



North South University

Department of Political Science and Sociology

POL101: Introduction to Political Science
Semester: Spring 2025
Section:17

Assignment Type: Group Research

Title: Youth Movement and Political Change in Bangladesh: July Revolution

Submitted To:

Dr. Akram Hossain
Assistant Professor

Submitted by: Group No. 03

Name	ID	Candidate Number
Hrishit Rahman	2222604030	09
Subruna Ismum Tahia	2233729030	12
Sabiha Islam	2321275649	16
Neher Zarar	2321826630	19
Md. Ahnaf Hasan Khan	2323387642	28
Alifia Hassin Marium	2421668615	34
Arif Rahman	2421763630	35
Sadia Hossain	2422146630	36
Raima Asad Rudhi	2423095630	39

Word Count: 547 words

Distribution of Works

Name	Candidate Number	Work
Hrishit Rahman	09	Generating interview guide
Subruna Ismum Tahia	12	Generating interview guide
Sabiha Islam	16	Generating sub questions
Neher Zarar	19	Generating sub questions
Md. Ahnaf Hasan Khan	28	Literature review, generating sub questions
Alifia Hassin Marium	34	Introduction, writing proposal
Arif Rahman	35	Generating research question
Sadia Hossain	36	Generating research question
Raima Asad Rudhi	39	Introduction, writing proposal

Introduction:

Throughout history, youth movements have been instrumental in bringing about political change. One such event was the July Revolution of 2024 in Bangladesh, which showed up as a significant case of young activism with deeply rooted political aspirations and social concerns. We want to examine the reasons, methods, and impact of the young movement on fueling political discourse and reformation through this qualitative study. The study uses discourse analysis, and interviews to determine how youth activism affected public opinion, governance, and policy change. The study illustrates the youth's participation in Bangladesh's political landscape and democratic advancement by examining the July Revolution.

Research Question:

1. What are the factors behind Youth Activism during the July Revolution?
2. What were the political and social consequences of the July revolution in Bangladesh?

Research Method:

For the research we are focusing on qualitative approach. We will take their opinion about youth movement and involvement in politics, asking open ended questions mostly. So we will conduct interviews. We have decided to interview 30 people, which will include university and high school students, experts, faculty, and elderly people. We are expecting to interview 12 university students, 10 high school students, 2 experts, 3 faculty members, and lastly 5 elderly people. We are going to keep the ratio of gender equal.

Literature Review:

The July Revolution of 2024 was a defining moment in Bangladesh's political history, fundamentally altering youth activism and civic engagement. What began as scattered student protests quickly escalated into a nationwide movement against systemic corruption, authoritarianism, and social injustice (Monamee, 2024). The youth, previously dismissed as politically indifferent, became the driving force of the resistance, proving that collective action could dismantle even the most entrenched regimes. The movement exposed the disillusionment and frustration that had long simmered beneath the surface, ultimately igniting a political awakening among a generation that had largely distanced itself from state affairs.

Beyond the immediate political upheaval, the revolution left an enduring impact on youth activism. It fostered unprecedented unity among students from diverse ideological backgrounds, leading to the formation of alliances such as "Students Against Discrimination" (Rasha, 2024). The revolution set a precedent for future movements, demonstrating that political divisions could be overcome in pursuit of a common goal. Following the revolution, youth activism expanded beyond protest movements to grassroots initiatives addressing institutional reforms, marginalized communities, and gender equality. The revival of student unions in public universities and the growing demand for private university students' inclusion in national decision-making further underscored this transformation (Humayra, 2024).

The revolution also instilled a renewed sense of national responsibility among young people. Activists like Rubel Mia emphasized the power of unity and collective effort in

achieving social change, while others, such as Nuzia Hasin Rasha, stressed the need for long-term institutional reforms to sustain democratic governance (Humayra, 2024). The movement shifted aspirations—where once migration was seen as the only path to a better future, young people now feel a responsibility to rebuild and reform their homeland.

Ultimately, the July Revolution was not just about toppling a regime; it was about reclaiming agency. It proved that youth activism is not a fleeting force but a transformative power capable of shaping the nation's future. The challenge now lies in sustaining this momentum and translating revolutionary ideals into lasting systemic change.

Interview Guide:

During the revolution period: July Revolution

At first, I would like to ask you some questions about youth movement in July During the action that lead to the political change of Bangladesh.

Q1. . What was the root cause behind the revolution?

- Do you think it was an agenda of any particular political party?
- Was calling out the students "Rajakar" by the government boosted the movement ?
- Was firing on the students, the only reason that provoked the students to one point demand?

Q2. How did social media contributed during the revolution?

- Did you contributed in the movement using social media?
- How did you feel about the internet blackout during the revolution time?
- What do you think about the television media coverage compared to social media in spreading the information?

After revolution Period: Interim Government

Now, I want to ask you a few more questions about the changes you have observed after the revolution.

Q3. What changes were done in the policy after revolution?

- What are the most notable changes you have noticed?
- Is it right the way the demands of most protests are being accepted?
- Do you think faith of general people in police have lessen after the revolution?

Q4. How did the revolution impact the future political engagement of the youth?

- Do you think the students who used to avoid politics before are now interested in politics because of this revolution?
- Will the current political approach of the political parties of Bangladesh change after youth involvement in politics?

Q5. Would you like to share anything else about this topic?

Appendix

References:

Monamee, M. I. (2024). The July Revolution and Youth Awakening. The Daily Star.

Humayra, A. (2024). Influence of the July Uprising on Youth Activism. The Daily Star.

Rasha, N. H. (2024). Revolutionary Student Unity and the Future of Democracy. The Daily Star.