



### YOUTH DEVELOPMENT THEORY NAVIGATIONAL CAPACITIES FOR YOUTH IN CONTEXTS OF ADVERSITY

**Sharlene Swartz** 

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#### **EPISTEPRAXIS**

relinking theory, praxis and justice; theory based on youth practices (hustling, fixing, standby, silence)

#### EMANCIPATORY METHODOLOGIES

co-created, participatory, democratic, change-oriented

#### **CENTERING 'THE SOUTH'**

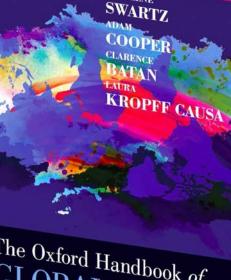
Included in knowledge production, capital flows, facing histories of domination

#### DISRUPTING INEQUALITIES

speaking up/out/back - theory not
data, against dominating practices,
for Southern ontologies; not being
 spoken for - incl. funding

#### A SOUTHERN CHARTER

from the South to benefit the world; de-universalizing; self-knowledge; *inter*dependence – a new conversation with the Global North



SHARLENE

The Oxford Handbook of GLOBAL SOUTH YOUTH STUDIES

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### **DECOLONISING YOUTH STUDIES AND RESEARCH**

### **NAVIGATIONAL CAPACITIES**

### A new theory of youth development

## Beyond theories of resistance, protective assets and resilience

Developing flexible capacities—in resource-poor contexts, can be acquired and enlarged



### THE DIFFERENCE RESISTANCE, ASSETS AND RESILIENCE?



### **●**<sup>%</sup>NavCaps vs. Resilience Theory

Resilience - the ability to withstand and recover from adversity, stress, or trauma. Emphasises adaptation, coping mechanisms 'bounce back'

### **●**<sup>™</sup> NavCaps vs. Theory of Youth Assets

Youth assets identifies internal (values, self-esteem) and external skills (relationships, opportunities)

### **●**<sup>™</sup> NavCaps vs. Resistance Theory

Resistance emphasise challenge and resistance to dominant social structures & norms that contribute to marginalization; explores the need for critical consciousness and collective action

### THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A CAPACITY AND A CAPABILITY?



While capacities focus on the **potential** or inherent attributes that allow an individual or a system to perform, capabilities emphasize the practical application and the realization of that potential in real-world situations. In summary, capacities refer to the "potential to perform," while capabilities refer to the "actual ability to perform."

### **INDIVIDUAL AGENCY**

The importance of individual agency

Skills and self-awareness development; motivation



### **ASPIRATION**

How aspiration shapes youth future

Fostering ambition and setting realistic goals; overcoming cultural constraints



### **ANALYSING POLICIES**

The importance of understanding and critically analysing policies

The need for policy evaluation and youth participation in advocacy

ANALYSE POLICIES



### ACQUIRING CAPITALS

## Social, cultural, symbolic and economic capitals

The role of relationships, skills, networks, dignity and resources in social mobility



ACQUIRE CAPITALS

### ACQUIRING INTERSECTIONAL IDENTITY

Intersectional identity and its relevance in navigating social contexts

The importance of understanding the interconnected aspects of one's identity

**Conferring dignity on others** 

ACHIEVE OPEN IDENTITIES



### **COLLECTIVE AGENCY**

The importance of collective agency in social change

The importance of collaboration and community engagement





# WHO ARE ITS THEORETICAL INFLUENCES?



- Social capital theory (e.g., Bourdieu) the importance of relationships, networks, and trust in accessing resources and achieving social mobility.
- Theories of agency (e.g., Giddens, Archer, Wright) – how power, choice and action for change happens
- Intersectionality (e.g., Hill Collins, Crenshaw) – the interconnected nature of identity and how they shape experiences and opportunities
- Critical consciousness (e.g., Paulo Freire) the ability to understand and critically analyze social structures, policies, and systems that shape lives
- ●\*\* Aspiration (Appadurai), cultural limits

### WHAT ARE THE AIMS OF NAVIGATIONAL CAPACITIES?



- Wellbeing, Human flourishing, Development - does not address challenges faced by marginalised youth.
- Survival empowering young people with the skills, resources, and networks to navigate complex social environments
- Goal of the theory is to overcome barriers and improve their socioeconomic status, achieving a better life in terms of opportunities, resources, and status.
- Collective social mobility Captures marginality, adversity and disadvantage; speaks to barriers and challenges due to their socio-economic context

### USEFULNESS IN YOUTH PROGRAMMES?



#### Developing capacities, potentials, resources

Individual agency - self-awareness, decision-making, problem-solving, motivation, coping & emotional intelligence

Collective agency - collaboration, group involvement, tipping points

Aspirations - mentorship, vocational guidance, role-models, vision for the future, escaping cultural boundaries

Capitals - experiences, internships, networks, mentors

Analysis - local, regional, and national policies, advocacy, participation

Intersectional identity - dignity - self and others, embracing diversity

