ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION MOVEMENT; CREATING A SUSTAINABLE, COMFORTABLE CITY

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Abstract

The progress of a region is characterized by high population growth, whether caused by a high birth rate, urbanization, or other factors, which causes serious challenges to environmental conditions, such as pollution, land degradation, and loss of biodiversity. This also occurs in Bandar Lampung City, known as the City of Tapis Berseri (Orderly, Safe, Obedient, Faithful, Prosperous, Clean, Healthy, Neat, and Beautiful). However, this term is starting to be forgotten by some people who only focus on efforts to meet their family's living needs, without considering environmental comfort. This study analyzes the crucial role of environmental conservation movements in transforming Bandar Lampung City into a more comfortable and sustainable city. Through a literature review and case studies, this study highlights how active community participation, government policies, and technological innovation can synergize with each other. The research findings show that effective conservation movements not only focus on mitigating negative impacts, but also create resilient urban ecosystems, improve the quality of life of residents, and support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially target 11 on Sustainable Cities and Settlements.

Introduction:-

Many cities in several countries are currently facing increasing ecological pressures every year. Ecological pressure in urban areas is a condition where human activities and urban growth place a significant burden on the environment.[1] This occurs because cities have large resources and produce significant amounts of waste, which ultimately exceeds the environment's capacity, thus impacting the weakening of ecosystems that support sustainable life.[2] This condition is caused by several factors, including: The rapid population growth that leads to higher population densities, infrastructure development, and high resource consumption have caused various environmental problems. In this context, the environmental conservation movement is no longer merely a complementary initiative, but a central pillar in urban development strategies.[3] This

[1]Rohit Kumar Pal, "Various Environmental Movements and their Social Impactsin India: A Review," *International Journal of Recent Advances in*, 2025.

[2]Simona Cosma, Giuseppe Rimo, dan Stefano Cosma, "Conservation finance: What are we not doing? A review and research agenda," *Journal of Environmental Management* 336 (2023): 117649.

[3]M Rahmat Effendi, "ECO-THEOLOGY : MODEL KONSERVASI HUTAN BERBASIS NILAI-NILAI AGAMA (ISLAM) PADA MASYARAKAT ADAT KAMPUNG DUKUH ECO-THEOLOGY : A FOREST CONSERVATION MODEL BASED ON ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS VALUES IN THE KAMPUNG DUKUH INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY," 2025.

movement encompasses various efforts, from tree planting and waste management to advocacy for pro-environmental public policies. It is important to understand how these movements can be effectively integrated to create cities that are not only economically efficient, but also ecologically healthy and socially inclusive.[4]

Environmental conservation is often considered a separate issue from everyday life, but in fact, it is a key foundation for achieving a quality of life. Quality of life is not just about material things, but also encompasses physical and mental health, happiness, and social well-being.[5] All of these aspects are highly dependent on environmental conditions, such as clean air, clear water, and fertile soil, which are key prerequisites for achieving complete health. Air pollution can cause various respiratory diseases, from asthma to lung cancer.[6] Contaminated water spreads infectious diseases such as diarrhea and cholera. By implementing environmental conservation measures, such as reducing vehicle emissions and industrial waste, we directly invest in public health. Green open spaces, such as city parks, also play a vital role as the "lungs" of the city, purifying the air and providing places for exercise, which have a positive impact on physical and mental health.[7]

According to Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning the conservation of natural biological resources and their ecosystems, conservation not only protects nature, but also ensures the sustainability of resources that support the economy.[8] Forests provide timber, food, and industrial raw materials. Oceans provide food and livelihoods for fishermen. Conservation practices, such as sustainable forest management and sustainable fisheries, ensure that resources are not depleted, allowing future generations to enjoy them.[9] The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources defines conservation as activities that regulate the relationship between humans and natural resources to ensure the sustainability of life and environmental sustainability.[10] Conversely, overexploitation can damage ecosystems, causing immeasurable long-term economic losses. A healthy and balanced environment acts as a natural buffer against disasters. Mangrove forests and coral reefs act as natural barriers, protecting coastlines from erosion and storms. Well-maintained water catchment areas can prevent flooding

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[4]Manuel Castells, "Globalisation, networking, urbanisation: Reflections on the spatial dynamics of the information age," *Urban studies* 47, no. 13 (2010): 2737–45.

[5]David W Schindler dan Peter G Lee, "Comprehensive conservation planning to protect biodiversity and ecosystem services in Canadian boreal regions under a warming climate and increasing exploitation," *Biological Conservation* 143, no. 7 (2010): 1571–86.

[6]Jean-François Ruault et al., "A biodiversity-employment framework to protect biodiversity," *Ecological economics* 191 (2022): 107238.

[7]Jeffrey R Kenworthy, "The eco-city: ten key transport and planning dimensions for sustainable city development," *Environment and urbanization* 18, no. 1 (2006): 67–85.

[8]Eko Zulfikar dkk, "Eko-Teologi dalam Tafsir al-Azhar: Upaya Hamka dalam Membangun Paradigma dan Berkesadaran Lingkungan," *Proceeding International ...*, 2023, 32–57.

[9]Kevin Thwaites et al., *Urban Sustainablity Through Environmental Design* (Taylor & Francis Group, 2008).

[10]Manoj Kumar Jhariya, Arnab Banerjee, dan Ram Swaroop Meena, "Importance of natural resources conservation: Moving toward the sustainable world," in *Natural resources conservation and advances for sustainability* (Elsevier, 2022), 3–27.

during the rainy season and drought during the dry season.[11] When these ecosystems are damaged by deforestation or pollution, we become more vulnerable to natural disasters that can threaten our safety and property. Parks, forests, beaches, and mountains have value beyond their ecological function. They are places of recreation, relaxation, and healing. Interacting with nature has been shown to reduce stress, improve mood, and strengthen social connections. Conservation movements that preserve this natural beauty also indirectly maintain our psychological well-being. Nature is a source of inspiration for artists, a place of learning for children, and a space for communities to unite in positive activities. In this regard, many experts highlight the importance of conservation in the context of Islam, emphasizing the human responsibility to preserve nature as a form of worship and gratitude to Allah SWT.[12]

Bandar Lampung City, as the center of economic and population growth in Lampung Province, also faces massive environmental pressures.[13] This condition has reached a critical point, threatening public health and the sustainability of the urban ecosystem. Air pollution is one of the most pressing problems in Bandar Lampung. This condition is primarily caused by the high volume of motorized vehicles using fossil fuels.[14] The real impact is an increase in cases of respiratory diseases such as asthma, bronchitis, and Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI). Data from health agencies shows that air pollution in Bandar Lampung City has almost exceeded the safe threshold, making the city's air unhealthy to breathe. Furthermore, the increasing population and the consumptive lifestyle of the people of Bandar Lampung City have produced a volume of waste far exceeding management capacity.[15] Piles of garbage are often seen on roadsides, rivers, and vacant lots, while the Final Disposal Site (FDS) is already overloaded. Decomposing organic waste in the FDS produces leachate (wastewater) that pollutes groundwater. Garbage that clogs drains and rivers has become a major cause of flooding during the rainy season. Accumulating organic waste produces methane gas (CH4), a greenhouse gas that is 25 times more powerful than carbon dioxide (CO2) in trapping atmospheric heat.[16] If this condition is not addressed seriously, Bandar Lampung City will experience various ecological crises, such as: Clean Water Crisis and Water Pollution, Despite high rainfall, Bandar Lampung City is now facing a clean water crisis. Water sources have been polluted by domestic, industrial, and agricultural waste. In addition, massive groundwater extraction has caused severe land subsidence in several areas of Bandar Lampung; Reduced Green Open Space (GOS), Infrastructure and housing development

[11]Benjamin Heber Johnson, *Escaping the dark, gray city: Fear and hope in progressive-era conservation* (Yale University Press, 2017).

[12]Fernanda Da Conceição Moreira dan Eglerson Duarte, "Landscaping Promoting Sustainable Comfort in Cities," in *Urban Horticulture-Sustainable Gardening in Cities* (IntechOpen, 2023).

[13]Habib Tunas Dermawan dan Anwar Rosshad, "PENERAPAN GREEN INOVASI: PELUANG, TANTANGAN DALAM PENGEMBANGAN PARIWISATA DI KOTA BANDAR LAMPUNG PROVINSI LAMPUNG" (INSTITUT PEMERINTAHAN DALAM NEGERI, 2025).

[14]Putra Kurniawan et al., "Fungsi Tata Ruang Dalam Menjaga Kelestarian Lingkungan Hidup Kota Bandar Lampung," *Jurnal Intelek Insan Cendikia* 1, no. 10 (2024): 7904–15.

[15]Sri Wahyuni et al., "Islam and Sustainable Development : Integrating Spirituality and Social Responsibility," no. September 2024 (2025).

[16]Cosma, Rimo, dan Cosma, "Conservation finance: What are we not doing? A review and research agenda."

often sacrifices green areas. City parks, open spaces, and trees are cut down for concrete projects. This causes the city to become hotter, drier, and have minimal water absorption areas, the impact of which is increasing the city's temperature (*Urban Heat Island*), The lack of GOS reduces the city's ability to absorb rainwater, increasing the risk of flooding and water shortages during the dry season. The loss of GOS also means the loss of recreational space, which has a negative impact on mental health and social interaction of the community.[17] Therefore, controlling ecological damage in Bandar Lampung City is a complex challenge that requires an integrated, systematic approach involving various parties. Strategic efforts cannot focus on just one aspect but must encompass prevention, mitigation, and restoration.

Methodology:-

This research uses a qualitative method with a literature study approach, which is a research conducted by collecting data from written sources such as books, journals, articles, and other documents.[18] This research uses a qualitative approach with text analysis. This approach was chosen to deepen and understand the concept of ecology.

Researchers conducted a literature review of books, articles, and journals discussing environmental ecology and the concept of sustainable living.[19] This includes literature that examines the relationship between key elements in environmental conservation that support the realization of a comfortable and sustainable living environment. Data collection was conducted through a literature review related to the principles of sustainable development. The collected data was then reviewed and analyzed using content analysis to identify the principles of Ecological Implementation. With this research method, it is hoped that a comprehensive understanding of ecology and how the concept can be practically applied to maintain environmental sustainability can be obtained.[20]

Result:-

Law No. 5 of 1990, Article 5, explains the scope of activities for the protection, conservation, and sustainable utilization of biological natural resources,[21] including:

1. Protection of Life Support Systems; Life is a system consisting of interconnected and interacting processes. To prevent humans from experiencing unexpected changes that affect their ability to utilize natural biological resources, the ecological processes that sustain life must be preserved and protected. The implementation of life support system protection activities includes efforts and actions related to protected springs, cliffs, ravines, lakes and

[17]Schindler dan Lee, "Comprehensive conservation planning to protect biodiversity and ecosystem services in Canadian boreal regions under warming climate and increasing exploitation."

[18]Rainart Fayette dan Caroline Bond, "A systematic literature review of qualitative research methods for eliciting the views of young people with ASD about their educational experiences," *European Journal of Special Needs Education* 33, no. 3 (2018): 349–65.

[19]Sivasubramanian Manikandan et al., "A critical review of advanced nanotechnology and hybrid membrane based water recycling, reuse, and wastewater treatment processes," *Chemosphere* 289 (2022): 132867.

[20]Pal, "Various Environmental Movements and their Social Impactsin India: A Review."

[21]Cosma, Rimo, dan Cosma, "Conservation finance: What are we not doing? A review and research agenda."

riverbanks, managed river basins, maintaining forest hydrological functions, preserving natural beauty, protecting unique natural phenomena and beauty, and so on.

2. Preserved Animal and Plant Diversity and Their Ecosystems; Biological natural resources and their ecosystems consist of living and abiotic (physical and non-physical) elements. All of these factors are closely related and influence impacts. The extinction of one element cannot be replaced by another. Conservation efforts and actions to ensure species diversity include preventing the extinction of these elements, with the goal of ensuring that each element functions in nature and is ready for human well-being. Animal and plant conservation activities can be carried out within the area (in situ conservation) or outside the area (ex situ conservation).
3. Sustainable Utilization of Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems; Sustainable utilization of natural resources and their ecosystems is essentially an effort to control/limit the utilization of natural resources and their ecosystems so that such utilization can continue into the future.

Strategic measures that can be implemented in environmental conservation include[22]: First, ensuring a strong legal basis is crucial. The government must design and implement policies that are not merely reactive but also proactive in protecting the environment. Second, implementing a Carbon Tax and Green Subsidies. Taxing industries that produce high emissions can encourage them to switch to cleaner technologies. Conversely, providing subsidies or incentives for companies that use renewable energy or environmentally friendly practices will accelerate the green transition. Third, Strict Law Enforcement. Strengthening law enforcement against environmental violations, such as forest destruction, water pollution, and illegal waste disposal, is crucial. Severe and consistent penalties will have a deterrent effect. Fourth, Sustainable Spatial Planning. City and regional planning must prioritize sustainability. This includes protecting green open spaces, strict watershed management, and limiting development in ecologically sensitive areas.

The ecological damage that has occurred must be addressed immediately through restoration and rehabilitation programs, reforestation and forest affirmation, by replanting trees on deforested land and implementing a program to restore degraded forest ecosystems. These efforts will not only restore biodiversity, but also increase the land's ability to absorb carbon and prevent erosion; Land rehabilitation, by controlling fires and restoring the natural condition of peatlands as a priority, considering their important role as the largest carbon store on land; Coastal and marine ecosystem restoration, must also be carried out to protect and restore coral reefs, mangrove forests, and seagrass beds that function as natural barriers against abrasion, homes for marine biota, and carbon absorbers.[23]

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[22]Saffa Riffat, Richard Powell, dan Devrim Aydin, "Future cities and environmental sustainability," *Future cities and Environment* 2, no. 1 (2016): 1.

[23]Thwaites et al., *Urban Sustainablity Through Environmental Design*.

Discussion:-

The conservation movement has existed since before the 19th century, but it began to grow rapidly in the 19th and 20th centuries. Figures such as Theodore Roosevelt and John Muir in the United States played a crucial role in popularizing conservation ideas. Over time, and with the growing expectations of the global community, the movement evolved from a local focus to a global movement supported by international organizations such as the United Nations (UN) and various non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The conservation movement takes various forms and approaches, tailored to local needs. The environmental conservation movement is essentially a conscious and planned effort to protect, preserve, and manage the Earth's natural resources and ecosystems. Its fundamental meaning lies in the philosophy that humans are creatures created by God, part of nature, not rulers who can freely exploit it. Humans have a moral and practical responsibility to preserve nature for the survival of all creatures, including themselves and future generations. To understand this basic meaning more deeply, you can look at it from three main pillars:

Protecting Biodiversity

Biodiversity, or biological diversity, is the variety of life on Earth, encompassing all types of living things, from plants and animals to microorganisms, and the ecosystems in which they live. This diversity is crucial because it provides a variety of ecosystem services, such as clean air, water, food, medicine, and climate stability.[24] Biodiversity loss is not a trivial issue. The loss of a single species can trigger a domino effect that disrupts the entire ecosystem. Protecting biodiversity is crucial for;[25] 1). Ecosystem balance, as each species plays a vital role. The loss of a single species can disrupt the food chain and ecosystem balance. 2). Natural resources, as biodiversity is a primary source of food, medicine, fuel, and industrial raw materials. 3). Climate stability, Forests, coral reefs, and other ecosystems play a vital role in regulating the global climate. 4). Cultural and aesthetic value: Biodiversity also has invaluable intrinsic value for many cultures and can provide stunning natural beauty.

Sustainable environmental use

Sustainable environmental use is not just an option but a necessity. It is the path we must take to ensure that economic prosperity, social justice, and environmental sustainability can go hand in hand.[26] With the right strategy and commitment from all parties, we can create a better future, where humans and nature can coexist harmoniously and sustainably. This concept

[24]Jenny Fairbrass dan Andrew Jordan, "Protecting biodiversity in the European Union: national barriers and European opportunities?," *Journal of European Public Policy* 8, no. 4 (2001): 499–518.

[25]Timothy Beatley, "Protecting biodiversity in coastal environments: introduction and overview," *Coastal Management* 19, no. 1 (1991): 1–19.

[26]Azam Khosravi Mashizi dan Mohsen Sharafatmandrad, "Investigating tradeoffs between supply, use and demand of ecosystem services and their effective drivers for sustainable environmental management," *Journal of Environmental Management* 289 (2021): 112534.

balances three main pillars: 1). Economy: Utilization of resources for human well-being and economic growth. 2). Social: Social justice, equity, and community welfare. 3). Environment: Ecosystem protection, biodiversity conservation, and maintaining the balance of nature.[27]

Environmental restoration

Environmental restoration is the scientific process of returning a damaged, degraded, or destroyed ecosystem to its natural state. The goal is to restore the ecological function, structure, and biodiversity to the state they were in before the damage occurred.[28] This is not simply a matter of planting trees; it is a complex endeavor that involves a deep understanding of ecological science, hydrology, and geology. Restoration is crucial because human activities, such as deforestation, pollution, and climate change, have brought many ecosystems to the brink of collapse. Without intervention, many vital ecosystems, such as forests, wetlands, and coral reefs, will not be able to recover naturally. Environmental restoration is a long-term investment in the future of our planet. It requires commitment from governments, communities, and the private sector. With planned and sustained restoration efforts, we can repair the damage that has occurred and rebuild healthier and more resilient ecosystems.[29]

Technology plays a vital role in mitigating damage and creating more efficient solutions, including: Renewable energy transition to encourage investment and development of solar, wind, geothermal, and other renewable energy sources to reduce dependence on fossil fuels; Integrated waste management, implementing modern waste management technologies, such as advanced recycling facilities, waste-to-energy processing, and digital-based waste bank systems to encourage community participation; Sustainable agriculture, developing and implementing water-efficient organic farming, agroforestry, and drip irrigation techniques to reduce chemical use and soil degradation.[30] Significant changes will not occur without active participation from the community, such as; Early environmental education, namely incorporating environmental education into the school curriculum to foster awareness and concern among the younger generation; Massive public campaigns, by conducting creative and effective campaigns to change consumer behavior, encourage a zero waste lifestyle, and promote public transportation; Empowering local communities to support community initiatives, such as conservation communities, waste bank groups, and local farming communities that are directed to implement environmentally friendly practices.[31] When communities feel ownership, they will become the primary guardians of their own environment.

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[27]Claudia Pahl-Wostl et al., "Environmental flows and water governance: managing sustainable water uses," *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability* 5, no. 3–4 (2013): 341–51.

[28]Britta L Timpane-Padgham, Tim Beechie, dan Terrie Klinger, "A systematic review of ecological attributes that confer resilience to climate change in environmental restoration," *PLoS One* 12, no. 3 (2017): e0173812.

[29]Debarati Paul et al., "Accessing microbial diversity for bioremediation and environmental restoration," *TRENDS in Biotechnology* 23, no. 3 (2005): 135–42.

[30]Chinedu Alex Ezeigweneme et al., "A review of technological innovations and environmental impact mitigation," *World Journal of Advanced Research and Reviews* 21, no. 1 (2024): 75–82.

[31]Paul et al., "Accessing microbial diversity for bioremediation and environmental restoration."

Environmental conservation in an urban context differs from conservation in natural areas. In urban areas, the focus shifts to resource management, optimizing green space, and reducing the carbon footprint. This concept is closely related to urban ecology theory, which views cities as dynamic ecosystems.[32] Bandar Lampung, for example, has experienced various ecological problems, such as flooding during heavy rainfall, rising air temperatures, and a lack of green space. The approval of the implementation of Integrated Community Service Program from UIN Raden Intan Lampung Students by the Mayor of Bandar Lampung is a very appropriate policy, where the number of UIN Raden Intan Community Service Participants is 4,699 Students, which is sufficient to be placed in 126 Sub-districts in Bandar Lampung City. The potential workforce of these students is very helpful in implementing the priority program of the Bandar Lampung City Government in realizing the "Acceleration of the Four Pillars of SDGs (Social, Economic, Environmental, and Legal and Governance) for the Readiness of the Bandar Lampung Community Towards a Golden Indonesia".

The Bandar Lampung City Government's priority program is to create a Comfortable and Sustainable City. A livable city is one that offers a high quality of life through good access to public services, open spaces, and a safe environment. Meanwhile, a sustainable city is one that is able to meet current needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, by balancing economic, social, and environmental dimensions. The environmental conservation movement acts as a bridge connecting these two concepts.

The flagship program of the integrated Community Service Program (CSP) at UIN Raden Intan Lampung is Humanist Da'wah. Through this program, students are directed to socialize Bandar Lampung City government programs to the public, communities, and so on. Community Participation and Community Empowerment in the conservation movement are successful due to public awareness of several programs by establishing a waste bank community, a city garden program (urban farming), and a recycling campaign. This participation not only reduces the environmental burden but also strengthens social bonds and a sense of ownership of the city of Bandar Lampung. After conducting humanist da'wah in the form of a forum, the community voluntarily carried out the Environmental Conservation Movement, through the Creation of Biopore Infiltration Holes in flood-prone areas and planting trees as an effort to restore the Environment. The Mayor of Bandar Lampung, Eva Dwiyana, felt very proud of the performance of the CSP participants and the Community involved, because through the Movement, 23,500 Biopore Infiltration Holes and 11,650 Trees were planted, truly the best achievement in a very short time.

Conclusion

The environmental conservation movement is no longer merely a passive response to environmental damage, but rather a fundamental, proactive force in creating a comfortable and sustainable city. The environmental conservation movement is the result of a collaboration

[32]Damanhuri Fattah dan M. Apun Syaripudin, "Philosophical business performance competition on the balance scorecard approach," *International Journal of Economic Perspectives* 10, no. 4 (2016): 541–51.

between UIN Raden Intan Lampung and the Bandar Lampung City Government through the Integrated Community Service Program (CSP). Integrated CSP combines collaborative activities with the community, supported by strong government policies, and technological innovation. Through the implementation of integrated CSP, which has successfully created 23,500 biopore infiltration holes and planted 11,650 trees, Bandar Lampung City can transform into a healthier, more comfortable, and more livable place for all.

Integrated Community Service Programs with environmental conservation movements are not just ordinary CSP activities, but strategic steps to create a more environmentally conscious and empowered community. Students act as catalysts for change, not only imparting knowledge but also inspiring and empowering the community to take action. The impact is sustainable, as after the CSP program concludes, the community can continue and develop conservation initiatives independently.

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