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## **CHILDREN AND THE FIREARMS**

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**Abstract:** A firearm is any portable barrel weapon that fires, serves to fire, or can be modified to fire shot, bullet or projectile by the action of an incendiary propellant. Essential parts of firearms are also considered firearms. It is very dangerous to keep a firearm in the house. If the parents own any weapons, then the weapons must be unloaded (without ammunition) and locked in a special cabinet, out of the reach of the children, and the ammunition stored in another place, also under lock and key.

**Keywords:** Children, Firearm, Violence, Forensic Psychiatry

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### **Introduction**

The prevention of firearms violence has been tended to in a number of ways, from authoritative change, to media campaigns, to instructive mediations [1]. Instructive intercessions are ordinarily utilized in school settings, with a center on altering the demeanors, information, or behavior of person children. Other instructive and

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media intercessions have focused on guardians and more seasoned youth with messages planned to extend their information of the threats of firearms as well as strategies to guarantee secure utilize and capacity. Most of these mediations are created by well-meaning bunches or organizations whose concern for violence—or the potential of violence— among the children leads them to be proactive.

### *Danger*

The affect of most of these sorts of behavioral intercessions is measured in terms of changes in knowledge, attitudes, and behavior [1]. Particular results may incorporate information of the threat of weapons and attitudes toward firearms and violence. Changes in behavior are identified by proximal and distal result measures for the people focused on. For example, in case the program is planned to teach guardians around guns security, a proximal behavior objective would be related to how a gun is put away within the domestic (locked, loaded, etc.), though the distal behavior objective may be to diminish the uncommon acts of weapon savagery including children. In case the program is planned to teach youthful children around guns, at that point a proximal behavior objective would be shirking of a adjacent weapon, and a distal behavior goal would be the diminishment of child gun accidents.

### *Behavior*

The foremost coordinate result degree of behavior is an unpretentious perception of children and young people when they experience a weapon [1]. None of the guns security programs we examine has really utilized this strategy of evaluation, however, as a rule since of arrangement controls at schools disallowing indeed impaired guns on campus. In any case, coordinate perception may be the foremost exact strategy of perceiving what a child or juvenile would do when gone up against with a gun. Analysts who have

specifically watched children's behaviors around firearms following an mediation have found tall rates of weapon play.

The leading assessment of a gun viciousness avoidance program ought to survey its affect on information, attitudes, and behavior from a assortment of sources, especially since these factors are not profoundly related. Inconsistencies between children's information and behavior taking after interest in more general violence prevention programs is well recorded.

### Shooting Incident

The reproduction of a shooting incident is the foremost challenging portion of a firearms examiner's job [2]. This can be the summit of all the logical and criminal examinations relating to a specific occurrence wherein a hypothesis for the shooting is hypothesized. Unless such a hypothesis can be created, the person guns examination comes about are frequently lacking in and of themselves to clarify the shooting circumstances to a jury in a criminal continuing. Shooting reproduction requires specialized information and hardware past that of the typical firearms examiner. This implies specialized preparing and noteworthy field encounter are vital for a guns analyst to be qualified to reproduce shooting episodes.

There are extraordinary contemplations included within the remaking of shooting occurrences. For example, analysts may need to appraise the shooter's position. As a result, there are extraordinary needs in terms of hardware. For starters, direction poles are embedded into bullet gaps to decide bullet directions. An point gage is utilized to decide points of affect into vertical surfaces. A laser joined to the conclusion of a direction bar permits the direction pole to be "extended" out extraordinary separations.

## Pull of the Trigger

For a crime scene investigator, the pull of a trigger sets into movement two critical series of activities [3]. The primary arrangement of activities happen nearly at the same time. When the trigger is pulled, the terminating stick hits a barrel of preliminary of explosive (or another chemical blend, such as potassium perchlorate) within the base of the cartridge. The burning preliminary touches off the black powder, and the explosion releases gasses interior the cartridge.

As the gasses expand, the bullet is constrained down and out of the barrel at a huge speed. The shell casing, the portion of the cartridge cleared out after the powder detonates and the bullet is moved outward, hammers against the back divider of the terminating chamber. At last, the went through casing is evacuated from the terminating chamber, either manually or by a instrument called an ejector. Depending on the sort of gun, another mechanism called an extractor at that point gets the another cartridge and seats it within the terminating chamber.

The moment arrangement of activities take put over a longer period of time. These are the activities related with the examination of the shooting. The drag of the trigger may make a riches of data around the gun and the person included. The shooter may have cleared out fingerprints on the trigger, the firearm, and the cartridges. Also, other scientific data comes about from the pull of a trigger. The went through cartridges and fired bullets permit examiners to define preparatory hypotheses at the scene.

One of the primary hypotheses they make concerns the sort of weapon involved. Firearms are classified into three wide categories: handguns, rifles, and shotguns. Handguns, as their title implies, are held within the shooter's hand. Rifles and shotguns are designed to be braced against the shooter's shoulder. Whereas all three are utilized in violations, handguns are the foremost predominant.

## Crime Laboratory

The technical support given by crime laboratories can be assigned to five fundamental services [4]. The physical science unit employs the standards of chemistry, material science, and topography to recognize and compare physical evidence. The science unit employs information of organic sciences to explore blood tests, body fluids, hair, and fiber samples. The firearms unit examines released bullets, cartridge cases, shotgun shells, and ammo. The archive examination unit performs penmanship investigation and other addressed report examination. At long last, the photography unit employs specialized photographic strategies to record and look at physical evidence. A few crime research facilities offer the discretionary administrations of toxicology, unique finger impression investigation, polygraph organization, voiceprint examination, and crime-scene examination and prove collection.

A measurable researcher must be talented in applying the standards and methods of the physical and characteristic sciences to the examination of the numerous sorts of prove that will be recuperated amid a criminal examination. A scientific researcher may too give master court declaration. An expert witness is called on to assess evidence based on specialized preparing and encounter and to specific an conclusion as to the noteworthiness of the discoveries. Moreover, measurable researchers take part in preparing law authorization staff in appropriate acknowledgment, collection, and conservation of physical evidence.

## Gunshot Wound

In arrange to choose whether a passing from discharge wound is an mischance, one ought to know the circumstances driving up to and encompassing the passing: who was show, the discoveries at the scene, the sort of weapon, the result of an examination of the weapon by a firearms examiner, the discoveries at post-mortem examination, and the results of the toxicology study [5].

The choice as to expectation isn't for the medical examiner to create but is up to the courts. Weapons don't release by themselves whereas being held. Somebody must pull the trigger. A weapon does not "magically" go off. The as it were special case to a administering of murder would be in case the person holding the weapon was a really youthful child (~ 8–9 years or younger) who did not realize the results of pulling the trigger. Shockingly, in our society, children of 10, 11, and 12 a long time of age are committing kill for cash, for drugs, to pick up a notoriety, and for pack start or out of plain ugliness. Twelve- and thirteen-year-old contract executioners exist. Hence, one has got to be exceptionally cautious in classifying a passing as an mishap based on the shooter's age.

### Physical Evidence

Physical evidence is ordinarily inspected by a forensic scientist for identification or comparison purposes [4]. The protest of identification is to decide the physical or chemical character with as close outright certainty as existing expository strategies will allow. Identification to begin with requires the appropriation of testing strategies that grant characteristic comes about for particular standard materials. Once this is often done, the inspector employments an suitable number of tests to identify a substance and avoid all other substances from thought. The distinguishing proof handle is regularly utilized in crime laboratories to identify drugs, explosives, and petroleum items. Moreover, evidence such as blood, semen, or hair is routinely identified in a crime research facility. Regularly, these identifications would incorporate a assurance for species origin (such as human blood or rabbit hair).

A comparative investigation has the critical part of deciding whether a suspect example and a standard/reference example have a common root. Both the standard/reference example and the suspect example are subject to the same tests. Prove that can be related with a common source with an amazingly tall degree of likelihood is said to have person characteristics. Evidence related as it were with a group is said to have course characteristics. By the by, the tall differing

qualities of course prove in our environment makes their comparison noteworthy within the setting of a criminal examination. As the number of distinctive objects connecting an person to a crime scene increases, so does the likelihood of that individual's inclusion with the crime. Critically, a person may be absolved or avoided from doubt in the event that physical prove collected at a crime scene is found to be diverse from standard/reference samples collected from that subject.

A sensational improvement of the part of forensic science in criminal examination has come approximately through the creation of computerized databases. The Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS), a national unique finger impression and criminal history framework, is kept up by the FBI. The FBI's Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) empowers government, state, and nearby wrongdoing research facilities to electronically trade and compare DNA profiles, in this manner connecting wrongdoings to each other and to convicted offenders. The National Integrated Ballistics Information Network (NIBIN), kept up by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, allows firearms examiners to obtain, digitize, and compare markings made by a firearm on bullets and cartridge casings recuperated from wrongdoing scenes. The International Forensic Automotive Paint Data Query (PDQ) database contains chemical and color data relating to original automotive paints. SICAR (shoeprint image capture and recovery) contains a comprehensive shoe sole database.

## Death Investigation

With regard to any scene investigation, assurance of the by and large scene and the body are of foremost significance, as is the extreme evacuation of the body in a medically acceptable manner [4]. The death investigation involves documenting and capturing the undisturbed scene; collecting pertinent physical prove; endeavoring to decide time of death, which must be exhausted a convenient mold at the scene; and, among other things, discovering premortem areas of the body and whether any postmortem movement of the body

happened. Cases of perceptions that can be made of the body at the scene incorporate bruises along the upper lip, which may be evidence of smothering; a dark eye restricted to the eyelids, which infers an damage from interior the head; or dying from the ear, which suggests a basal cranium break.

A basic stage of the death examination will be a preparatory reproduction of occasions that gone before the onset of death, so all critical points of interest of the scene must be recorded. Blood scatter and blood stream designs must be archived. Blood ought to be inspected for testing in case a few of the blood was cast off by a perpetrator. Any tire marks or shoe prints must be recorded. Fingerprints must be prepared and collected. Of particular significance is the look for any prove disposed of, dropped, or cast off by a perpetrator. When a weapon is involved, there must be a concerted exertion to find and recoup the suspect weapon. Within the case of gun passings, let go bullets or casings must be found and their areas archived. In such firearm deaths, some time recently the body is moved or clothing is evacuated, blood spatter directionality and follow prove (such as hairs) on the hands must be archived. Paper sacks at that point ought to be put over the hands and secured around the wrist or arm (paper anticipates dampness condensation) to protect any additional evidence.

## Forensic Psychiatry

Forensic psychiatry is the connect between the medical and legal professions, that's , psychiatry and the comparing enactment [6]. A scientific psychiatry specialist may be a pro in psychiatry who in addition taught for a sub-specialty in forensic psychiatry, which incorporates the securing of the fundamental information within the field of legitimate sciences. The requests set on the legal therapist in master examination strategies are progressively complex. In recent decades, the psychiatric calling has experienced seriously advance related to information around psychiatric diseases and clutters, their causes, improvement, and treatment alternatives, which also leads to changes in their course. On the other hand, the legal profession is

additionally creating, requests and desires from society are changing, which are progressively complex, particularly when it comes to the security of patients in common, which incorporates the security of individuals with mental disarranges. Desires related to the assurance of society in connection to different categories of people who damage social or legal standards are moreover changing.

A forensic psychiatrist assesses the mental state of an master in diverse circumstances and related to diverse needs (e.g. analyze the presence of a mental disorder), that's , assesses the mental state of a individual related to distinctive legitimately characterized circumstances (e.g. countability at the time of committing a criminal offense). All master examinations are carried out agreeing to the methods endorsed by certain legal acts that decide who starts the method, based on which realities, for what reason, etc. In expansion, it is imperative to state that, in expansion to knowing these realities, the psychiatrist must take under consideration and apply all the logical and proficient information of his calling - psychiatry - which is related to demonstrative criteria, i.e. regard for demonstrative and helpful calculations for each person illness or clutter, proposals for treatment, etc.

The assessment of countability suggests that the perpetrator contains a rectify thought of the social and common meaning of his act as a socially unsafe and illegal act that he carries out with his activity and is mindful of the causal association between the activity and the result. At the same time, he has the capacity to control his physical activities in understanding with the understanding of the meaning of the committed act.

### Program Development

Once the appropriate outcome measures are identified and operationally defined, program developers must choose on the plan of the evaluation [1]. Serious evaluations have the objective of barring elective clarifications for the result; the objective is to guarantee that any changes famous within the focused on

information, demeanors, and behaviors are due to the program and are not due to unessential factors and events—environmental changes, formative changes, hone impacts, etc.

There are a few steps that program engineers can take so as to prohibit such alternative explanations. To begin with, depending on whether the program is individual-based, school-based or community-based, engineers ought to recognize the target populace; for case, a school-based anticipation program may be created for review schools, or a media based campaign may be created for country communities. Following, the assessment ought to be based on a test of people, schools, or communities that are agent of the target populace; something else the gotten comes about may depend in a few obscure way on the test and may not be generalizable to the populace. For example, in case the test incorporates as it were review schools with highly motivated teachers, at that point the comes about may not be generalizable to all review schools. The key point is that the test ought to be agent of an recognized populace; within the over case, the populace is more precisely recognized as review schools with exceedingly propelled instructors.

A moment step that program engineers can take to avoid elective clarifications is to survey the focused on information, states of mind, and behaviors in a control or comparison gather not uncovered to the program. In a perfect world, the comparison group should contrast from the treatment bunch as it were within the ensuing introduction to the program. Developers can compare pattern information concerning the knowledge, attitudes, or behaviors focused on for alter to check that the bunches don't contrast in efficient ways earlier to the mediation. Of course the comparison group and exploratory gather may vary in unmeasured ways. The perfect way to avoid elective clarifications, counting clarifications due to unmeasured contrasts between bunches, is by arbitrary task of people or schools or communities to the exploratory and comparison conditions. Randomized trials prohibit elective clarifications for the evaluated contrasts between the groups because, on normal, randomization produces groups that vary as it were in terms of the anticipation mediation. That's , the randomized trials deliver faultless evidence

since elective clarifications for result are spread equally across the treatment and comparison groups. Indeed when we randomize to test and comparison conditions, it is valuable to gather and compare standard data concerning the information, demeanors, or behavior(s) focused on for alter to check that the bunches don't , by chance, vary in precise ways earlier to the intercession.

## Prevention Programs

Firearm violence prevention programs are spread broadly in U.S. open school frameworks to children extending in age from 5 to 18 [1]. Each day children are instructed to say “no” to weapons and viciousness by teachers who utilize a assortment of strategies to get the message over, from portraying the dangerous results of gun savagery, to building aptitudes required to stand up to peer weight, to utilizing peer teachers to reach understudies at chance. On the surface, this essential anticipation approach to lessening firearm deaths and wounds among children and youths shows up to be a beneficial wander. A closer examination of these programs, be that as it may, recommends that show instructive endeavors may not be compelling at decreasing the chance of gun dismalness and mortality among children, and in reality may have the inverse impact for some youth.

The field of firearm violence prevention is in its earliest stages and in this way can draw lessons from the related areas of damage, savagery, and substance mishandle avoidance. These areas have experienced the same sorts of formative issues. For illustration, substance abuse researchers recognize that care must be taken in formulating preventive interventions. Within the early stages of substance mishandle anticipation, avoidance programs some of the time increased knowledge approximately where to induce and how to utilize drugs and cigarettes. So also, oversimplified endeavors to teach children almost guns security and viciousness are likely to be ineffectual and may be possibly counterproductive. For youthful children, firearm violence prevention educational module may be insufficient to overcome their normal interest around weapons,

impulsivity, and failure to create preventive techniques in perilous circumstances. For more seasoned children, the lessons may be improbable to change their recognitions of immunity and overcome the impact of peer pressure. In addition, the lessons may result in increments within the exceptionally behaviors they are outlined to anticipate, by improving the allure of weapons for youthful children and by setting up a wrong standard of gun-carrying for young people.

## Safety Technology

Safety technologies have often been suggested as an elective implies of avoiding damage and crime [1]. Locking innovation could be utilized to constrain who can utilize a particular firearm. Protection innovation can be utilized to shield defenseless people or decrease the lethality of weaponry. Sensor and following innovation may well be utilized to identify concealed weapons, give situational mindfulness for law enforcement, distinguish misplaced or stolen firearms, restrain when or where guns can be released, or recognize guns that have been released. To changing degrees, these distinctive classes of innovations are all being created or considered by the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Science and Technology, and other open and private organizations.

The potential of innovation can be especially alluring[7]. In case broadly embraced and successful, security advances may modify the rates of gun ownership, release, and mortality, as well as, more by and large, the markets for weaponry and injury. The real impacts of a specific security device on savagery and damage, in any case, are troublesome to anticipate. Indeed in the event that impeccably dependable, innovation that serves to diminish harm among a few groups may lead to expanded abnormality or chance among others.

Numerous influential arguments have been made around the benefits and costs of diverse guns security innovations. In spite of the talk, be that as it may, there's nearly no investigate that assesses the adequacy and cost-effectiveness of different interventions. The various

contentions on the potential benefits and costs of innovation are generally theoretical.

## **Conclusion**

Owning a firearm represents a great social privilege, but also a great social responsibility – responsibility for other people's lives. That is why the suppression of illegal possession of firearms and its effective control represent one of the key prerequisites for the safety and stability of every community. There are numerous examples of the terrible consequences of uncontrolled possession and reckless use of firearms.

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