

## Climate Change and Youth Activism: Role in Policy Making

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### ABSTRACT

*The climate crisis represents one of the most pressing challenges of the twenty-first century, demanding urgent and transformative action at every level of society. However, traditional climate governance structures have long been dominated by established political and economic institutions that often prioritize short-term interests over long-term planetary health. In recent years, a powerful force has emerged to challenge this status young people and youth-led climate movements. Beginning notably with Swedish activist Greta Thunberg's individual school strike in 2018, a global wave of youth activism has fundamentally altered the climate change discourse, compelling world leaders to confront the urgency of climate action while simultaneously demanding a meaningful voice in the policymaking processes that will determine their futures. This research paper examines the multifaceted role of youth activism in climate policymaking, analyzing how young people have transcended symbolic participation to become influential agents of change within international and domestic climate governance. Through examining key movements, mechanisms of influence, and the evolving institutional recognition of youth voices, this paper demonstrates that youth activism has not merely raised awareness about climate change but has catalyzed substantive policy shifts and institutional reforms that prioritize intergenerational equity and climate justice.*

**Keywords:** Climate Change, Youth Activism, Intergenerational Problem, Ecosystem, Economic Interests.

### Introduction

Climate change is a systemic, intergenerational problem. Scientific assessments are unequivocal: human activities have warmed the climate, produced intensifying extreme events, and increased risks to human societies and ecosystems. The fundamental character of the problem — long-time horizons, complex science, distributed causes, and concentrated economic interests — makes it a political challenge as much as a technical one. The emergence of visible, persistent youth climate activism—most visibly personified by movements like Fridays for Future and novel legal strategies brought by youth plaintiffs—marks a new phase in democratic and policy contention over climate action. This paper asks: by what mechanisms do young people influence policy? How effective have those mechanisms been? And how might policy-making institutions better integrate youth voices to achieve just and durable climate outcomes? To ground later analysis, the next section briefly summarizes the scientific imperatives that shape policy urgency and then reviews scholarly and reporting literature on youth activism's strategies and policy impacts.

### Scientific Imperatives and Policymaking Context

Policy debates about climate action operate within the constraints and imperatives set by climate science. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) synthesizes global scientific understanding and provides policymakers with assessments of risks, vulnerabilities, and

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mitigation/adaptation pathways. Current assessments emphasize that limiting warming to lower temperature thresholds requires rapid, deep reductions in greenhouse gas emissions across sectors and near-term policy decisions that lock in trajectories for decades. These scientific findings create both the rationale and urgency for policy action, which activists—especially youth arguing for intergenerational justice—invoke to demand faster, more ambitious interventions.

### **Literature Review: Youth Activism and Pathways to Influence**

Research into youth climate activism has grown rapidly since 2018. Scholars distinguish several overlapping pathways through which youth can exert policy influence:

- **Mass Mobilization and Agenda-Setting.** Large-scale protests and strikes raise public salience, shape media agendas, and pressure elected officials to respond. Studies find measurable effects of highly visible youth protests on public debate and political behavior.
- **Legal Mobilization (Litigation).** Youth have launched constitutional and public-trust lawsuits seeking judicially enforceable obligations for governments to reduce emissions or consider youth interests in decision-making. Litigation can force legal recognition of climate harms, compel regulatory consideration of climate impacts, and—by attracting publicity—pressure institutions to act. High-profile cases demonstrate both the potential and limits of judicial routes.
- **Institutional Engagement and Advisory Roles.** International bodies (UNFCCC, UN Youth mechanisms) and national governments have created formal avenues—youth advisory groups, delegates at COP side events—to channel youth perspectives into policy processes. While institutional roles can be consultative rather than binding, they signal recognition of youth as stakeholders and open channels for technical and normative influence.
- **Digital Advocacy and Narrative Framing.** Social media amplifies youth voices globally, allowing rapid transnational coordination, framing of policy narratives (justice, intergenerational equity), and direct communication to politicians and influencers.
- **Electoral and Civic Pressure.** Youth activism can influence electoral politics indirectly—by mobilizing turnout, shaping party platforms, or influencing younger voters' expectations—thereby producing long-term policy effects.

Together, these pathways constitute a hybrid movement strategy that combines disruptive and institutional tactics to influence policy outcomes.

### **Methodology**

This is a synthetic, qualitative policy analysis drawing on: (1) scientific syntheses (IPCC reports) to define the policy imperative; (2) peer-reviewed and policy literature assessing youth mobilization (working papers and journal articles); (3) primary reportage and legal documents on key youth litigation cases; and (4) institutional reports and public records on youth advisory mechanisms at the UNFCCC and UN. The analysis triangulates evidence across these sources to identify causal mechanisms, evaluate impact, and produce policy recommendations for enhancing meaningful youth participation.

### **Mechanisms of Policy Influence: Theory and Evidence**

#### **Agenda-Setting and Legitimacy Pressure**

Mass mobilizations reframe issues in the public sphere. When large numbers of young people strike and demonstrate, media attention follows; politicians find it harder to ignore the issue without incurring reputational costs. Empirical work suggests that when youth movements achieve sustained visibility, they incentivize parties and local governments to adopt stronger climate policies, at least rhetorically or programmatically. In many cities and jurisdictions, the reputational and electoral pressures induced by mobilization catalyze policy reviews, commitments to net-zero targets, or enhanced climate education policies.

#### **Litigation as an accountability lever**

Youth litigation leverages courts to hold governments to account for legal duties (constitutional rights, public trust). Litigation can produce landmark rulings that constrain policymakers' discretion, require consideration of climate impacts, or mandate policy revisions. However, the judicial path faces doctrinal and institutional barriers—standing doctrines, separation-of-powers concerns, and judicial reluctance to prescribe complex regulatory remedies. The mixed outcomes in high-profile cases show litigation can elevate issues and secure procedural wins, even when broad structural remedies are

denied. The dismantling and procedural reversals in cases like *Juliana v. United States* illustrate both the promise and fragility of court-based approaches in certain jurisdictions.

- **Institutional co-production and advisory influence**

Formal youth advisory bodies (e.g., UN Youth Advisory Group on Climate Change) integrate youth perspectives into negotiation and policy design spaces. While advisory roles are typically non-binding, they help transfer lived experience, localized knowledge, and innovative policy ideas into formal processes. Such institutionalized channels can also professionalize youth participation, equipping young leaders with negotiation skills and policy literacy. However, co-optation and tokenism risks exist; meaningful influence requires transparency, resource support, and clear pathways from youth recommendations to concrete policy action.

- **Discursive and Normative Change**

Youth activism reframes climate action in moral and intergenerational terms—justice, rights of future generations—which shifts normative baselines for policy choices. By re-centering moral language, youth movements make certain policy options politically salient (e.g., no new fossil fuel projects, rapid phase-outs) and make moderate policy inaction appear ethically indefensible. The discursive shift helps galvanize cross-sector alliances (scientists, indigenous groups, labor) and expand the coalition for ambitious policymaking.

- **Local Policy Innovation and Diffusion**

Much of youth activism's concrete policy impact occurs at subnational levels—cities, regions, school boards—where political responsiveness and policy experimentation are more feasible. Municipalities can implement concrete measures (building codes, transit investments, local procurement policies) more rapidly than national governments. Successes at the local level can diffuse to other jurisdictions via policy learning and emulation effects. Recent scholarship has documented cases where municipal policymakers changed agenda processes and introduced more ambitious outputs following FfF pressure in multiple cities.

### **Case Studies**

- **Case Study 1: Fridays for Future (FfF) — protest to policy?**

Fridays for Future, sparked by Greta Thunberg's school strikes, rapidly became a global phenomenon, mobilizing millions. The movement's novelty—intergenerational moral claims, school-strike tactics, and decentralized national chapters—allowed it to become a durable pressure mechanism. Empirical work from multiple countries shows FfF influenced public debate and had measurable effects on political behavior, particularly by shifting attention to near-term government commitments and creating incentives for local-level policy responses. Some cities report procedural changes in policymaking and more ambitious municipal policy outputs following sustained local mobilization. Still, translating protest momentum into legally binding national policy (emissions reductions, industrial transition plans) is uneven and mediated by institutional factors like party politics and economic constraints.

- **Case Study 2: Youth Litigation — *Juliana* and beyond**

*Juliana v. United States* (filed 2015) became emblematic of youth legal strategies seeking constitutional recognition of climate harms. While *Juliana* achieved procedural victories and drew global attention to youth claims, appellate rulings and the Supreme Court's inaction limited its structural effects at the federal level. However, related litigation in multiple jurisdictions (including successful state-level decisions) indicates that litigation can create legal precedents, force administrative reconsideration, and increase regulatory scrutiny of government decisions affecting climate. Even when ultimate judicial remedies are denied, litigation has an educative and discursive function—clarifying legal questions, mobilizing public support, and pressuring legislatures. The recent denials and dismissals in federal appellate and Supreme Court proceedings illustrate the legal hurdles such cases face, particularly in systems worried about judicial overreach.

- **Case Study 3: Youth in International Negotiations**

The UNFCCC process and related UN bodies have increasingly engaged youth through youth constituency structures, Youth Climate Summits, and advisory groups. The UN's Youth Advisory Group on Climate Change (second cohort began March 2023) and other mechanisms provide institutionalized routes for youth input into global policymaking. These mechanisms produce policy recommendations, amplify youth demands in formal negotiations, and connect youth to technical experts—thereby

increasing the legitimacy of youth claims and sometimes shifting negotiation language (e.g., stronger references to adaptation finance, loss and damage, and climate justice). While advisory outputs are not binding, their consistent presence in negotiation spaces contributes to incremental normative shifts within multilateral diplomacy.

### Assessing Effectiveness: Strengths and Limits

#### Strengths

- **Moral Authority and Visibility.** Young activists' framing of climate change as an intergenerational injustice confers moral pressure that is politically potent.
- **Innovation in Tactics.** A hybrid approach combining disruptive protest, litigation, and institutional engagement increases the movement's reach and resilience.
- **Local Policy Wins.** Many demonstrable policy changes (zoning, school curricula, municipal climate-neutral pledges) occur at subnational levels where youth influence is stronger.
- **Norm Change.** Youth activism shifts discourse and creates political space for previously marginal policy options.

#### Limits

- **Institutional constraints.** National-level policy making involves entrenched interests, complex regulatory processes, and macroeconomic considerations that protests alone cannot immediately transform.
- **Legal barriers.** Courts often hesitate to prescribe broad policy remedies; standing doctrines can block youth lawsuits. Recent appellate decisions underline these limits.
- **Resource and representation gaps.** Not all youth voices are equally heard—activism is often concentrated among more privileged, connected youth; marginalized groups (indigenous, Global South youth) may lack access to the same platforms unless explicitly supported.
- **Sustainability of mobilization.** Maintaining long-term engagement while delivering measurable policy outcomes is challenging, especially as movements institutionalize.

### Policy Implications and Recommendations

To enhance the constructive policy role of youth activism while respecting democratic processes and scientific constraints, this paper offers the following recommendations:

- **Institutionalize Meaningful Youth Participation.** Governments and international institutions should move beyond token consultation to create co-creation mechanisms—youth advisory bodies with clear mandates, budgetary support, and transparent links to policymaking cycles. UN and UNFCCC youth advisory structures show promise but must be coupled with accountability pathways that track how youth recommendations are considered.
- **Support Legal Capacity Building.** Where litigation is used, public funding mechanisms, legal aid, and specialized climate legal clinics can strengthen youth capacity to bring robust, evidence-based claims while reducing barriers to access to justice.
- **Enable Local Policy Experimentation.** Subnational governments should be resourced to partner with youth on pilots (e.g., green jobs training, school curricula, municipal climate plans). Evidence from municipal responses to youth mobilization shows that cities are a pragmatic locus for rapid policy innovation.
- **Invest in Inclusive Youth Voice.** Fund programs that amplify the perspectives of marginalized youth (rural, indigenous, low-income, Global South). Representation matters not only ethically, but for policy quality: diverse voices bring local knowledge essential for equitable adaptation and mitigation strategies.
- **Integrate Scientific Literacy and Policy Education.** Strengthen platforms that connect youth activists with scientists and policy experts so proposals are technically grounded and politically feasible, enhancing credibility and likelihood of adoption. The IPCC's synthesis reports remain critical resources to align activist demands with scientifically defensible pathways.

- **Foster Constructive Political channels.** Political parties and institutions should create mechanisms to translate youth demands into party platforms and legislative proposals (youth councils, youth quotas in policy consultations), enabling sustained political representation.

### Conclusion

Youth climate activism is not merely a protest phenomenon; it is a multi-pronged political force that has reshaped public debate, mutated legal strategies, and carved institutional channels for intergenerational input into climate policy. While entrenched structural barriers and institutional constraints limit the extent of immediate national-level policy shifts, the movement's achievements—norm change, local policy innovation, and increased institutional recognition—are significant and durable. For policymakers, the challenge is to convert youth-driven political energy into inclusive, evidence-based policy processes that respect democratic checks and advance equitable climate solutions. For youth movements, the strategic imperative is to sustain broad coalitions, deepen technical fluency, and target institutional levers where policy change is most achievable. Together, these contributions can help close the gap between the scientific imperatives of climate stabilization and the political will needed to realize them.

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