

Juvenile vs. Adult Protection

Name

Institution

The law is meant to promote equity among the people and protecting the vulnerable persons, among them adults and children, from all forms of abuse. While federal law does not specifically address protection of adults and children, all 50 states and the District of Columbia provide for the protection of children and adults using Penal Codes. Specifically, the state of California provides for the protection of children and adult under penal codes 11164 and 368 respectively.

Normally, parents have the right to raise and discipline their children as they see fit. However, different states have different laws that seek to protect children from all types of harms, even from their parents. In the State of California Child abuse and protection laws fall within the Penal Code as they do with other states. Under these laws, children are protected against all types of cruelty including physical abuse such as unjustifiable punishments and physical injuries inflicted by other means other than accidents (FINDLAW, 2016). Additionally, the Californian Child protection laws protect children from mental abuse, sexual assault, exploitation through child labor or other means, and or neglect or abandonment. Besides defining the different cruelties that children are protected from, the Californian Penal Code obligates adults that have access to the children to relevant authorities for appropriate action. These include the health practitioners, child visitation monitors, clergies, teachers among others to report all suspected child abuse cases (ADOC, 2016).

Besides protecting the children, the Californian law protects vulnerable adults, among them the senior citizens (aged 65 and overs), dependent adults(aged18-64), and the physically or the mentally impaired persons from all forms of abuse (Endmund, 2016). The types of abuse that the vulnerable adults are protected from include abandonment, isolation, financial abuse, abandonment and neglect . Additionally, the law protects the vulnerable adults from known or suspected treatment methodologies that cause them pain or harm, as well as deprivation of care from custodians. Further, the adult protection laws mandates

care custodians, local enforcement agencies, health practitioners among other state officials that deal with the vulnerable persons to report all actual or suspected cases of adult abuse (ADOC, 2016).

Evidently, the children and adult protection laws are remarkably similar to each other; for one, they protect the vulnerable persons in the society. These include the children who depend on adults for moral, financial and emotional support, the elderly, who depend on other adults for financial and physical support, the dependents who need financial assistance, and adults with different impairments (Endmund, 2016). Both children and adult protection laws protect the vulnerable persons from all forms of abuse among them physical abuse, emotional abuse, neglect, abandonment, exploitation among others. Moreover, both the child and adult protection obligates state officers that have contact with the different vulnerable persons to report cases of abuse, thus increasing the efficiency of making appropriate actions against all forms of abuses (FINDLAW, 2016).

In retrospection, the state of California guarantees the protection of children against all forms of abuse such as physical, mental and emotional abuse, neglect and abandonment. Additionally, the law protects vulnerable adult among them the senior citizens, the dependent persons and the physical or mentally impaired persons from abuse, neglect, and abandonment among other forms of abuse. The two pieces of legislations are contained in California's Penal Codes and obligates different states' officers that deal with the different vulnerable persons to report actual and suspected cases of abuse to enhance appropriate actions.

## References

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