CULTURES OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:
CHALLENGE TO GROWING UP AFRICAN
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The core objective of this book is to explore, with the aim of stimulating awareness and illuminating the extent to which Africa is equipping her next generations with responsible values and the right techno-cognitive orientation to cope with and make progress in a competitive, knowledge-driven world in continuous transition. The focal issue revolves on the strategy Africa can adopt to raise children to be African in the light of global trends and requirements. Of course, African children cannot be anything else, but African. Given today’s masked hegemonies, can Africa “be allowed” to develop in its own terms? Can Africans even notice covert hegemonies and pretensions of mutual collaboration?

Thus, the book is prepared from awareness that understanding African life journeys and developmental pathways and educational praxis and needs constitute essential foreknowledge for future prospects and progress. Cultures of Human Development and Education: Challenge to Growing up African attempts to enrich the fields of psychology, education, development work and cultural studies with alternative lines and models of theorization and reinterpretation of existing evidence.

Contents:
Fourth, there has been a growing "oppositional culture" among young Americans, especially among those who have felt oppressed and excluded from the American mainstream and who have been frustrated by the widening gap between a culture that highly values freedom and materialism and the reality of a dwindling economic future. These trends pose a challenge to all parents, but the challenge is especially daunting for immigrant parents with limited educational backgrounds, frequently limited English skills, and few resources.

Theoretical developments in research on immigrant adaptation. The Assimilation Perspective Revisited. Culture and genetics are traditionally thought of as two separate processes, but researchers are increasingly realising that they are intimately connected, each influencing the natural progression of the other. Scientists call it "gene-culture co-evolution." Why does it matter? Another example of how culture influences our genes is the relationship between yam farming and malaria resistance. Throughout much of Africa, people are in constant battle with malaria. According to the CDC, in 2010 there were some 219 million cases of malaria reported worldwide, and 660,000 were fatal. More than 90% of those who died lived in Africa. Malaria-carrying mosquitoes are a killer in Africa - but some people have a different disease that gives them protection (SPL).