Contract Theory (SCT) is one of the benchmark theoretical frameworks for this study. Thomas Hobbes 1588-1679 is one of the genius philosophers

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Remember that conceptual or theoretical framework must be built on outcome variables.

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Commented [JECedit26]: This theory is not suitable for this study.

To construct an appropriate theoretical framework to address your research question, ask this question, what is the outcome variable? Your duty as a researcher is to produce sound empirical evidence to support your research problem. Thus, produce a conceptual framework based on Gun Violent Restraining Orders. It will be preferable to investigate your research problem using concepts that can help you to explain the nature of the problem and provide possible solutions.

Therefore, start by defining GVRO. Use different authors definitions to back up your explanation. Identify different dimensions that previous studies have used to measure the effectiveness of GVRO. Use such dimensions are themes. Under each theme, locate previous studies that deal with the issue and explain how they conceptualize the variable.

Conclude by indicating how your study would benefit from the theoretical framework.

Through this approach, you will understand how to investigate the phenomenon under consideration.

such as John Locke 1632-1704 and Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1712-1778 known for their famous postulations on social contract theory. These earlier political philosophers propounded some thoughts on social contract theory. About how members of a state should relate to their cooperate existence or be governed as the contractual society (Elahi, 2005; Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica, 2018; Sorell, 2018; Duignan & Cranston, 2018). This investigation drives to identify the cooperate relations aspect in order to assess the state on the firearms public policy objectives to impede violent crime rates.

Based from the Hobbes's 1651 masterpiece book *Leviathan*, Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica (2018) noted that the social contract theory emphasized on the voluntary or the willingness for an agreement among the people of an organized democratic society. By coming together for cooperating existence and the invested right to secure mutual protection or to regulate their public welfare. The public good through quality policy restriction for the protection of lives and properties under a secured state this research investigation navigates. Contrary to this could subject the state to disobedience to the established public policy on firearms.

Hobbes (as cited in Elahi, 2005) added that in the absence of civil obedience to the statutes would return society to a state of nature whereby human life was "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short" (p. 1). For Hobbes, he perceived human nature to be in a state of war without cooperating existence, and one could compare the emphasis with the peer's influence and the institutional structure of organizations (Scott, 2008) in shaping the formal norms. See also (Zagorin, 2007) emphasis on the increased devoted books and

articles since the 1950s on Thomas Hobbes--a theorist of natural law who made great theoretical contributions on his philosophical orientations.

Thomas Hobbes's explanation on the social contract theory resonates to the Federalists Papers of Hamilton and Madison (The Library of Congress, n.d. a-c) after the declaration of independence on the effects of good governance. The US founding fathers' Federalists papers shaped the US today. By the nature of her federalism (Boyd, 1997; Bindebir, Handshin, Jovanovic, & Rieck, 2003), which has transcended or decentralized to the State of California government system. Therefore, a critical juxtaposition on the facts like liberty, law, minority, and majority rights of recognitions consist to the (The United Nations, 1948) universal declaration of human rights to live draws closer points on the need to review firearms laws.

On the other hand, the regulatory perspective on the view of Thomas Hobbes to protect the wellbeing of the state, which California has become a part of the protection? That one deems it imperative to utilize the theoretical framework as proper for the alignment of this research endeavor. Although there are demarcations among the schools of thoughts on social contract theory, Verschoor (2018) explained on the common boundary problem and social contract theory's view on the political voluntarism of the Lockeans, contractarianism of the Hobbeans, and the Rawleans contractualism. By distinguishing the boundaries between three schools of thoughts with reinterpretations to provide a democratic solution to the boundary problems. The author further maintained that the state of nature in the actual terms was interpreted as when individuals are not in a

cooperative interaction to agree on a political order that is required to achieve legitimacy (Verschoor, 2018).

Thus, the writer was critical in defense of the Rawlsian contractualist solutions on the ground of its in-depth democratic features and morally superior compared to the other rival schools of thoughts with the implicative premise over an individual natural duty to justice. A critical assessment of the (Verschoor, 2018) postulation if compared with the happenings of the problems with violent gun crimes if unchecked could rip deep into our democratic values. Furthermore, Lock-1690, (as cited in the Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica, 2018) had a contrary postulation on the social contract theory in his Two Treatises of Government. By his recognition of the rights of life and property under the natural law should any inconveniences arise or insecurity in the implementations of those rights.

Projecting the views of Locke, Uzgalis (2012) argued that Locke's thoughts on governance in the first treatise refuted a claim. That men are naturally free that set to support the Divine Right of King's doctrine, which he argued that legitimate government should be absolute monarchy the descendants of the first man Adam. John Locke argued that the scripture or reason does not support his logic that made Locke quickly examined essential passages of the Bible (Uzgalis, 2012). The author discussed that John Locke holds that the natural rights of men be surrendered, transferred, and shared with the central government to control the state of nature saturated with the struggle for survival like other animals (Uzgalis, 2012).

Although the social contract theory of Locke was observed as a radical type that influenced or characterized the French and American Revolution (Uzgalis, 2012, In Zalta, 2012), Locke made his facts in the second treatise that described political power as the right to make laws backed with the authority that executes the enactments and for the punishment of the offenders. He further maintained that the absence of civil government is in a state of nature without a legitimate government where people have no common political authority. Compare Locke emphasis on civil authority with Scott's perception of the institutional theory that centered on the sociological, rational in the decision and formal or legal practice of organizational structure.

Of course, today, we have a representative democracy with legislation that covered almost all the facets of our lives. However, the concern about firearm policy restrictions does require adequate attention? Thus the US Constitution under the Bills of Rights in the Second Amendment granted the citizens the right to bear arms, and subsequently the rights to private property (The US Constitution, n.d). However, the impacts of firearms violent crimes in recent times might warrant a dialogue to review the statutes.

Locke was of the view that God gave us the earth and questioned how the right of private property came into existence (Uzgalis, 2012, In Zalta, 2012). However, as a researcher, one could argue that during the period of John Locke 1632-1704, based on his viewpoint, the population then was small that labor and hunting were the only means of acquiring wealth by picking berries, nuts, and the etcetera with no limitation to labor power. That every man can acquire private property limitlessly (Uzgalis, 2012), which is

contrary to the present time excess amasses of capital; compare that to the explanation of (Waldron, 2004; Machan, 2005) on the inalienable rights of private property.

Besides the fact that wealth today is conserved, preserved, or converted into imperishable goods as in silver and gold before the emergence of cash. Which has moribund trade and batter- exchange if critical juxtapositions were made on the facts in (Uzgalis, 2012), guns those days when the Second Amendment was enacted are moribund. Compared with the current sophisticated weapons like the AK-47, AR-15s including other semi-automatic rifles that are subject to conversion to a militarized machine gun (MMG). Would support the points for the strong policy restrictions on civilian firearm use.

Those above discussed facts are consistent with the opinion of Louie Gohmert, a Representative from Texas who was interviewed by Chris Wallace of Fox News Sunday after the Sandy Hook shooting phenomenon (Hendrik, 2013). According to Hendrik (2013), the Representative Member questioned the need to uphold the George Washington quotation on the people to bear arm? By suggesting that arming guards in schools was another form of National Rifle Association (NRA) establishment marketing its products. Which it has been silent since the offense happened but opts to deactivate its Facebook page. Holmes (1991) publication in the New York Times perceived the US national gun control dichotomy politics as the most local of all.

The organization from another perception was projecting its course even in the middle of the crossroad of gun control debate. That remains consistent with the works of (Klein, 2006) who inquired about the battle at the crossroad of the gun debate and mass

torts. However, a critical argument to that effect is that to date guns could fire more ammo compare to old guns made during the time of George Washington quotes. As a safety precaution, apart from compelling adults considered at risk of mental health not to possess a firearm, President Obama's administration added \$45 million to provide more 300-armed resource school guards (Sanburn, Frizell, Alter, & Sifferlin, 2015).

Suffice it to state that John Locke underscored that legitimate government with strong policy is the one that preserved the health, property, liberty, and lives of the citizens as well as prosecuted the violators on the rights of other fellow citizens through the pronouncement of the court by an impartial judge who determines the proportion of a punishment (Uzgalis, 2012). Locke inferred that the obedience to the civil government becomes a conditional contract subject to the overthrow of the government if it rules contrary to the terms of the social contract (Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica, 2018).

Besides, it implies that the state of nature is a natural right to life and property. Natural law requires protection for insecurity that might arise from the enforcement of the rights. The individual obligation to the civic obedience of the social contract is conditional and subject to protecting both persons and private property through sound public policy.

To expound on the social contract theory without John Locke who made immense contributions to the modern knowledge and democratic ideas would be barren of research quality. Research revealed that John Locke had an association with Cooper who brought him into governance as a government official responsible for the colonies to collect information on trade in the regions (Uzgalis, 2012, In Zalta, 2012). Locke was a famous

great philosopher in Europe in the 17th Century during the last conflict time among the opposition religious sects – Protestants, Anglicans, and the Catholics that resulted in the Glorious Revolution of 1688. For Locke, the human brain is a tabula rasa as he stated in Book II. He ignored the Bacon and Hobbes postulations on human understanding in his Essay Project. With the belief that idea is material and product of knowledge derived from experience by two types – sensational and reflection (Uzgalis, 2012).

Observing the philosophical attributes of John Locke on knowledge and emptiness of the brain at birth, it would be a great negligence on our part to ignore the experiences of how firearms violent crimes become a significant challenge in the Californian communities, which requires effecting a social change on the application of quality firearms policy.

John Locke viewed a combination of ideas as simple that we cannot create but a complex gotten from the experience of varieties that makes mind active (Uzgalis, 2012). He also maintained that we utilized reason to understand the innate true propositions that are founded “and assented to when people come to the use of Reason” (Uzgalis, 2012, p. 8). Locke perceived children as a simple animal or miniature adult that required nurturance by parents to grow in behavior to learn the language (education) before the manual trade.

However, the present educational system would be threatened by the problems of gun violence if proper policies are not positioned to checkmate the incidents of violent crimes and mass shootings in the state schools. Thus, Locke’s ideas were anti-authoritarianism designed to search for truth to dismantle the establishment of the old

Aristotelian scholars even on their view of mechanical philosophy – the causation at a distance. Descartes concentrated on empiricism while John Locke focused on innate ideas that provide first principles. Nonetheless, following the advancement in progressive civilization, the society has moved to envision Rousseau (as cited in the Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica, 2018), on the collectivity and the aggregate of individual wills. Whereby the people renounced their natural rights to form a sovereign government upon which modern democracy is founded. That is the essential moral power of reasoning upon which government policy has to be administered by the general will.

Based on the above notions, research is essential to investigate the impact of restriction orders on firearms in reducing gun violent related crimes in the state of California, seems to be in the right direction to be researched on. In other words, to critically examine how has the state firearms policy posed to care for public safety concerns — moreover, the understanding of the public yearnings on protection against the increased gun violence.

This study would utilize the social contract theory and the institutional theory as the theoretical frameworks to examine how firearms restrictions affect the reduction in violent crimes in California. If consideration on the existence of the social contract relationship between the government and the governed were made, therefore, it is imperative for Californians to comply with the strong public policy restriction idea on the firearm by submitting to Scott's view on institutional theory and the Hobbes's social contractual principle.

Also, to understand whether and how regulations on gun laws have transformed and safeguarded California from the increased gun violence. Alternatively, do citizens trade in the Bills of Rights, Civil Liberties for our safety and security? They are recognizing the significant role that state institutions play in shaping the behavior of people to conform to the rules of the state despite challenges at other levels.

This proposed research provides the second theoretical framework in the below section as a backup for the synthesis. This owns to the fact that the social contract theory may appear fitting more for political studies by looking at the individual conditional obligation to submit to the social contract agreement. Even though politics and public policy is interwoven and interrelated but for this study, it is purely academic research. Obviously, this intended research investigation has no element of political undertone. To clear the wave of doubt, the author therefore perceived it imperative to introduce the institutional theory in the next section that supports to handle the case under investigation.

The Institutional Theory

Although there is no definite definition of institutions as there are many scholars in the discipline of social sciences. Scott (1995) asserts that "no single and universally agreed definition of an "institution" in the institutional school of thought." (p. 235). Scott, a long time faculty member and professor emeritus of Stanford University noted that institutions remain the social structures, which have possessed a high level of resilience (Scott, 1995, 2004). These degrees of resilience could appear in the form of cultural-

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A theoretical framework must show the links between the outcome variables. Use outcome variables as themes. Based on a strong connection between the outcome and predictor variables, it can be measured. In this case, I did not see the connection between a social contract theory and institutional theory. Besides, there is no way to measure either one or both in this study.

cognitive, regulative and normative are contingent to provide stability and quality meaning to social life.

The regulative institution in this respect reflects the concern of this research proposal and agrees with the (Kraft, Furlong, & Scott, 2007) public policy that emphasized that institutional theory is the government structures that are formal and legal forms. Scott (2008) maintained that thus social institutions could operate in many levels both at the global systems to interpersonal levels, corporations, national, and local levels with the connotation to create stability. He added that stability is subject to be changed gradually (the incrementalism approach) or be discontinuous.

However, as one cross-analyzed the (Scott, 2005; Dacin, Goodstein, & Scott, 2002) emphases on how rules established social attitudes, and organizations responded to the change processes in their unique research compositions on institutional theory and institutional change. According to Scott (2008), institutional theory centered on “rational myths, isomorphism, and legitimacy” (p. 2) that researchers who perceived it from this direction emphasized about the in-depth understanding of the imitation of institutional theory than important optimization of their decisions, the practice and the structures. That those organizations depend on their peers for signals to acceptable behavior (Scott, 2008).

Some researchers revealed that for organizations to survive, it must recognize the belief and conform to the existing environmental rules (Scott, 1995; DiMaggio & Powell, 1983). Hence, that conformity to the prevailing rules would earn the organization legitimacy as a result of institutional isomorphism (Scott, 2004, 2008; Suchman, 1995), which includes formal and procedural aspects. However, in the others perception of

institutionalized organizations, Meyer and Rowan (1977) criticized formal structure as a myth and ceremony. Again, reports on the pressure on big corporations inside and outside of their home countries are huge and enormous for competitions with the peers of corporations (Wikipedia, 2019).

Studies noted in (Wikipedia, 2019) revealed that Martinsons and Porter observed that at the global level, for example, Multinational Corporations - MNCs in nations with different institutional environments function with pressures appearing from diverse areas of the peers both from home and the host country's fundamental influence on competitive strategy. Research further discussed that such pressures influence the more substantial donations made by the MNCs and NGOs due to peers pressures (Marquis & Tilcsik, 2016). These organizations tend to flourish in businesses when they received efficient institutional supports from the state.

However, the two dominating schools of thoughts in the theory of institutional theory are the old and new institutionalism. In 1991, Powell and DiMaggio observed that the new institutionalism is the emerging aspect of the socio-organizational theory. That rejects the rational models of classical economics - Old Institutionalism challenges. Better regarded as the neoclassical criticism of the mainstream economy noted by Rustem Nureev in the evolution of the institutional theory and its structure.

Nature of the Study

Quantitative Model

Based on the sources of derivable data from the statewide violent crime incidents reported by the law enforcement agencies to the FBI and other records on violent crimes. This study would utilize One Sample t-Test; Independent –Sample t-Test; Partial Correlation or a Cross-Sectional Research Design to conduct the investigation on the sampled population.

However, in the analyses of how to construct quality study with workable variables (Warner, 2013; Babbie, 2017; O’Sullivan et al., 2017) uncovered that in any experiment, there are three variables: The independent variable that does not change, and the dependent variable that changes as the independent variable changes. Also, the third variable remains the control variable. In this intending dissertation, violent crime is the dependent variable (murder, aggravated assault, robbery, and rape). Restraining order is the independent variable. Alternatively, Strong Restriction Policy (GVRO) is the Independent Variable (IV) and Violent Crimes would be the (DP) Dependent Variable with categories. Like 1. Murder 2. Rape 3. Aggravated Assault and 4. Robbery.

Then, the research determines whether the result is statistical significance or otherwise. The planned survey will utilize software from the SPSS - Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (Wagner, 2017) to analyze the data, which will base the research outcome on the current threshold. The next section identified key term defined in the relevant literature reviewed.

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You should ask your Chair and Methodologist how to proceed.

Definitions of Key Terms

In the course of this research proposal, some terminologies in the profession of public policy and criminology were used, and they could be precisely defined below for more understanding to the readers.

Violent Crime. Violent crime is defined as those offenses that are commissioned by force or threat of force that inflicts harm and injury on a person (FBI, 2015, 2016; Rosenfeld, 2017; Rayirala et al., 2018). For this study, four of the categories of violent crimes are murder; aggravated assault, robbery, and rape that the author perceived to be more associated with firearms.

Strong Restriction Policy. It is explained as a more stringent regulatory law or legislation by government institutions to prohibit, restrain, and hinder an unwarranted person from the possession of a weapon. In other words refers to as the stricter guiding rule on a firearm (California Courts, 2018; Barnhorst, 2015; Harris, 2016), which is what this researcher termed active policy on firearm.

Active Policy on Firearm (APOF). The APOF implementation centered on policy management officials to be more proactive in effecting the lead down rules on firearms. In that, strict restriction on firearms would militate the repeated gun violent crimes in the state of California. The indexes observed by the author on the reported rates of violent crime in California create the motive to develop the terminology.

APOF is all about affecting every procedural policy in the management of gun rules to ascertain that the repeated gun violent crimes are minimized to the lowest minimum level. That would improve and thereby uncompromised the protection of every

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Although I can see definitions for some presumed outcome variables. Nevertheless, such variables cannot be considered as outcome variables because they cannot be measured. Thus, provide definitions of the outcome variables that can be measured.

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Although I can see definitions for some presumed outcome variables. Nevertheless, such variables cannot be considered as outcome variables because they cannot be measured. Thus, provide definitions of the outcome variables that can be measured.

citizenry and the best fit of the state outside the box of reoccurred mass shootings that involved innocent victims.

The concept was developed out of the literature reviewed that focused on the way forward to get rid off violent crimes associated with a firearm. Therefore, APOF is all about embracing the modalities to checkmate the repeated violent crimes in California and beyond. By implementing every active public policy that truncates the dangers of violent crimes in the communities.

APOF is a constellation analysis of the public policy measures to come against the repeat on violent crimes linked to guns. The practical application of the concept by relevant agencies to militate gun violence and violent crimes would aid in the reduction of violent crime menace in states. Having observed via the related literature reviewed that a proper policy regulation via “active policy implementations” is susceptible to reduce the challenges of violent crimes. That would support to proffer a dialogue and solution to the needed positive change.

Gun Violence Restraining Order. This entails the provision of the law that prohibits one from acquiring a firearm mostly on mental health issues or a person perceived to have the probable cause to harm self and others (Frattaroli et al., 2015).

Militarize Machine Gun. The militarization of machine gun entails using high capacity caliber gun that is convertible to a semi-automatic weapon. Militarizing a firearm is some form of weapon made for a war zone or like the military type (See also Brown, 2012). Here the author posits that civilians should be barred from illegal possession of such firearm.

Mass shooting. The term is perceived as the killing, murder, and act of homicide on four persons or more with a firearm. Thus, among the social researchers, there is no generally accepted definition on the incident that meets the classification of a mass shooting or mass murder (Smart, 2019 January 22). The FBI, however, classified mass murder when four deaths of the victims excluding the shooter happened, which occurred in a location and the crime is commissioned with a firearm.

Murder (non-negligent manslaughter). This entails the act of killing a human being, an unlawfully or premeditated killing of another person (Wikipedia, 2019, January 25; See also the Uniform Crime Report Handbook).

Aggravated Assault. The term is referred to as the attempt or intent of the perpetrator to cause serious bodily injury to a person especially with a weapon (firearm inclusive). The charge is determined by the degree of the injury or intent (Criminal Law, 2019, January 25).

Rape. In the current UCR, the FBI (2016) defined rape, as when there is a forceful penetration of the vagina or anus with the body part or object or oral penetration of another person's sex organ without the victim's consent. However, sexual attempts or assault on the underage person in this context is categorized as rape offense, which accounted for approximate 7.7 percent.

Robbery. A study in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program maintained that robbery consist of the taking or attempting to take something of value from someone's possession, care, custody, and/or control by force or use of threat and violence

that puts the victim in a fear condition (FBI, 2016). With these critical terms defined, the study proceeds to the next section that focuses on the research assumptions.

For the purpose of this research construction, the following assumptions, scope and delimitations were considered.

Assumptions, Limitations, and Delimitations

Assumptions

This dissertation intends to test three major assumptions to examine whether strong policy restrictions on firearms would significantly facilitate or undermine the impacts of violent crime reduction.

1. There may be perception that strict laws on gun ownership will facilitate reduction in gun related violent crimes in California.
2. People perceived strong regulation policy on firearm use checkmates illegal gun operations resulting to the increasing violent crimes with guns in California.
3. It is assumed that California has lower restriction policy on the use of firearms and slow reporting of a perceived suspect to the law enforcement is problematic.

The impact diminishes the social relationships and the commitments to an ethical standard considering the social interactions, relationships, and the principles of ideal functional public policy on firearms. California would perform creditably when citizens imbibed the doctrine of social contract theory and conform to the formal institutional structures of the state for legitimate activities on firearm. A significant reduction on violent crime improves development in different sectors of the economy and reduces the increasing violent crime rates.

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Scope and Delimitations

The proposed study would examine the Californian violent crime rates to assess whether the stricter restriction on firearms would reduce the troubles of violent crimes.

The research intends to use two theories - the social contract theory by Thomas Hobbes and the institutional theory developed by W. R. Scott to approach the study as drawn from other literature reviewed (Elahi, 2005; Sorell, 2018; Duignan & Cranston, 2018, Scott, 1995, 2008).

Hence, no other investigation has tackled the problem from this theoretical angle thereby creating the difficulty in locating related peer-reviewed articles. The study would measure the rates of violent crimes in California rather than the effects of stricter policy restriction on firearms. As the presumption is that strong restrictions on firearms would support to reduce the increasing violent crime rates in the state. The key variables would be violent crimes (i) murder (non-negligent manslaughter), (ii) rape, (iii) robbery, (iv) and aggravated assaults derivable from the secondary data source that focused on the rates of violent crimes per states of the US. However, the content of the variables is valid with the necessary standard enough to measure the known violent crime rates reported to the law enforcement agency in the uniform crime report database - National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Flat File.

Limitations

One of the challenging questions that confront a social researcher is the issue of research reliability and validity. The reliability centered on whether the study is replicable. That is to say, the research attributes or findings could be repeated on the

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targeted phenomenal populations surveyed (Babbie, 2017; Bryman, 2008; Warner, 2017; Frankfort-Nachmias, & Leon-Guerrero, 2015).

However, validity focuses attention on the quality concerned of the variables utilized to construct the research, which is a reliable source of data from the law enforcement agency - the FBI and the California DOJ. Validity tends to question how applicable is the model of the study and the conclusion arrived on the findings. In other words, the data are subject to review or change as the retrieval agency updates its sites on the current statistics of the state. Some of the variables are limited to a definition, but in-depth quality literature reviewed made a significant understanding of the social phenomenon.

Most studies focused on their research problem from the qualitative model other than the intended quantitative method for this dissertation proposal. This investigation is limited to evaluate metropolitan cities, outside the metropolitan cities, and the non-metropolitan cities of California. At the present stage of this dissertation proposal, certain limitations are unknown until the data is retrieved and is bound to be disclosed as the author progresses to the chapter in the investigation.

The Significance of the Study

As evident in recent past, mass shootings and murders in 2011 in the Arizona town hall meeting that affected a U.S Representative Member, Gabrielle Giffords would have been avoided had the strict gun policy is applied. Critical analyses of (Milligan, 2012; Elliot, 2016) would produce a convincing. The tremendous impact of gun violence on the people of the Californian State not only affects close family members; it leads to

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Recognize obvious limitations for the data. Think about the issue of potential confounders of the outcome variables, the uncertainty of a temporal sequence, and variation in gun violence restraining orders.

- 1.Perhaps, the study population is not clearly defined.
- 2.The available year data is not sufficient to identify the effect of the GVRs.

homicides, rapes, murder, and the mass shooting of innocent people that the next victims are unknown even beyond California.

This research exploration would critically furnish in-depth factors that would suggest the lasting solutions to the problems of gun violence and effectively reduced the occurrences of violent crime rates. In so doing it would truncate and transform the loopholes of illegal gun operations by the offenders. That would help in stopping widespread of murder as (Truesdell, 2015) study posited that sending ex-offenders off the streets in Chicago would minimize the tension and interrupts gun violence before the occurrence.

Also, this study would not only contribute immensely to the traditional scholarly knowledge in the understanding of the effect of firearms restrictions in reducing violent crimes in California. However, it would substantially support other academic resourceful data. Compare that to the analysis of (Thomas, McGarty, & Mavor, 2009) who noted that turning our prosocial emotions motivates one to transform personal apathy into a movement that could result to achieving a social change.

Invariably, this survey would also critically add to the practical, positive social change (Walden University, 2010) ideology to reduce the level of violent crimes cases significantly. That, in the long run, provides risk reductions on the police while curbing the gun menace. The research would add to enlightening the law enforcement agencies in the designing methods for their roles to be less problematic in fighting violent crimes. The findings may strengthen policy dialogue on the way forward to reduce the rate of frequent gun violent incidents in the State of California.

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Summary

This chapter explained some of the existing laws covering the use and possession of firearms in California. There are noted incidents of gun violence and violent crimes commissioned with firearms. Therefore, this study presumed that if there are stricter restrictions on firearm might significantly affect the level of violent crime rates. Thus, the problem it is unclear whether restrictions on firearms facilitates or undermines the impact of violent crimes. This study intends to conduct the investigation using the quantitative approach and a cross-sectional research design, etc that has been discussed in details above.

However, three research questions and hypotheses were developed that multiple regression and descriptive statistical analysis would support to resolve. The research author is considering the socio-cultural phenomenal problems of firearms that this investigation opts for the two theoretical frameworks. The institutional theory by W. R Scott and the social contract theory by Thomas Hobbes that emphasized on how a functional cooperate state ought to exist - under policy regulation.

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In summarizing, think about the most important issues that are the focused of the chapter. Then, decide the ones that you want the reader to remember. In two or three sentences explain the vital argument surrounding the issues.

Finally, remember to introduce transition paragraph.

For example: The chapter provides the overview of gun retraining orders and gun violence crimes in the State of California. There is disagreement among scholars, policymakers, and think-tanks on the appropriate laws to facilitate a decline of gun violence crimes, especially murder. It identifies the central assumption, which supposes that murder in the State of California is not declining despite the extended laws on gun violence crimes. The theoretical framework adopted in this study is based on gun violence restraining orders.

The study will proceed to the next chapter to examine the previous studies findings on the relationship between gun violence restraining order and violence gun crimes in California.