

农村留守儿童隔代教育存在的问题及对策

摘要

20 世纪 80 年代以来，我国经济社会迅速发展，一些农村地区年轻劳动力为了让家里过上好日子，纷纷选择外出务工。因此，他们不得不把孩子留在农村，由祖辈等父母之外的其他人代为监护教养，于是不可避免地导致留守儿童这一群体在农村地区大量涌现。由于父母长期不在身边，教养孩子的责任大部分都由祖辈承担，但祖辈监护人往往重“养”轻“教”，导致留守儿童的教育问题愈发突出。众所周知，教育对国家和民族具有重要意义，如果不能处理好农村留守儿童隔代教育问题，不仅会影响留守儿童的一生，影响农村地区的稳定与脱贫，不利于社会主义现代化建设。

本文中，研究者将农村留守儿童及其祖辈监护人作为主要研究对象，主要探索现阶段农村留守儿童隔代教育中存在的问题，并从留守儿童自身、父母、祖辈监护人、学校以及社会等层面分析其出现的主要原因，最后以此为基础提出一些缓解性的思考建议，希望更多的人能够关注农村留守儿童隔代教育问题，关注中国农村孩子的未来，帮助改善农村留守儿童的处境。

关键词：农村留守儿童；隔代教育

Abstract

Since the 1980s, with the development of China's economy and society, young rural labor force in some places has chosen to go out for work in order to improve their family living conditions. As a result, they have to leave their children in the countryside to be supervised and brought up under the guardianship of someone other than their parents, which inevitably leads to the emergence of a large number of left-behind children in rural areas. Due to the absence of parents for a long time, most of the responsibility of raising children is borne by grandparents. However, grandparents' guardians often put more emphasis on raising than on educating, which makes the education of left-behind children more prominent. As we all know, education is of great significance to a country and a nation. If we fail to deal with the problem of generation separation of rural left-behind children, it will not only affect the life of left-behind children, but also affect the stability and poverty alleviation in rural areas, which is not conducive to the socialist modernization.

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。

如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：

<https://d.book118.com/447014120133006166>