**Recommendations**

First, there should be proper mechanisms for enforcing gun control laws. The strategies should not be too much to derogate the citizens right nor should it be too weak to defeat the object of the regulations (Andres & Hempstead, 2011). For example, although the State of California has relatively stringent gun regulations, perpetrators still end up committing crimes using the banned guns classified as “assault weapons” that are not only illegal to buy but also to manufacture, import, sell, or even expose for sale (Andres & Hempstead, 2011). This means that although the regulations appear better on books, their applicability faces many challenges mainly due to weak or inadequate enforcement mechanisms.

Secondly, cooperation is key to ensuring a successful gun control. Guns know no borders, and even where the regulations on acquiring the firearms are as rigid as possible, people can still get them through black markets supplied by reckless dealers, theft, or unlicensed sellers (Goss, K.A.2010). Therebefore, states must depend on other states’ strong laws on gun control to realize the objectives of their firearm regulations (Goss, K.A.2010). Moreover, most states give the unlicensed sellers opportunity to offer “private sales” without background checks, and the criminals have ever exploited such chances to get arms that are otherwise prohibited. Therefore, gun control should be a nationwide struggle to be successful and not just a state’s issue.

Furthermore, reducing the supply of illegal guns is a crucial strategy in gun control (Spitzer, R.J.2015). For example, where a state has identified the source of illegal firearms, it can act and reduce the flow thus making it hard for high-risk individuals to access them (Spitzer, R.J. 2015). Besides, making background checks compulsory can also help in reducing the supply of illegal guns considering that many firearms still reach the illicit markets because of unlicensed sales (Squires, P. 2012). Although this is a failure of the Congress, many states have since taken actions of imposing mandatory background checks to seal the gap. However, the number is still not significant, and as such, banned firearms have continued to reach states such as California through black markets.

Lastly, education is the key to the success of gun control. This not only involves training the law enforcers but also educating the citizens on the importance of reporting unlawful gun use and ownership. In most cases, the culprits of gun misuse are usually criminals who often own guns illegally (Spitzer, R.J 2015). Where the public is adequately educated on how to use, store, maintain, and report the illegal gun possession, the situation might get better because most of the offenders usually end up unprosecuted due to inadequate reporting mechanisms (State of California Department of Justice, 2017). On the other hand, there should be a continuous training and development on the law enforcers to tackle illegal gun ownership adequately especially as technology continues to advance.