

# Abstract

[Countries](#), [Philippines](#)



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ARCELITO N. TUGGUIN CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY As the second most armed nation in Southeast Asia, the Philippines has a gun culture that thrives under its permissive firearm policies. Philippine law lacks any comprehensive gun policy; it has a proliferating illicit production system which feeds black-market demand, and fuels a notorious smuggling network and it seems powerless to make any substantial progress in reducing the large number of unregistered civilian firearms, which may number as many as 5 million. The Philippine government has an active approach to the international arms control process. Police estimate there are 800, 000 registered guns in the Philippines (a figure growing by 10-15 percent annually since 1999) and at least another 400, 000 illegal ones. The Small Arms Survey estimates the number of unregistered civilian firearms is between 2 and 5 million, a figure arrived at by the fact that 92 percent of resolved firearm-related crimes involve an unlicensed gun. With an average total of 3, 900, 000, the Philippines have a possession rate of 4. 7, making it the second most armed nation in Southeast Asia (2005 figures). In May 2009, the Philippine National Police reported 1, 110, 277 ' loose' (unregistered) firearms in the country. 15, 676 are supposedly controlled by ' threat groups' and 5, 726 by ' criminal elements'. Non-State armed groups openly proclaim source weapons from the armed forces and police. 7 Photographs of rebel soldiers show them to be well armed which make it unlikely that these are solely sourced from government stockpiles. Insurgents have admitted to

obtaining weapons from foreign sources. In 2004, the Philippine National Police (PNP) was made up of 117, 376 sworn officers, and armed with 164, 326 firearms. The Philippines Armed Forces are made up of an estimated 236, 500 personnel, armed with approximately 450, 000 firearms. Philippine gun law consists of a scattered collection of twenty-one individual Executive Orders, Laws, Acts, Memorandums, Presidential Decrees, Directives and Amendments. There is no one piece of comprehensive firearm legislation or guiding policy, and there is no single act which defines the core regulations for gun ownership. The Philippines is the only South East Asian country that seems to lack any general requirements for a firearm license other than restricting licenses to those over 21 years. Firearm licenses are determined on the basis of occupation, social standing, income level, and are valid until the death or legal disability of the licensee. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK THE PARADISM STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM Statement of the Problem:

Philippines is one of the countries with the highest murder rates in the world and many of these killings are gun related. The purpose of the study is to determine how the gun control is being implemented which may reduce crimes in the country. The study aims to know the qualifications of a man in order to own or buy a gun and know the government's criteria/requirements in securing a permit to carry firearms. The study wants to know how the government moves to at least reduce if not to eliminate the illegal or unregistered/unlicensed firearms in the country. And the study also intends to review the laws regarding gun control. The study aims to answer the following questions: 1. Why do people carry firearms-legal/licensed or illegal/unlicensed? 2. Who are authorized to carry firearms except the men in

uniform? 3. Does the government have control over the licensed firearm dealer in order to monitor the firearms that are being purchased? 4. Are there requirements needed to purchase a gun from a licensed firearm dealer? Null Hypothesis: The most reason why people purchase gun is to protect themselves from people who might want to harm them. Men in uniform used guns to protect themselves from criminals during their operation. DEFENITION OF TERMS In Philippine law, the term 'firearm' or 'arm' covers rifles, muskets, carbines, shotguns, revolvers, pistols, and all other deadly weapons from which a bullet, ball, shot, shell, or other missile may be discharged by means of gunpowder or other explosives. Gun control is any law, policy, practice, or proposal designed to restrict or limit the possession, production, importation, shipment, sale, and/or use of guns or other firearms by private citizens among others. IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY