

Investigating the Status of Legislation and Protective Measures Against Recurring Self-Suicidal Incidents Committed with Firearms: A Case Study of Sindh Province, Pakistan

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Abstract: This article research is aimed to conduct a comprehensive study for evaluating the available legislative framework and protective measures covering suicidal acts related to firearms including finding of reasons and causes of such incidents in Sindh Province, Pakistan. The suicide is immense menace for developing countries including Pakistan seemed available in any form, but present research is limited to the extent self-suicidal incidents committed with firearm, an analytical investigation and study is carried out on such recurring incidents for investigating legislative hurdles and reasons. Particularly; taking precautionary and protective measures are recommended for initiating practical steps in the province and to implement the law in letter in sprits. Research is limited to Sindh Province, Pakistan. Penal laws although not recognize definition of self-suicide as an offense including its punishment. The Procedural Law Code of Criminal procedure 1898, provides the procedural provision of trials related to attempt to commit suicide and self-suicidal offenses. Evidence law (Qanoon-e- Shahadat, 1984) is applied for evidence in such nature of trials of offenders.

The Men who commit suicide and he dies, the wrongful act also dies with his self-suicidal. Situation reflects no positivity, societies are losing young talented prime lives because, since the ratio of suicidal incidents is more in men, it is loss of not only individual society at large including our homeland (Pakistan), the reasons and wisdom behind such persons is that if they were lived, could have their role in sphere of state's development today's in every respective field, includes other professionals or common persons of the society. Keeping in view increasing rate of suicide incidents, it has become mandatory to save the loss of society. The study will recommend proposals for making changes in law and in public interest and can help in removing and eliminating self-homicide incidents problems and for further taking protective and precautionary measures, to control illicit and licensed firearms in province to further save the lives of youth and elderly persons.

Key Words: Exploring-Causes-Firearm-Gunshot-Pistol-Strangulation-Burning-Drowning-Poisoning, Suicide-Offence-Impact-Scenario-Society-Eradication-Gender-Pivotal-Forensic-Firearm-Self-Suicides-Legislative Framework-Protection-Measures-Psychological -Depression-Disease

INTRODUCTION

Since the scope of the present research is made limited to only researching on self-suicide incidents reported in society through various means and modes but only such suicides which are committed with firearm in Sindh, the incidents have left bad impact on society. Gun-suicide is a serious public health (psychological and depression related) issue that has profound effects on society, the economy and psychology. The increasing number of suicides involving firearms in Sindh Province calls for a careful review of the laws in place as well as preventative measures.

The purpose of this project is to look into these problems, pinpoint the underlying reasons, and suggest research-backed fixes. The rising suicide rate highlights the critical need for targeted research and prevention, especially in prime youth and older populations (World Health Organization, 2019). Enabling these marginalized groups to carry out their civic responsibilities and make constructive contributions to society requires protecting them.

Under current prosecution rules, public prosecutors review reports of suicides, and Medico-Legal Officers are frequently involved in the investigative process (Khan, 2018). This study focuses on gun-related suicide events in Sindh Province, which negatively affect the general well-being of society.

The conclusions are then utilized to provide suggestions and recommendations. People of all ages are affected by suicide, ranging from teenagers to those who are fifty years of age or beyond (Ahmad et al., 2014). Interestingly, men are now more likely than women to commit suicide (Niaz, 2019). Suicide and attempted suicide cases are recorded worldwide, and there are still a number of underlying factors that require attention. Several studies and media reports have shown that Sindh Province is not exempt from this problem (Shahid, 2018).

Suicide by strangulation, poisoning, drowning, and gunfire has been documented in Sindh and around the world (Siegel & Rothman, 2016). According to Pakistani penal law, trying to commit self-suicide is illegal (Pakistan Penal Code, 1860). A thorough

analysis of survey data and well constructed questionnaires serve as the foundation for this study. Publicly available research reports, publications, newspapers, law journals, and monthly law digests from respectable legal organizations are all included in the database. The objective of this study is to propose strategies for mitigating or limiting suicide incidences by contrasting Sindh Province with other regions of Pakistan and with foreign case studies. While it might be difficult to eradicate suicide entirely, preventative measures are necessary to lessen its effects on the young of Sindh Province and beyond, in keeping with the United Nations' proclamation that "one life lost is a life lost to the world" (United Nations, 1948).

Research Objectives

1. To analyze the existing legislative framework governing firearm possession and usage in Sindh.
2. To identify the primary causes of firearm-related suicides.
3. To assess the impact of these incidents on affected families and communities.
4. To propose recommendations and suggestions to reduce firearm-related suicides.

Literature Review

Many studies have been conducted all over the world and have examined the relationship between the availability of firearms and self-suicide rates and the results consistently shows that there is a positive correlation between suicide rates and easy access to firearms. For example, Miller et al. (2013) showed in their US study, there is a substantial correlation between tougher gun control laws and a decline in the number of suicides involving firearms. They highlighted the significant influence of legislative actions on public health outcomes and linked this drop to the restricted availability of fire-arms. Similar to this, Chapman et al. (2006) in Australia noted a significant decline in firearm-related mortality after promulgation of strict guns related laws were put in place in 1996, highlighting the value of legislative initiatives in reducing firearm-related suicides.

To a large extent, the Pakistan Arms Ordinance of 1965 read with Sindh Criminal Prosecution Service Act, 2013, which provides

the basic legal requirements pertaining to carrying and dealing as well as usage of weapons within the country regulates the gun/firearm related laws of Pakistan. Despite this regulation being put in place there are still formidable challenges that may hinder their implementation. Shahid (2018) also highlighted areas of structural issues that implement problems to the effective implementation of the gun regulation including personnel training, and corruption within police stations. Moreover, the attempts to prevent the cases of the use of firearms and self-shooting related suicides are being hindered by the variations in the implementation of these laws across the regions (Khan, 2020).

Socioeconomic and psychological factors therefore cannot be eliminated from one another, since they share delicate relationships in determining the suicide rates in Pakistan. Unfortunately, poor economic situations and high unemployment rates enhance the possibility of self-suicide ideologies and acts within these categories of people.

Ahmad et al. (2014) also focused on the effects of depression and suicidality through high rates of social and economic inequality; feelings of hopelessness and despair are identifiable under conditions of economic instability and unemployment. Self-treatable mental health disorders and undetected or untreated drugs misuse problems are other factors that contribute to self-suicidal incidents in the community and they are a challenge in the facilities with limited access in urban areas including rural Sindh. (Jawaid (2015). Under Section 174 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.P.C.), Pakistan's judicial system requires in-depth investigations in cases of firearm-related suicide. According to Pakistan, 1898, this section mandates that law enforcement officials to conduct thorough investigations, including forensic examinations, in order to discover the cause of death and decide whether problem is not properly handled was a main factor.

However, there are real obstacles to the successful application of these laws, such as inconsistent procedural practices and differing degrees of enforcement capability. Shahid (2018) emphasized the necessity of better judicial and law enforcement agency co-ordination in order to increase the effectiveness and dependability in the self-suicide

investigation processes.

In Sindh, Pakistan, there are still many loopholes in the regulatory framework that concerns the intricate subject of gun suicides. If legislative initiatives have systemic issues such as insufficient budget and corruption within the police, they are less effective. Socioeconomic inequalities plus cultural belief also prevents people from receiving mental health care and supportive networks thereby increasing their vulnerability to suicidal mentality/ideation and behavior.

Such problems can only be addressed through a holistic approach that embraces effective legislation reformations, strengthened enforcement measures and bettering mental health support infrastructure.

Pakistan (in Sindh Province) must continuously focus on tightening legal frameworks, enhancing enforcement capabilities, and improving access to mental health treatments for addressing firearm-related self-suicide issues.^{1 2}

Top priority should be given to longitudinal studies in future research endeavours in order to evaluate the long term impacts of legislative initiatives and policy frameworks aimed at reducing suicide rates. These complex matters can be addressed by Pakistan towards minimizing catastrophic effects of firearm-related suicides while promoting mental health among its diverse population.³

Various indicators are available behind taking of one's own life, reflects a specific motive behind

¹ . Do not kill or destroy yourself. (Quran: 4:29) -Islam forbids suicide. Man is the vicegerent of Allah on earth and he who commits suicide runs away from his obligation to Allah. Make not your own hands contribute to your destruction. (11.195)

² By, Hassan Masudul Prof., (1983) the Digest of Holy Quran at p-416. Law Publishing Company Katchery road Lahore (Pakistan), April 4,1983.

³ . Bible: "What? Know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost which is in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not your own? For ye are bought with a price: therefore, glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God's" (1Corinthians 6:19-20). <https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=1+Corinthians+6%3A19-20&version=KJV> (Retrieved on February 13, 2020).

willful self-suicide. Wound range of wound may be in near contact 1. c.m from the skin with hand guns, its nature of near contact firearm wound entry. It is different in form of “intermediate entry wound” it can be few centimeters and also up to several feet, however lastly in cases of distant range forearm wounds, it may be any distance beyond that which produces stippling⁴.

Though legislation is made on the subject title suicide and attempt to commit suicide, but still require for future implementation and further reformed. The role of stake holders and Sindh Government needs more attention presently seems quite silent for implementing existing laws, especially regarding incents survivors who attempted to commit suicide. The enacted legislation, guides courts procedure for trial of such cases including, time and places of sitting, manner of conducting raids and trial on the spot, the cases wherein attempt to commit suicide is registered, in this respect Court of Magistrate has jurisdiction to conduct trial.⁵

Code of criminal law has assigned exclusive powers to Area Magistrate, conferred under Section U/S 173, 190 & 192 to order to police for conducting more inquiries, investigation, transfer of investigation, granting remand of accused to police and to call inquest report for consideration and judicial examination. Offense of self-suicide falls in the “inquest report” for the determination of ocular account of incident occurrence.⁶ Section 174 Cr.P.C, 1898, clause-1 its sub-clause (a) empowers the police personnels to enquire on suicide etc, duly authorized by Provincial Sindh

Government in that behalf for receiving information regarding occurrence of incident of self-suicide in vicinity.⁷

Disinterment of body to conduct examination, only *Illaqah*/ Area Magistrate is authorized and empowered for disinterring body to conduct death body examination of any person who has been already buried in order to discover and determine the cause of death,⁸ No time limit is fixed in law to opt for disinterment⁹ ¹⁰.

Dead bodies can require exhumation in complicated cases to know the truth of the facts, through the DNA tests and autopsy procedure after death, for knowing factual and actual cause of death, law also permits the same.¹¹

When a Question before expert is sent for denomination “Whether a person who I died he did commit homicide or suicide, whose body is lying before Police, still expert role is required to give his final opinion in detecting nature of wound.¹² Expert Opinion Under Article 59 of Qanoon-e-Shahadat order, 1984, expert advances his opinion on question of science, art of handwriting and finger impression, Electronic Transaction Ordinance 2002 are covered as evidence in terms of said law.¹³ Article 164 of evidence law further provides provision regarding use of evidence available because of modern devices, Courts are bound to allow apply, and appreciate such evidence viz. audio, video, Compact Disk, Reports of Electronic and

⁴ Website accessed on -Firearm Injuries -Rifled Firearms vs Shot guns-[Forensic Medicine and Toxicology](http://howmed.net/forensic/firearm-injuries-rifled-firearms-vs-shot-guns/) - <http://howmed.net/forensic/firearm-injuries-rifled-firearms-vs-shot-guns/> - <http://www.slideshare.net/ananthatiger/forensic-medicine-firearms-and-firearm-injuries-6344130> and <http://www.slideshare.net/dr.salhab/firearm-injuries> - Retrieved on 25-17-2017.

⁵ Section 34 of Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 - <http://pakistancode.gov.pk/english/index-http://www.molaw.gov.pk/>

⁶ . Sec.156 Code of Criminal Procedure 1898. <http://pakistancode.gov.pk/english/index-http://www.molaw.gov.pk/>

⁷ . Section 174 of *ibid*.

<http://pakistancode.gov.pk/english/index-http://www.molaw.gov.pk/>

⁸ . (1992) Pakistan Criminal Law Journal page 1870, (2010) Pakistan Criminal Law Journal page -4, (2010) Monthly Law Digest page 5, 2011 Pakistan Criminal Law Journal page .1287 and Pakistan Law Decisions 2014 Baluchistan page 50.

⁹ . Sub-sect. (1) of Sect-176 of Cr.P.C 1998. <http://pakistancode.gov.pk/english/index-http://www.molaw.gov.pk/>

¹⁰ . 1996 Pakistan Criminal Law Journal page 389.

¹¹ . Sub-Section 2 of Section 176 of Code of Criminal Procedure 1998. <http://pakistancode.gov.pk/english/index-http://www.molaw.gov.pk/>

¹² . Article 164 of Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order, 1984 (Pakistan). <http://pakistancode.gov.pk/english/index-http://www.molaw.gov.pk/>

¹³ . 2005 Pakistan Criminal Law Journal page 228 and Pakistan Law Decisions PLD 2014 Bal. pp.113 and 114.

Print Media and Press Clipping.¹⁴ ¹⁵ ¹⁶ ¹⁷.

Under the Criminal Law, investigating officer is authorized for investigating into cognizable offence, falling within his police station's territorial limits /jurisdiction.¹⁸ ¹⁹ ²⁰

The dispensation with a surgical examination of the body is provided in the Police rules for investigating officer, in the cases wherein cause of death is established beyond doubt. Qualified medical expert has to further examine body of deceased, the suspicious doubtful nature cases still exists " as to whether self-suicide or homicide is committed for framing criminal allegation is to be in charge by judge.

Documents which form as annexures of Inquest Report prepared by Police:

1. Plan of death scene,
2. Inventory of clothing,
3. Preparation of List of articles found nearby or on the body,
4. List of articles is to be sent for medical examination.

Hangings isolated death cases, report shall provide particulars, height, sufficiency of support and what type of things are used to bear weight of wrong doer body. Drowning cases are different in their nature, depth of water is crucial needs to be mentioned.²¹ The report prepared in such cases need to be written and forwarded to courts and their corban copies also made to issue the same to other parties in the matter. In Railway accidents, common police other than Railway Police can submit copy of all reports relating to deaths, made by a police officer other than a railway police, be forwarded to Inspector-General, Railway Police. Law requires that qualified surgeon/expert must conduct post-mortem

examination²². Court has to see mitigating circumstances in suicide cases including look into nature of the compulsion and constraints in the matter.²³

In Sindh, it is crime if a person attempts to commit self-suicide, when any person, who has made an attempt to commit suicide, the act of wrong doer is punishable, which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.²⁴ The pathologist/post mortem medical expert reports are immensely effective in cases nature of self-suicide, further cause of death and operating procedure, description and nature of injuries in such crimes. The attempt to commit suicide is also an offense. Hence it, determines that that whether it was suicide or the homicide or any intentional criminal act of injuries. Evidence by medical witness or civil surgeon or doctor to adduce evidence under Section-509 of Cr.P.C provides the provision for calling medical witness to conduct postmortem of body of the person who committed suicide but it must be in presence of accused before the court.²⁵ Medical jurisprudence suggests specific firearm injuries self-suicidal cases, knowing of death cause is necessary to be find out through medical expert nature of injuries, personal bio-data of victim, arrival time of body or victim, source of receipt of body, crime particulars, internal and external condition of body of victim.

Necessary precautions and procedure in conduct of body autopsy, thereafter delivery the body to legal heirs, postmortem report and medical certificate bearing cause of death, specification and death manner, time and date of arrival/departure of body. An autopsy/ post mortem, is called as vital medical examination, it is aimed to dig out more evidence related to person's last illness and because of his death.²⁶

¹⁴ . Pakistan Law Decisions -P.L.D 2010 SC page 265.

¹⁵ . Pakistan Law Decisions PLD 2007 Karachi page 448.

¹⁶ . 2008 Monthly Law Digest MLD page 1442

¹⁷ . Pakistan Law Decisions 2015 PLD Islamabad page 85.

¹⁸ . Police Rule 1934 its Chapter-XXV, Rule- 25.35.

¹⁹ . Sect.156, of Code of Criminal Procedure,1898.

²⁰ . Rule 25.2 prescribes for empowerment of Investigation/Police Officers and their privileges, the details please are referring sections 160 to 175 in Cr.P.C 1898.

²¹ Explanation- Register No. VI. Actually it is called Book, which is kept at police station for entry of the incident contents.

²² . Rule 25-36. Of Police Rules, 1934-Read with Section 17(3), Code of Criminal Procedure 1898.

²³ 2012 Yearly Law Reporter YLR Page 652.

²⁴ Section 325 of Pakistan Penal Code 1860.

<http://pakistancode.gov.pk/english/index->

[http://www.molaw.gov.pk/.](http://www.molaw.gov.pk/)

²⁵ . Section 509 of Code of Criminal Procedure 1898.

<http://pakistancode.gov.pk/english/index->

[http://www.molaw.gov.pk/.](http://www.molaw.gov.pk/)

²⁶ .

<https://www.google.com.pk/search?q=A+Procedure+of+Post+mortem+examination.>

Post-mortem when it is consented, is not maintainable or conducted without an agreement of next-of-kin. When it is agreed by legal heirs of victim, then on such consented conducted post-mortem examination, the medical practitioner or Officer issues medical certificate of death before such dead body's post-mortem, because heirs have to offer and proceed with funeral arrangements.²⁷

Injury gives clue as to what type of weapon is used in self-suicide and, secondary data used address innocent or at fault. Article-59 of Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order, guides about how to record fingerprint, this procedure and an expert opinion assists for identifying and in recording of prints left by the persons who committed self-suicide. The opinion of an expert is all about either it matches the accused persons fingers or not, however, it helps in matching prints on the weapon used in self-homicide or suicide or attempting to commit same.²⁸ It is need of time and have become mandatory for Government to protect our prime youth talent as well as elders. Because they would perform their precious role and duties in society alike and other citizens'. The case reports in incidents/case of self-suicides are scrutinized by state public prosecutor.^{29, 30, 31}

&rlz=1C1CHZL_enPK755PK755&oq=A+Procedure+of+Post+mortem+examination.&aqs=chrome..69i57j69i64l2.2404j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8. Accessed on 24-07-20017 on web site.

²⁷ Accessed on 24-07-20017 on web site
https://www.google.com.pk/search?q=A+Procedure+of+Post+mortem+examination.&rlz=1C1CHZL_enPK755PK755&oq=A+Procedure+of+Post+mortem+examination.&aqs=chrome..69i57j69i64l2.2404j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8

²⁸ . Article 59 of Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984 (Law of Evidence in Pakistan) available at

<http://pakistancode.gov.pk/english/index-http://www.molaw.gov.pk/>

²⁹ . Section 173 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. (in local national language it is also called Challan)

<http://pakistancode.gov.pk/english/index-http://www.molaw.gov.pk/>

³⁰ . Section 09-The Sindh Criminal Prosecution Service (Constitution, Functions and Powers) (Amendment) Act, 2015 Sindh Act NO. II OF 2016.

³¹ . (2015) By [Yusra Salim](#) / [Photo: Aysha Saleem](#)- Published: September 2, 2015-(A teenage boy shot a girl and then himself on the premises of Gulshan-e-Fatima school in Soldier Bazaar Karachi on Tuesday morning). The Express Tribune, accessed on August-2017 and Febraury,12 2020

Methodology

This study looks on suicides with firearms in Pakistan's Sindh Province using a thorough mixed-methods methodology. This research paradigm provides a comprehensive view of the complex elements leading to suicide events using weapons by integrating quantitative data analysis with qualitative observations.

- i. For analysis data is collected in shape of **Primary and secondary data used address** problem.
- ii. Depression, psychological, socio-economic impact is assessed.
- iii. Medical expert reports are examined to observe symptoms and nature of difference in Exit and entry self-suicidal cases wounds.
- iv. The crux is abstracted from available data and legislation.
- v. Impact of illiteracy, life-standards, poverty, lack of education are main reasons to be focused for eradication of problem.
- vi. Many forms of self-suicide cases are observed as same are highlighted from the local newspapers: Daily Dawn, Jang News, The Tribune, The News and also in local language news paper Daily kawish.

Data Collection and Analysis

Quantitative information is methodically gathered from original sources, including government databases that track firearm/gun ownership related laws, police reports under section 173 read with 174 Cr.PC,1898 that describe suicide cases, and hospital records reflecting gunshot wounds details. Statistical approaches are employed to examine the data in order to determine the geographic hotspots of incidence, evaluate victim demographic patterns, and quantify the frequency of firearm-related suicides. Main source of qualitative data collected through structured Questionnaires. Through these Questionnaires, we need to learn more about individual viewpoints on the causes of Self-suicides committed by using firearms, the obstacles to mental health care, and the reactions of the community to efforts aimed at preventing suicide. Coding and classifying Questionnaires transcripts in order to uncover underlying themes and patterns that support the quantitative findings is known as thematic analysis of qualitative data.

Legislative Gaps and Enforcement Challenges

The interviews with the police revealed by researcher (Shahid, 2018) provides the major flaws in Firearm control regarding matters of the Sindh Province. Corruption becomes apparent as a dominant problem, greatly affecting the degree of implementation of existing laws (Shahid, 2018). Lack of training of policemen in the matter of firearms makes these problems more acute, and low capabilities impede attempts to regulate the circulation and usage of firearms. Enormous access to firearms remains possible due to all sorts of legal ambiguities, which challenges legislative initiatives in preventing firearm-related suicide.

Socio-Economic and Psychological Impact

The self-suicide by firearms has severe socio-economic consequences and such individuals are usually left with emotional as well as economic losses by their families. Research shows that Pakistani community highly stigmatize suicide and thus limits people's access to mental health and community support (Ahmad et al., 2014). A case study of the Ali family in rural Sindh illustrates the devastating consequences: the 22-year-old son, suffering from economic difficulties and depressive symptoms, got access to an unregistered firearm and committed suicide. Thus, while the family was aware of the protagonist's difficulties related to mental health, social prejudice did not allow them to seek professional help and indicates the problem of organized society's deficiencies and limitations of intervention and support services in rural settings. This paper was aimed at identifying major legislative gaps in Sindh province with regards to firearm suicide legislation, recommendations and protective measures that can be recommended to address the issue of firearm suicide are highlighted below; Elimination of mal practices in the enforcement of legislative instruments, adequate training of officials, and introduction of crucial monitoring measures are essential for decreasing the accessibility of firearms and boosting the safety level in the country. The efforts should be supported by well-coordinated community awareness programs aimed at the elimination of stigmatization of mental health complications when such individuals should be encouraged to seek medical help with the probability of

committing suicide.

Recommendations:

1. Legislation is required for Keeping guns away from teen agers by firearm owners for saving innocent children.
2. It is recommended that Government should open/establish exclusive health units U.C, levels for depressed patients or in hospitals. In this regard at least one unit may be established and a allowed for such type of depressed patients.
3. Parents' eye watch is necessary their children for not letting them placed at isolated places.
4. Role of primary Schools/Colleges/University teachers, must be stressed for keeping supervision over students for reporting early symptoms to parents.
6. Hospitalization of depressed citizens having depression/stress be admitted to psychiatric ward hospitals for their proper health look after.
7. It is hereby suggested to put ban on manufacturing and selling of toys in shape of Fire-Arms holding in their hands by innocent children, obviously children from their early age they learn how to operate a firearm. Children usual fights with such toy (toy made firearm) each other in moot shootings with toys firearm streets of cities and towns even it has become trained on ceremonial days to do aerial firing by teen agers or elders this practice should be discouraged. Children also learns fighting and shooting from movies, and imitates the fighting movies, these films may not be allowed to children or censored.
8. Probability is there, in self-suicide cases, as fire-arm is found licensed but in homicidal cases it may not be appear.
09. Should build up mental health services, especially in the remote areas. Constructing mental health services/care system including public campaigns for creating awareness to help people get rid of unhealthy thoughts, but also to find and get help when necessary.
11. These events should have village heads who basically serve as role models and influencers to give out information to the people. Significant changes must also be made to the legislative framework. Making changes to the Pakistan Arms Ordinance, 1965 and Sindh Arms Act, 2013, to enforce more stringent background checks and licensing requirements would guarantee that only law-abiding persons have access to guns.
12. Implementation of strong tracking systems

for gun ownership and licensing will improve gun control and surveillance. To give law enforcement officers the tools they need to properly address mental health emergencies and enforce gun control laws, specialized training is crucial. To guarantee that the laws are applied equitably and successfully, this training should also address the widespread problem of corruption inside the enforcement institutions.

13. Community-based programs that provide social assistance and lessen isolation can also be extremely important in preventing suicides, laws implementation, poverty eradication, establishment of rehabilitation institutions in districts for depressed and affected for early psychotherapy tests includes recovery

Identified Legislative Gaps and Challenges

Challenge	Description
Inadequate Training	Insufficient training of personnel on firearm regulations.
Resource Constraints	Limited resources for effective monitoring and control.
Legal Loopholes	Regulatory gaps facilitating unauthorized firearm access.

Conclusion

Self-suicide increasing ratio in various means and in piecemeal is found during the last decade in teen agers is harmful in such Particular teen agers same is also found in the elders. The fact that various modes of suicides are reported and recurring but the firearms are a mode of suicides amongst other modes, firearms are also implicated in self-suicidal in Sindh Province, these incidents manifest needs attention on urgent need for finding solution to a public health crisis that arises from many complicated interactions of legislation, socioeconomic inequalities and mental health vulnerabilities.

Implementation of laws, media and printed material, eradication of poverty, establishing institutions at district levels for the rehabilitation of affected persons, factors related to psychology and depression are mainly issues inter-alias involved including poverty, and un-employment should be removed to make them a good citizen like others. It is recommended that there is need to

reform laws related to self-suicidal problems. including strong legislative reforms, effective enforcement and wider access to treatment within primary healthcare settings, can make a difference. Better background checks, licensing and policing can cut access to firearms, particularly among people deemed at risk, the removal of stigma around mental health and the promotion of public education are important. Future longitudinal studies are needed to conducted for assessing assess long-term outcomes and also for adapting exclusive strategies in response to changing social conditions. Ultimately, such research can help to promote sustainable and effective reductions in the burden of self-suicidal disease and promote a safer environment for all in Sindh Province.

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