

Research on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Minor Children after Their Parents' Divorce

Na Li

Guizhou University of Finance and Economics, Guiyang, Guizhou, China

Abstract: *In recent years, conflicts and disputes in marriages and families have continued to increase. In judicial practice, the issue of protecting the interests of minors has become increasingly prominent. Guardianship, visitation, support, and maximization of the interests of minors have become high-frequency words involving minors in divorce cases. Issues related to the protection of the rights and interests of minors have become the focus of attention from all walks of life. Minors are the future and hope of the motherland. Striving to maximize the protection of the interests of minors is a great progress in judicial practice and is more conducive to the healthy physical and mental development of minors. This article will select typical cases for introduction, summarize the controversial focus of the case and conduct a legal analysis. Based on this, we can get some legal inspiration and put forward feasible suggestions, hoping to play a certain positive guiding role in the protection of the rights and interests of minors.*

Keywords: Minor children, Custody rights, Principle of maximizing children's interests.

1. Introduction to Typical Cases

1.1 Case Brief

Case 1: Judgment on the child support dispute case involving Zhou A

Zhou and Liu were originally married and had a child, Zhou A. In July 2007, they agreed to divorce. The divorce agreement stipulated that the child would be raised by the mother, Liu, and Zhou would not have to pay any support expenses after paying a one-time support fee of 20,000 yuan. At the time of the divorce, Zhou A was only 2 years old, and the 20,000 yuan support fee was not enough to cover Zhou A's daily living expenses, tuition fees and other expenses. Liu could not raise Zhou A alone, so she asked Zhou to increase the support fee, but the two sides failed to reach an agreement. Zhou A sued the court in 2016, demanding that Zhou pay 1,000 yuan in support fees every month from September 2014 until Zhou A could live independently. After trial, the court held that the obligation of parents to raise their children does not disappear due to the divorce of the parents, although the divorce agreement stipulated that Zhou would no longer bear any support expenses after paying a one-time support fee of 20,000 yuan. However, Liu was not allowed to make promises that were unfavorable to Zhou A, so the agreement on child support was deemed invalid. The court of first instance ruled that the defendant Zhou should pay the plaintiff Zhou A 600 yuan in child support every month from May 2016 until the plaintiff reached the age of 18. Zhou was dissatisfied with the first instance judgment and appealed. The court of second instance ruled to dismiss the appeal and uphold the original judgment.

Case 2: Appeal of the Custody Dispute between Zheng and Xiao

Zheng and Xiao got married in October 1999 and divorced in February 2008. They registered their remarriage at the Civil Affairs Bureau in February 2009. They gave birth to twin

children on September 30, 2010. Zheng was the chairman of a company in Heyuan City, Guangdong Province, and Xiao was a civil servant in Guangzhou City.

Zheng filed a lawsuit in court, claiming that the relationship between the couple had completely broken down, and requested that his son Zheng Mouxi be raised by him, and his daughter Zheng Mourui be raised by Xiao Mou. Xiao Mou argued that his agreement to divorce and his request for the twins to be raised by him was based on the interests of the children. He believed that the twins grew up together and were more dependent psychologically and physically, and should not be regarded as property to be forcibly separated for raising. The twins are both under 4 years old and need more maternal love, care and attention in life. Xiao Mou is also fully capable of raising the twins. Provide them with better educational conditions and living environment in Guangzhou. In order to support his lawsuit, Xiao Mou provided proof of living with the children, proof of education expenses in Guangzhou, the huge price Xiao Mou paid for having children and the current difficulty in giving birth, and evidence of a psychological counseling expert commissioned by him to prove that it is more beneficial for the children to grow up together.

After trial, the court held that: one of the legal conditions for divorce was met: the relationship between the couple had indeed broken down, and both parties agreed to divorce. Therefore, the divorce was granted. Regarding the issue of child support, it should be based on the best interests of the children. Taking into account the circumstances of all parties, it was determined that it would be more conducive to the healthy growth of the twin children if they were both raised by Xiao. Zheng had the right to visit the children. Zheng was dissatisfied with the first-instance judgment and appealed to the court. The second-instance court upheld the original judgment.

2. Summary of the Focus of Disputes

2.1 The Focus of the Dispute in Case 1 is: First, the Validity of the One-time Payment of Child Support Stipulated in the Divorce Agreement; Second, Whether the Children have the Right to Require the Party Who does not Directly Raise the Child to Pay a Lump Sum of Child Support and Then Pay Additional Child Support on a Monthly Basis.

2.1.1 The validity of a one-time payment of child support stipulated in a divorce agreement

At the time of divorce, both parties reached an agreement on child support and signed a divorce agreement. The children are raised by one party, and the other party will no longer bear any support expenses after paying a one-time support fee of 20,000 yuan. According to the first paragraph of Article 37 of the Marriage Law, after divorce, the other party shall bear part or all of the necessary living expenses and education expenses for the children raised by one party. The amount of expenses to be borne and the length of the period shall be agreed upon by both parties. In this case, the two parties reached an agreement through a divorce agreement, which fully reflected their autonomy and was a true expression of their intentions. It did not violate the effective mandatory provisions of laws and regulations. Therefore, it is determined that the agreement on support in the agreement is legal and valid, and is recognized by law.

2.1.2 Judicial review of child support should implement the principle of maximizing children's interests

According to Article 36 of the Marriage Law, after divorce, parents still have the right and obligation to raise and educate their children. This obligation does not disappear due to divorce. After divorce, parents should pay more attention to the protection of their children's rights and interests, and implement the principle of maximizing the interests of children to better guarantee the education and support of their children. In this case, the one-time payment of child support is an agreement in the divorce agreement between the couple, which is a legal relationship with personal attributes; and the request for the child to pay support from the party not directly raising the child is a legal relationship of requesting support. The two subjects are different. The former is the couple, and the latter is the children and the party not directly raising the child; the basis of the two claims is different. The former is a contractual right, and the latter is a statutory right. Therefore, the court should proceed from the principle of maximizing the interests of children, effectively protect the legitimate rights and interests of minors, and make comprehensive considerations, and then pay support on a monthly basis to protect the child's right to support.

2.1.3 Claims for increased child support based on changes in circumstances must also comply with statutory conditions

According to the second paragraph of Article 37 of the Marriage Law, an agreement or judgment on child support does not prevent children from making reasonable requests to either parent for an amount exceeding the original amount agreed or judged when necessary. In addition, according to Article 18 of the Several Specific Opinions of the Supreme People's Court on the People's Courts Handling Child Support

Issues in Divorce Cases, the limiting conditions for children to request an increase in support are clarified. "If a child requests an increase in support in one of the following circumstances and the father or mother has the ability to pay, it should be supported: the original amount of support is insufficient to maintain the actual living standard in the local area; the actual needs have exceeded the original amount due to the child's illness or schooling; there are other legitimate reasons for the increase." When necessary and in accordance with the corresponding statutory conditions, the court should support the child's claim for an increase in support from his parents. In this case, the child Zhou A is in the stage of education, and the tuition and living expenses are increasing day by day. The one-time support of 20,000 yuan paid at the time of divorce is no longer enough. And his father Zhou has the ability to pay, which meets the statutory conditions, so the court supports Zhou A's claim.

2.2 The Focus of the Dispute in Case 2 is the Special Nature of the Children: Whether the Twin Children Should be raised Separately or by One Parent.

Regarding the child support issue, divorce only changes the couple's joint child support method, but does not change the couple's legal obligation to support their children. According to the Marriage Law, if the two parties have a dispute over child support and cannot reach an agreement, the People's Court shall make a judgment based on the rights and interests of the children and the specific circumstances of the two parties. In the relevant opinions of the Supreme Court, the judge heard the case from the perspective of benefiting the children's physical and mental health and protecting the children's maximum legal rights and interests, and combined with the specific circumstances of the case, it was finally determined that it would be more conducive to the healthy growth of the twins for Xiao to raise them.

2.2.1 Child custody is not a property right but a personal right.

Some parents are still influenced by the traditional concept of parent-centeredness, and naturally believe that parents have the right to control and dispose of their children. Therefore, custody cannot be regarded as a property right. Custody is a legal relationship with personal nature. In this case, Zheng raised one of each of the twin children, but actually regarded the children as the common property of the couple and divided them equally, which is a misunderstanding. Regardless of divorce or not, parents have the obligation to educate, supervise and care for their children, which is the responsibility of being a parent. Custody only solves the long-term life of the children with the party after the divorce. The other party pays the corresponding child support. This does not mean that the care and care of the children is only the responsibility of one party, but that both parties still share the responsibility. Relatively speaking, the party with direct custody will bear more responsibilities and put in more effort for the children, so that the children can live and grow in a healthier environment. Custody is not immutable after the judgment, but can be changed at the request of one parent under special circumstances. However, in this case, after Zheng and Xiao divorced, it was more beneficial for the twin children to grow up with their mother, and Zheng's second appeal was still upheld.

2.2.2 Determining child custody based on the principle of the best interests of minor children

First of all, from the perspective of the twins' living conditions, when their parents divorced, the children were still young, only over 3 years old, and the children needed their mother's careful care at this time. Due to the nature of the mother's work as a civil servant, she has stable working hours and a fixed income, and can afford the living and education expenses of the twins. Secondly, from the perspective of long-term education, since the birth of the children, they have adapted to the local life in Guangzhou for a long time. For the future education of the twins, Guangzhou's education level is more advantageous and will not cause the disadvantages of subsequent transfer. Furthermore, the mother has undergone three IVFs in order to give birth to twins, and has paid a huge price. According to the subsequent proof provided by the hospital, the mother will have difficulty giving birth in the future. Although this factor is not an important factor in determining the custody of the children, it should be considered as a priority factor in determining the custody during the trial. Finally, since the children in this case are twins, their particularity should be fully taken into account. According to psychological surveys and studies, it is more conducive to the healthy growth of two children growing up and living together, and the advice of experts in this case also proves this point. In summary, the custody of the twins was finally given to their mother Xiao.

3. Legal Analysis of the Focus of the Case Dispute

3.1 Overview of the "Principle of Maximizing Children's Interests"

3.1.1 The connotation of the "principle of maximizing children's interests"

The principle of maximizing the interests of children actually originates from the principle of the best interests of children. The principle of maximizing the interests of children is the embodiment of the principle of the best interests of children in the field of family affairs. This principle provides direction and guidance for protecting children's rights to the greatest extent, especially in the field of family affairs. The maximization of the interests of children after the divorce of couples has become an important principle for resolving such disputes. It can be divided into two concepts: children and maximization of interests. Children mainly refer to minors in divorce disputes. Maximization of interests means that in divorce disputes, the interests of children are taken as the most important factor to deal with related issues related to children, so as to ensure that the interests of children are protected to the maximum extent. The determination of custody, visitation rights, and maintenance are important objects of investigation. After the promulgation of the Civil Code of China, at the legislative level, the corresponding legislation on marriage and family is formulated based on the principle of maximizing the interests of children. At the level of judicial practice, when making judgments, the court should first consider the needs of children's physical and mental health development, give children full rights such as the right to express, the right to participate, and the right to know, and listen to children's

personal demands and wishes to achieve the maximum protection of children's interests. Due to the macro nature of the principle itself and the differences in individual cases, there should be judgment criteria for maximizing the interests of minors. First, the physiological and physical development of minors and the possible impact of damage to minors should be used as the criteria, taking into account the physical and psychological development and the degree of satisfaction of emotional needs. Secondly, the short-term and long-term interests, material interests and spiritual interests of minors need to be considered at the objective level of reality, such as the determination of custody, the amount of child support, visitation rights, etc., so that minors can be regarded as independent individuals and fully express their own wishes and needs, so as to maximize the interests of minors. The judgment criteria of the two complement each other and are indispensable. A system for protecting the rights and interests of minors should be established, and the opinions of minors should be valued when dealing with problems, and their independent personality should be respected, so that minors can receive timely, comprehensive and optimal protection in terms of procedures and results.

3.1.2 The Origin and Development of the "Principle of Maximizing Children's Interests"

The Declaration of the Rights of the Child promulgated by the United Nations in 1959 was a milestone in the establishment of the principle of maximizing the interests of children. Since then, there has been a clearer understanding of the rights of minors, which requires parents, society and the country to take corresponding actions to ensure their protection. In 1989, the United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the principle of maximizing the interests of children was finally formally established. This is also a great emphasis on the protection of the rights and interests of minors in the international community, and it is universally binding on all contracting parties. The most direct embodiment of this principle in the Convention is Article 3, which states that "all actions concerning children, whether carried out by public or private welfare institutions, courts, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, shall be based on the best interests of children as the primary consideration." It provides principled guidance in the field of protecting children's human rights and interests. Countries have also gradually incorporated this principle into their own legal systems. When dealing with family disputes, they have always implemented the principle of maximizing the interests of children as the highest criterion. China officially signed the Convention in 1990 and promulgated the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Minors in 1991, using practical actions to ensure the maximum realization of children's interests. Since then, the Supreme Court and the Supreme Procuratorate have repeatedly mentioned the special protection of minors in divorce disputes, and have made efforts to implement this principle in judicial practice. In particular, the Civil Code, which was officially implemented in 2020, clearly stipulates the principle of maximizing the interests of children, formally establishing the principle of maximizing the interests of children at the legislative level.

3.2 Analysis of the Current Legal Situation of Protecting

the Rights and Interests of Minor Children after Divorce in China

the "Statistical Bulletin on the Development of Civil Affairs in 2021" released by the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the total number of divorces in 2020 was about 4.34 million, of which the total number of registered divorces was about 3.73 million, which means that 86% were registered divorces and 14% were divorces by litigation. A huge change has taken place in 2021. Among the total number of divorces that has dropped to about 2.83 million, about 2.14 million were registered divorces, which shows that about 75% were registered divorces and 25% were divorces by litigation. In summary, while the total number of divorces has dropped significantly, the proportion of divorces by litigation has shown an upward trend. The main reason for this is the formal implementation of the " Civil Code " in 2020, which added a divorce cooling-off period system to the marriage and family code. At the same time, affected by the domestic epidemic, online appointments are required for registered divorces, and the flow limit of online appointments has also led to a significant drop in the total number of divorces. Divorce by litigation has become the first choice for most people. The court's trial of divorce disputes and the judge's application of the law have brought great challenges, and it is even more necessary to pay attention to the all-round protection of minors in divorce disputes.

The protection of minors originated from the principle of maximizing the interests of minors established by the Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted by the United Nations, which is an important guarantee for the rights and interests of minors. In 2020, China will also incorporate the principle of maximizing the interests of minors into the marriage and family code, and the newly revised Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Minors is a special legislation for the protection of minors in China, which shows the importance of China's protection in the field of minors. The law also reflects that when making decisions on the rights and interests of minors, the true wishes of minors should be fully respected, and when expressing their true wishes, they should be regarded as independent rights subjects, and the most favorable decisions for minors should be made. In terms of policy documents, the Outline for the Development of Chinese Children, which is issued every ten years, sets out the goals and measures for the development of children in China. In the latest outline for 2021-2030, the principle of giving priority to children is used as a compass for the development of children's cause. In addition to protecting the most basic rights of children to survive and develop, more attention should be paid to the comprehensive development of physical and mental health and the protection of related basic rights. The relevant provisions on maximizing the interests of minors are more principled in substantive law, while the protection of the rights and interests of minors in litigation procedures is in a relatively short state. The country has a lot of experience in the field of family litigation. Based on the summary of experience from various places, the "Opinions on Further Deepening the Reform of Family Trial Methods and Work Mechanisms" was promulgated, which specifically states that the opinions of minors should be fully heard in the issue of custody. However, in practice, the scope of asking minors for their opinions is too narrow and incomplete. At the

same time, the family investigator system also has certain limitations. Mainly, when the opinions of family mediators conflict with those of judges, there is no clear provision in the opinions on how to make a ruling.

Although China has relatively complete legislation for the protection of minors, there are still some shortcomings. The principle of maximizing the interests of minors is still a principle-based provision. In addition, it is influenced by the deep-rooted traditional parent-centered thinking. Therefore, it is too subjective in the process of interpretation and application, which leads to inconsistent judicial application, lack of supporting mechanisms and specific requirements. Due to the vague understanding of this principle, part of it is in a call and advocacy. First of all, it is inevitable that in the process of applying the principle of maximizing the interests of minors, there will be conflicts between the interests of children and parents. In the case of the game between the two, the first thing to do is to make the best choice for minors, and it is inevitable to sacrifice certain interests of parents. This is to protect the relatively vulnerable group of minors, and to a greater extent reduce the huge blow caused by the breakdown of marriage and family to minors. Secondly, while fully implementing this principle, the corresponding supporting specific mechanism is lacking, and a more detailed and operational system is needed to provide guarantees.

4. Case Study Conclusions and Implications

4.1 Protection of the Basic Rights of Minor Children in Divorce Proceedings based on the Principle of Maximizing Their Interests

In divorce litigation, the first thing we need to do is for both parents to strictly protect the basic rights of minor children to survive, be protected, develop and participate, implement the protection of children in the early, middle and late stages of divorce litigation, reduce the serious harm to minor children caused by divorce custody disputes, and truly realize the protection of the rights of minor children by both substantive law and procedural law. Minor children enjoy property rights according to law. According to the law, minors under the age of 8 have no civil rights, and the civil legal activities they engage in are invalid, but the property and property rights that are purely profitable are legally valid. At the same time, neither parent can make property disposal that is unfavorable to the minor children, and a corresponding protection and punishment mechanism should be established to safeguard legal rights. In an increasingly affluent society, the material life of minor children is basically met, but it is not ruled out that after divorce, the child support awarded by the court cannot meet the children's educational and living needs. A certain amount of child support should be requested to be increased when necessary, so as to reasonably protect the best interests of the children. At the same time, more attention should be paid to the protection of spiritual rights, especially the right to privacy, the right to physical and mental freedom, the right to free expression, etc. During the trial process, the judge should have a deeper understanding of the true wishes of the children and make a favorable judgment.

4.2 Improve the Process of Determining Custody of Minor Children

In the trial of the case, the judge reasonably adopts the opinions of the minor children. The principle of maximizing the interests of the minor children does not mean that the judgment result is consistent with the opinions of the children, but that the custody is determined by comprehensively considering the factors of both parents and combining the personal learning and living environment of the children. In reality, the minor children are not mature yet. When they decide who to live with in the future, they focus more on who they are more willing to live with in the current situation and who really likes him and treats him well. The true wishes of the minor children are the primary factor for the judge's discretion, and the impact of factors such as living environment and economic conditions on minors must also be considered. In Case 2, because the twin children are too young to express their wishes clearly, considering the nature of the work of both parents and the care of their children, it is more beneficial to give the twins to their mother for raising. The mother Xiao can not only take care of work but also help the children with life and education. Regarding the living environment of the twin children, they grew up together in Guangzhou since childhood and have adapted to the local life invisibly. Compared with the economic conditions, medical level, and education level of Heyuan City, where their father Zheng Moumou lives, there is a certain gap between them and Guangzhou City. It is more conducive for the twin children to follow their mother for better development in the future. Although parents are the legal representatives and guardians of their minor children, most divorce disputes involve interest issues. Minor children do not have the qualifications and ability to participate in litigation, and their demands cannot be reasonably expressed, and their own interests are difficult to be better protected. For this reason, a litigation agent system for minor children should be established to maximize the interests of minor children through a third party. As early as the Australian Family Law promulgated in 1975 and the Children's Act promulgated in the United Kingdom in 1989, both stipulated the litigation agent system for minor children. The litigation agent is fully able to objectively, impartially and comprehensively reflect the actual needs of minor children in divorce disputes, make truthful statements to the judge in terms of thoughts, life, study and other aspects, and put forward suggestions that are most beneficial to minor children, improve the quality and effectiveness of judges' trials, and timely and comprehensively protect the legitimate rights and interests of minor children.

4.3 Refine the Standards for Child Support for Minors

There are differences in the standard of child support in China. At present, the standard of child support is between 20% and 30% of the total income of the indirect supporter. However, for the group of parents who work in agriculture or are unemployed, there is no fixed monthly income, so this method lacks practicality. According to the economic development level of each place, it is determined with reference to the minimum living standard of urban and rural minors. Ensure that the living and education expenses of children are met. At the same time, increase the awareness of the supporter to pay support, and shall not refuse to pay, maliciously delay, or pay less support for various reasons to evade legal obligations. If the circumstances are serious, they shall be held legally responsible. And include it in the personal credit system to

enhance the awareness and initiative of fulfilling personal obligations. In Case 1, although the court supported the lawsuit request for a lump-sum payment of support in the trial result, the subsequent children sued for a monthly payment of support until they reached the age of 18 because the support could not meet their living and educational needs. This request is reasonable and is a protection of their own interests, ensuring that their interests will not suffer losses due to their parents' divorce.

4.4 Establish Supporting Systems to Maximize the Interests of Minors

First, establish an out-of-court dialogue mechanism between judges and minors. When judges listen to the opinions of minors, there are certain difficulties and barriers. It is necessary to prevent the rigidity of applying legal provisions from ignoring the emotional care of children, and to avoid excessive inclusion of subjective judgments when applying principles. Therefore, adopt an out-of-court dialogue mechanism, enrich the content of out-of-court conversations, use professional knowledge of psychology to analyze reactions and language expressions, and fully understand the situation of minors. Under the respect of the true wishes of minors, judges can make fair and effective judgments.

Secondly, further apply and improve the family mediator system. In the trial of divorce dispute cases, the court should be aware of the problems such as the parties to the litigation have litigation awareness but weak litigation awareness and weak ability to collect evidence. The implementation of an effective family mediator system will help share the out-of-court investigation work, cooperate with the judge, and fully understand the family relationship situation. It will also help improve case handling efficiency and fairness and save judicial resources. Effectively give play to the power of family mediators, make cases closer to the truth, enhance the auxiliary function of family mediators, and lay a good foundation for legal and efficient thorough resolution of disputes.

Finally, extend the judicial function to strengthen the protection of the rights and interests of minors. Under the guidance of the principle of maximizing the interests of minors, judges summarize the experience of handling divorce disputes, strictly control and conduct substantive visits to understand the parents' character, economic ability and the needs of minors for life and education in multiple ways to determine the ownership of custody and the amount of alimony. After the case is heard, if the amount of alimony in the divorce agreement is not enough to meet the normal learning and living needs of the children, it should be adjusted reasonably in time. Regardless of the reason for the divorce of both parents, it will undoubtedly cause great psychological impact on the minors. After obtaining the consent of the guardian, necessary psychological counseling should be carried out to reduce the impact of divorce on the minors, guide the children to correctly understand the facts of divorce, face future life and study with a positive and healthy attitude, and minimize the harm caused by divorce to the children. After the court judgment takes effect, the situation of the minors should be tracked and protected and revisited regularly, especially for the change of custody, the actual payment of

alimony, the exercise of visitation rights, etc., to have an in-depth and detailed understanding. Try to help solve practical difficulties and convey judicial warmth.

Acknowledgements

Fund project:2024 Student Self-funded Scientific Research Project of Guizhou University of Finance and Economics (Project No:2024ZXSY088)

References

- [1] Duan Danyang, Zhou Ziyu. Analysis on the protection of minors' rights and interests in the divorce cooling-off period system[J]. *Economist*, 2023, (01): 58-59+62.
- [2] Hu Liangwu. Divorce should protect the legal rights and interests of minor children[J]. *China Civil Affairs*, 2022, (08): 40-41.
- [3] Zhang Sumin, Xu Xiaolan. Current situation and solution to the problem of custody of minor children in divorce cases[J]. *Journal of Wuhan Transportation Vocational College*, 2022, 24(01): 37-44+77.
- [4] Yin Mingxia. A brief analysis of the protection of children's rights in divorce cases: from the perspective of maximizing the interests of minor children [J]. *Western Journal*, 2021, (18): 86-89.
- [5] Zhou Kai. Analysis on the protection of minors' rights and interests during divorce[J]. *Journal of Shaanxi University of Science and Technology (Social Science Edition)*, 2020, 38(04): 59-65.
- [6] Liu Wenyan, Shen Lu. Protection of the rights and interests of minor children from the perspective of custody disputes [C]. "Shanghai Legal Research" Collection (Volume 9, Total Volume 33, 2020) - Protection of Women's Rights and Interests in Marriage and Family under the Civil Code Collected Works.: Shanghai Law Society, 2020:79-86.
- [7] Shen Yuxin. Issues and improved countermeasures in the protection of civil rights and interests of minor children in divorce cases [J]. *Legal System and Society*, 2020, (10): 51-52.
- [8] Zhang Zhengque. On the protection of the rights and interests of minor children in divorce cases - taking the best interests of the children as the perspective [J]. *Zhiyin Inspirational*, 2016, (03): 243+250.
- [9] Xu Li. On the protection of the rights and interests of minor children in divorced families [J]. *Knowledge Economy*, 2012, (16): 29+45.