

Legal Protection of the Rights of Minors: An Analysis of Current Legislation in China and the United States

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Abstract. Minors, as the future of the country and the hope of the nation, with the increasing recognition of their dominant position in China, although the state and society have given high attention and continuously improved relevant laws and regulations to safeguard their rights and security, such as the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Minors Article 1 the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Minors, the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention of Crimes Committed by Minors, the Constitution, the Compulsory Education Law and so on, these legal provisions are intended to provide comprehensive and multi-dimensional protection for minors and ensure that their physical and mental health are not violated. However, even in such a legal environment, the undercurrent of violating the rights of minors still persists. This paper is a legal essay on the protection of minors, summarizing the achievements and shortcomings of China and the United States in safeguarding the rights and interests of minors. This paper analyzes how society, schools, and families unintentionally touch the boundaries of minors' rights. Drawing on relevant experiences from the legal systems of China and the United States, this paper identifies the problems and offers suggestions for improving the protection of minors' rights.

Keywords: Minors, Rights protection, Personality rights.

1. Introduction

A strong youth means a strong nation, and a thriving youth means a thriving nation. This profound statement reveals that minors occupy the dominant position in the country and are the future of the state and nation, as well as the hope of every family. Protecting the comprehensive and healthy growth of minors has significant implications for the development of the country, social progress, and the harmony and happiness of families. In China in the second half of 2022, the Blue Book on the Development of Child Protection and Adoption, jointly released by the Children's Welfare and Adoption Centers, showed that significant progress has been made in child protection work in China in the past five years, including strengthening care and protection measures for rural left-behind children, ensuring the rights and interests of children in factual orphanage, implementing the "Dual Reduction Policy", involving social groups in protection, promoting the implementation of child-friendly city planning, enhancing the awareness of network security among young people, and strengthening legal protection measures against sexual abuse of minors [1]. Despite the many achievements in child protection, incidents of harm to children still occur. Over the past three years, procuratorial organs have prosecuted a total of 243,000 people for crimes against minors, with an annual increase of 5.4% [2]. This data indicates that as the efforts to combat crimes against minors have intensified and the concept of the law has become more widespread, there is an upward trend in the number of crimes against minors that are being prosecuted by judicial organs in China, reflecting the zero tolerance attitude of China's judicial organs towards crimes against minors. It also shows that the attention and emphasis on protecting minors in society as a whole are increasing.

2. Basic Concepts and Case Studies

2.1. Definition of Legal Concept of Minors in China

Minors refer to citizens who have not reached the legal age of adulthood. In China, minors are defined as someone under the age of 18. As a vulnerable group in society, minors are protected by

specific laws of the country. Minors have the right to education, and our Constitution explicitly stipulates that compulsory education should be provided for minors. Schools should do more to prevent and stop school bullying, sexual harassment, and the deprivation of minors' right to education [3]. Teachers and staff should respect the rights of minors' personality and create a good learning environment, rejecting indirect punishment, verbal abuse, etc. The right to survival is a fundamental right of minors, and the state has the duty to provide minors with necessary material assistance to maintain their life and health. The right to protection refers to the fact that minors may be subject to various forms of abuse, such as school bullying, family violence, and sexual harassment. The state, society, schools, and families should work together to ensure that the legitimate rights of minors are protected from harm.

2.2. Related Cases

Between September 2020 and July 2022, Chen Xiaobao hid behind the internet platform and used his social media account to meticulously weave a web of temptation that combined emotions and money. He gradually approached and added young female students as friends on the platform, using the pretext of establishing a romantic relationship to lure these minors into sending nude photos or inappropriate videos through online red envelopes and other means. What is even more appalling is that he even had sexual relations with several of the minor girls. There were private meetings and inappropriate relationships, and for the remaining underage girls who did not want to continue the relationship, Chen used the threat of taking photos of them to force them to maintain this twisted relationship, which was appalling. After conducting a thorough investigation, the Changtai District People's Procuratorate (Hereinafter referred to as Changtai District Procuratorate) in Fujian Province uncovered that the suspect had used deplorable means to coerce Xie into recording inappropriate videos to satisfy his twisted sexual desires. This act not only tramples on the dignity and physical and mental health of children, but also violates the law against child molestation. According to the iron law of our country's law, any heinous act of sexual abuse against minors must be severely punished, and the crime of molesting children is particularly unacceptable. The Supreme Court and Supreme Procuratorate have issued orders stating that using coercion or deception to force minors to participate in online nude chatting, taking nude photos or videos constitutes child molestation [4].

3. Legal Sources of Protection for Children's Rights in China

As the fundamental law of the country, the Constitution occupies the highest legal status and the strongest authority in the legal system of our country. This law not only establishes the political and economic systems of the country, as well as the basic rights and duties of citizens, but more importantly, it provides the highest level of legal protection for the lives, property, and personal freedom of every citizen. Among them, Article 46 is particularly noteworthy because this clause specifically stipulates the specific content of protecting the physical and mental health of minors and the legal protection they enjoy, emphasizing that minors have the right to education .

3.1. Juvenile Protection Law

This law not only provides a solid legal barrier to protect the legitimate rights and interests of minors, but also puts forward specific legal responsibilities and obligations on society, schools, and families. It stipulates the responsibilities of the family in the areas of upbringing, education, and protection of minors, emphasizing that the family is the primary protector of minors and should provide necessary living and educational conditions to ensure the physical and mental health and all-round development of minors [5].

3.2. Criminal Law

As one of the core laws in the national legal system, there are strict legal provisions on the judicial protection and other powers guaranteed by the state to protect minors. The law also clearly defines

the criteria for identifying minors who have committed crimes, and establishes special regulations to ensure that minors who have been victimized can receive timely legal assistance.

According to Article 234 of the Criminal Law, deliberately injuring someone's body will result in a punishment of up to three years in prison, administrative detention, or probation. If it causes serious injury to another person, the punishment will be three years or more in prison up to ten years. For cases where a person is seriously injured or killed by particularly cruel means, resulting in serious disability, the punishment is ten years or more in prison, life imprisonment, or death penalty. This shows that the legal consequences for harming minors depend on the severity of the injury and the consequences [6].

3.3. Compulsory Education Law

One of the core laws in our country is the law on school education for minors, which is tightly regulated and has undergone several revisions to ensure the right of minors to receive compulsory education. Schools should respect the right of minors to receive education and do more to promote the mental health of minors to prevent and stop school bullying, sexual harassment, etc. Teachers should respect the personality rights of minors and create a good learning environment, rejecting any form of corporal punishment, verbal abuse, etc., that could harm the physical and mental health of minors [7].

3.4. Marriage Law

This law provides comprehensive and detailed regulations on the rights and duties of guardians in the process of raising minors. Firstly, guardians have the right to raise minors, which is based on the legal assigned statutory duties and rights. They must shoulder the responsibility of caring for minors' life, education, health and other aspects, ensuring that their physical and psychological needs are fully met. The law also stresses the importance of providing a good environment for the growth of minors. This requires guardians not only to provide material support, but also to create a harmonious, healthy, and positive growth atmosphere in the spiritual realm, promote the comprehensive development of minors, and help them become idealistic, morally upright, culturally enlightened, and disciplined citizens of the new era [8].

4. Labor Law and Prohibition of Child Labor

There are detailed regulations on employment protection for minors, with specific age limits on not employing them. These regulations are designed to ensure that young people enter the labor market only after they have reached a certain level of physical and psychological maturity. These restrictions are based on research that shows that early exposure to work can have negative effects on their development and well-being.

If minors enter the labor market too early, it will exceed their physical and psychological capacity, which may lead to various negative consequences. For example, in work environments where heavy or dangerous work is involved, their underdeveloped bodies may cause physical fatigue or injury. Additionally, under the pressure of balancing work responsibilities and educational commitments, their academic performance and social development may be hindered.

Furthermore, protecting minors from entering the labor market too early helps to protect them from the harm caused by exploitative behavior that is common in unregulated labor markets. Young workers may lack experience and knowledge about their rights, which makes them vulnerable to unfair treatment, such as long hours of work without proper compensation or unsafe working conditions.

By establishing clear guidelines on minimum age requirements for employment, these protections provide a framework for young people's healthy growth and development. This ensures that they have enough time to focus on education and personal development before assuming workplace responsibilities.

In summary, comprehensive employment protection laws play a crucial role in creating an environment that is conducive to young people's physical, emotional, and academic growth, while minimizing the risks of entering the labor market too early. These measures are of great significance in ensuring that individuals make a balanced transition after they have developed the ability to effectively handle workplace challenges [9].

4.1. Legal Basis for Child Protection in the United States

The United States has enacted a series of laws to protect minors, covering areas such as preventing abuse, internet safety, and prohibiting child labor. Specifically, regulations related to child abuse are intended to ensure that every child grows up in a safe and healthy environment. These laws typically require schools, hospitals, and social service agencies to report suspicious abuse cases promptly, so that investigations can be conducted and necessary measures can be taken.

In terms of internet protection, the United States has enacted several regulations, such as the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA), which stipulates that websites and online service providers must follow strict standards when collecting personal information from children under the age of 13. Additionally, there are advocacy organizations that aim to raise awareness among parents and educators about internet safety issues, in order to help them guide teenagers to use the internet safely.

Regarding the prohibition of child labor, the U.S. Department of Labor has set clear age limits and specified the types of work that minors can engage in and their working hours. These regulations are not only intended to protect the basic rights of adolescents but also to promote their education and lay a solid foundation for their future development. Meanwhile, each state also has supplementary regulations in place to further strengthen protection for minors.

In summary, through these comprehensive legal frameworks and policy measures, the United States strives to create a safer, healthier, and more conducive environment for minors to grow and develop [10].

4.2. Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act

This law was passed in the United States in 1974 with the goal of enhancing protection for minors. The federal government and states alike place great emphasis on the physical and mental well-being of minors, and have established legal frameworks to prevent children from being abused and neglected. This legal framework not only ensures the physical safety of children, but also covers areas such as mental health, educational rights, and social welfare.

Specifically, the law requires states to establish specialized agencies to promptly identify and report cases of child abuse and neglect. Additionally, states must provide necessary resources and support to help traumatized children recover physically and emotionally, and ensure that they grow up in safe and stable environments. To achieve these goals, regular training is provided to improve staff sensitivity to potential risky situations, enabling them to more effectively intervene and take appropriate measures.

At the same time, this legislation encourages community involvement by promoting educational campaigns to raise public awareness and help more people understand how to identify and address child abuse issues. Schools, medical institutions, and social service organizations work together to create a comprehensive protection network to ensure that every child has access to basic human rights and dignity.

Furthermore, the law emphasizes the importance of the family, advocating for the provision of necessary support and guidance to parents to reduce inappropriate caregiving behaviors due to a lack of knowledge or resources. This holistic approach aims to fundamentally improve the living conditions of minors and enable them to grow up in a good environment [11].

4.3. Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA)

In today's digital landscape, there is a notable absence of comprehensive regulations governing the gathering and utilization of information on websites and online platforms. This regulatory void poses significant risks to personal data protection, especially for vulnerable groups like minors. As children and adolescents increasingly participate in various online activities--from social media to educational tools--their vulnerability to data privacy threats becomes more evident.

In light of this situation, it is crucial to implement stringent oversight measures aimed at safeguarding the privacy of young internet users. These measures should encompass clear guidelines for website operators regarding the collection, storage, and sharing of user data. Additionally, enhancing parental control features can equip guardians with effective tools to oversee their children's online behavior.

Moreover, initiatives focused on educating young individuals about digital literacy can empower them to make better choices concerning their personal information. By grasping the consequences of disclosing private details online, minors may approach their digital interactions with greater caution.

Furthermore, partnerships between tech companies and regulatory agencies could foster standardized practices that emphasize user privacy while still promoting innovation in service offerings. Such collaborations might enhance transparency in how data is managed and ensure accountability among service providers.

Ultimately, preventing unauthorized collection or acquisition of private information by illicit websites necessitates a comprehensive strategy that includes legislation, education efforts, technological advancements, and community involvement. Only through these collective actions can we establish a safer online space where minors are free to explore without jeopardizing their personal safety [12].

4.4. Children's Internet Protection Act

In recent years, governments and related institutions around the world have gradually realized the importance of the internet to the growth of teenagers. Therefore, they have enacted laws and regulations to address the problems of teenagers accessing harmful information, pornographic content, and online fraud. With the rapid development of digital technology, teenagers are facing many potential risks while enjoying the rich and diverse online resources.

To protect the physical and mental health of teenagers, many countries have introduced a series of laws. These laws usually define and classify harmful information clearly, such as what content is considered harmful or inappropriate for minors. At the same time, these regulations require internet service providers (ISPs) and platform operators to assume the responsibility of reviewing content, to ensure that no illegal or harmful information appears on their platforms.

In addition, some countries encourage the use of technical means, such as parental control software and filtering systems, to limit children's access to specific types of websites. These measures are aimed at helping families create a safe online environment, so that parents can guide their children to use the internet resources more reasonably.

At the same time, the education department has begun to pay attention to internet literacy education, teaching students in schools how to identify false information, avoid online fraud, and resist bad temptations, thus enhancing their sense of self-protection. In addition, awareness-raising activities are carried out to increase the attention of all sectors of society to this issue, jointly creating a safer and healthier online environment.

In summary, countries around the world are constantly improving laws and regulations to prevent minors from accessing harmful information, pornographic content, and other harmful factors on the internet. Comprehensive measures are being taken to ensure the physical and mental healthy development of teenagers [13].

4.5. Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)

It is a comprehensive child labor protection law enacted by the federal government of the United States, aiming to ensure that minors are able to work and labor in safe, healthy, and age-appropriate environments. It does not prohibit all minors from working, but rather focuses on preventing exploitation and oppression of child laborers. The child labor provisions of the FLSA impose strict limitations to ensure that the rights of children in legitimate employment situations are not violated. These regulations not only set the minimum legal age for children to work, but also provide detailed provisions and restrictions on the types of jobs that can employ child labor, working hours, and wage benefits, ensuring that the rights and interests of child workers are protected to the greatest extent possible [14].

5. Problems in Protecting the Rights of Minors in China and Suggestions for Improvement

5.1. Overview of Juvenile Justice Protection in China

In minors, a special group under the age of 18, they are in a critical stage of rapid physical and mental growth, value formation, and the transition from immaturity to maturity in terms of emotional richness, intellectual maturity, and perseverance. In this process, they not only need the warm shelter and standardized education provided by their families and schools, but also the multifaceted care and protection from the general public and the judicial system.

Among them, judicial protection, as the last line of defense for the juvenile population, plays a particularly prominent role. Since 1991, China has actively responded to and endorsed the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, striving to promote children's rights protection worldwide [15]. On the domestic legislative level, China has been constantly deepening and improving relevant laws and regulations. The 1991 Child Protection Law and the 1999 Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency Law are important results of this effort [16,17]. These two laws aim to provide comprehensive protection for the legitimate rights and interests of minors, and serve as the legal scales to uphold the rights of minors.

In order to handle juvenile criminal cases more accurately, the Supreme People's Procuratorate and the Supreme People's Court worked together and jointly formulated a series of comprehensive judicial interpretations, including the Provisions on the Procuratorial Organs Handling Criminal Cases Involving Juveniles and the Interpretation on the Specific Application of Law in Handling Criminal Cases Involving Juveniles in 2002 [18]. These judicial interpretations are intended to ensure that the law is applied fairly and justly in every detail, so that the light of the law can illuminate the path of growth for every young person [19].

However, despite the fact that our country has established a preliminary framework for juvenile justice protection, we still face some challenges. The current legal system is somewhat abstract and vague in defining the rights and duties of minors, delineating legal responsibilities, and standardizing judicial operational procedures, which makes it difficult to apply in practice.

Our country has made active explorations and practices in the field of criminal trials, such as the establishment of juvenile courts, the construction of specialized trial models, and the establishment of special departments within the procuratorate to handle cases involving crimes committed by juveniles. These measures are aimed at providing more professional and meticulous judicial protection for minors and ensuring that their rights are fully protected during the legal process. However, due to the lack of legal guidance and insufficient personnel, these efforts have not yet been fully promoted and implemented nationwide.

With the rapid development and transformation of society, the protection of minors is facing unprecedented challenges. The incidents of civil rights, such as privacy, reputation, and personality, being violated are becoming increasingly serious, and online games and inappropriate reading

materials are becoming new sources of temptation and threat. Meanwhile, the rate of juvenile crime is also rising, becoming a focus of concern and a difficult problem for society.

5.2. The Existing Problems in China's Judicial Protection for Minors

Currently, there is a significant imbalance in the judicial protection landscape in our country. While the solid defense line in the formal field is relatively perfect, it fails to conceal the inadequate protection of minors' rights and interests in areas such as civil affairs, administration, and public security. Particularly concerning civil rights, minors' fundamental rights like privacy and personal dignity are often at risk of violation. These violations manifest in various forms including campus bullying, cyberbullying, and personal information leakage. Such issues not only have a severe impact on the physical and mental well-being of minors but also hinder their growth and development.

In terms of administration and public security management, businesses and operators selling tobacco and alcohol to minors, as well as allowing them access to venues such as dance halls, bars, game arcades, video halls, internet cafes, etc., have been subject to constraints imposed by social opinion and legal regulations. However, issues of inadequate supervision and insufficient punishment still persist in the actual enforcement process. These actions not only jeopardize the physical and mental health of minors but also give rise to more serious social problems. For instance, underage smoking and drinking pose health risks while early exposure to adult entertainment venues can lead to psychological misguidance and behavioral misconduct among minors, thereby increasing their propensity for engaging in illegal criminal activities. In various aspects of legal practice encompassing criminal law, civil law administrative law, public security law etc., specific operational systems for safeguarding the rights and interests of minors are yet to be perfected. Particularly concerning civil judicial protection measures pertaining to effectively filing cases involving the civil rights interests of minors or achieving effective maintenance of special rights for minors within administrative enforcement and public security management; there exist evident institutional gaps along with operational challenges.

5.3. Suggestions for Improving the Judicial Protection of Minors in China

In order to comprehensively safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of minors, it is imperative for China to expand the scope of judicial protection for minors by establishing a comprehensive mechanism that encompasses criminal, civil, administrative, and public security levels. This entails strengthening the formulation and refinement of laws and regulations, intensifying law enforcement efforts, ensuring effective implementation of various systems; establishing specialized institutions dedicated to judicial protection of minors; enhancing case handling efficiency concerning violations against minors' rights and interests as well as trial quality; concurrently promoting publicity and education initiatives to raise awareness about the significance of protecting minors' rights and interests throughout society. Ultimately, this will foster a collaborative multidimensional approach involving all sectors in safeguarding their well-being.

In terms of safeguarding civil rights, efforts should be directed towards bolstering the protection of fundamental rights for minors, encompassing privacy rights, personal autonomy, reputation preservation, and name entitlements. To effectively address the pervasive issues of school bullying, cyberbullying, and unauthorized disclosure of personal information, it is imperative to establish a robust legal framework and protective mechanisms. For instance, enacting specialized legislation and regulations can combat instances of school bullying and cyberbullying while concurrently enhancing oversight over the safeguarding of personal information. Moreover, considering the establishment of dedicated institutions for the protection of minors' rights could be contemplated to handle cases pertaining to such rights.

To address the issue of businesses and operators selling tobacco and alcohol to minors, as well as allowing their entry into dance halls, bars, game arcades, video halls, internet cafes, etc., it is imperative to enhance supervision and punishment measures. Relevant authorities should conduct regular market inspections and law enforcement actions to impose stringent penalties on those who

violate regulations. Moreover, increasing the cost of violations can effectively deter such behaviors. For instance, fines can be escalated or business licenses revoked as punitive measures in order to raise the stakes for engaging in illegal activities. Implementing a public blacklist system that exposes violators and alerts society about their misconduct is also crucial. Additionally, there is a need for intensified publicity and educational efforts aimed at raising awareness regarding the protection of minors' rights within society as a whole. Media campaigns and community activities can serve as effective channels for disseminating relevant knowledge while encouraging active participation from the general public in safeguarding the legitimate rights of minors. This collective involvement across all sectors will establish a comprehensive framework ensuring robust protection of minors' lawful rights.

6. Issues and Recommendations for Enhancing the Protection of Minors' Rights in the United States

6.1. The Issues Concerning the Protection of Minors' Rights and Interests by the American Judiciary

In the context of child labor in the United States, it poses a significant challenge to children's rights in America. Disturbingly, there has been an alarming upward trend in illegal employment of child labor within US borders in 2022. According to statistics from relevant authorities, the number of such cases has surged by as much as 37% compared to the previous year, clearly indicating substantial issues with labor market regulation and protection of minors' rights in America. Confronted with this grim social reality, it is regrettable that actions taken by American politicians have revealed their lack of foresight and narrow-mindedness when making political decisions. Instead of strengthening stringent safeguards for child labor rights, they are attempting to relax regulations in this domain, which undoubtedly intensifies society's profound contemplation on how to effectively uphold and safeguard the fundamental rights of every citizen, particularly vulnerable groups like child workers while ensuring economic development [20].

The Guardian recently highlighted a series of noteworthy developments, specifically addressing legislative proposals from multiple state governments in the United States aimed at easing regulations concerning employment of minors. The enactment and enforcement of these bills are expected to generate significant attention and discourse within American society. In addition to broadening their applicability, these measures relax constraints pertaining to permissible occupations as well as working hours for young individuals, thereby creating additional employment prospects while moderately extending their work schedules [21].

However, although ostensibly pro-business bills offering increased employment options are being proposed, they contain several contentious elements. On one hand, these bills conspicuously diminish business accountability by not mandating comprehensive guardianship for employing minors explicitly; this undoubtedly increases challenges faced by minors when safeguarding themselves within workplaces. On the other hand, these bills expressly stipulate that if a minor employee sustains an injury or falls ill due to an accident during working hours, they will forfeit their right to seek compensation from employers. This provision has generated widespread controversy and discourse in society because many people view it as a serious violation of minor's rights and corporate responsibility evasion.

6.2. Suggestions for Improving the Protection of Juvenile Justice in the United States

As a prominent global economy and esteemed member of the United Nations, the government of the United States bears significant international responsibilities and obligations in safeguarding children's rights and eradicating child labor. To ensure the well-being of children both within America and worldwide, we strongly urge the expeditious ratification by the US government of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child--a seminal international legal instrument that

comprehensively protects children's right to life, health, education, and comprehensive social welfare [22].

In response to the ongoing issue of child labor in the United States, particularly cases that egregiously violate children's rights, it is imperative for the US government to adopt practical and targeted policy measures aimed at effectively curbing the proliferation of child labor and gradually addressing its underlying causes. For example, legislation should be strengthened to enhance labor market regulations and impose stringent penalties for illicit employment of child laborers. The establishment and improvement of relevant legal frameworks should provide legal aid and safeguarding mechanisms for victimized children. Concurrently, increased support should be extended to impoverished families with a view to improving the socio-economic conditions in which children are raised, ultimately reducing instances of child labor.

The US government should actively comply with the relevant provisions of the International Labour Organization's Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labor [23]. It should also hold companies and individuals accountable for employing child labor while facilitating children's reintegration into mainstream education and vocational training programs. This will guarantee that every child can have a joyful childhood, fully realize their potential, and make positive contributions to social progress.

7. Conclusion

Minors, as bearers of our nation's aspirations for the future, resemble the emerging sun with their exuberance and dynamism. They are a valuable asset that we collectively cherish, entrusted with the significant responsibility of advancing society and revitalizing our country.

To ensure the free and happy growth of future pillars of society, it is necessary to establish a comprehensive and multidimensional protection system through collaborative efforts from all sectors. As the foundation for children's development, families should provide a nurturing environment filled with love while parents and guardians fulfill their duties to ensure that minors receive adequate care and education. Schools serve as knowledge temples that not only teach academic subjects but also cultivate moral qualities, legal awareness, and social responsibility in minors. The social environment should promote positive energy while strengthening public service facilities to provide a safe and healthy space for the growth of minors. Judicial protection plays a crucial role as the last line of defense by providing timely remedies after infringement incidents occur while also reducing potential risks through preventive education and legal publicity.

Therefore, in establishing a comprehensive system to safeguard the rights of minors, judicial protection assumes a pivotal role and requires increased dedication and allocation of resources. Specifically, it is imperative to establish a robust legal framework that ensures the equitable, just, and all-encompassing application of laws pertaining to every aspect of minors' lives. Furthermore, fostering impartial justice and stringent law enforcement with zero tolerance for any actions infringing upon the rights of minors is crucial. Simultaneously, there should be an emphasis on enhancing legal education aimed at cultivating minors' awareness of their rights under the law and empowering them with self-protective capabilities so they can fully comprehend and benefit from the protective and regulatory functions offered by legal mechanisms during their developmental journey.

Only through collaborative efforts from the entire society can we establish a comprehensive protection network that encompasses family, school, community, and judiciary to ensure that our future generation grows up in a harmonious, stable, and conducive environment. Only then can each child fully realize their potential under the nurturing influence of positive experiences and challenges, ultimately evolving into capable individuals who shoulder social responsibilities and infuse continuous vitality into the progress of our society and the rejuvenation of our nation.

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