Village Transformation through SDGs Concept: Tackling Digital Crime, Stunting, Improving Religiousness through Education and Waste Management

Firziawan Adam Syafana[1], Halim Purnomo[2], Aulia Andhara Fauzi[3], Abdillah Dzakwan[4], Darell Zenn[5], Dien Mawaddah[6], Enggi Fajar Dimas Satria[7], Iqbal Luthfiansyah Al Farizi[8], Muhammad Fakhri Nugroho[9], Naufal Fikri Amir[10], Putri Asti Noor Asya[11], Yolanda Ayu Annisa[12], Dien Noviany Rahmatika[13]

[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12]Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia
[13]Universitas Pancasakti Tegal, Indonesia

F.adam.isip21@mail.umy.ac.id, halimpurnomo@umy.ac.id*, aulia.andhara.isip21@mail.umy.ac.id, abdillah.d.isip21@mail.umy.ac.id, darell.zenn.isip21@mail.umy.ac.id, dien.mawaddah.isip21@mail.umy.ac.id, enggi.fajar.isip21@mail.umy.ac.id, iqbal.l.isip21@mail.umy.ac.id, m.fakhri.isip21@mail.umy.ac.id, naufal.fikri.isip21@mail.umy.ac.id, putri.asti.isip21@mail.umy.ac.id, yolanda.Ayu.isip21@mail.umy.ac.id, diennovi@upstegal.ac.id
*Email Corresponding author: halimpurnomo@umy.ac.id

Abstract

This article discusses village transformation through the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) concept with a focus on tackling digital crime, stunting, and increasing religiosity. In this context, the village integrates digital approaches in education and waste management as part of sustainable development efforts. Tackling digital crime is done through community socialization and education on cyber threats, while health and nutrition programs are implemented to address stunting. In addition, increased religiosity is achieved through education at the Qur'anic Education Park (TPA) by utilizing technology to strengthen religious values. Effective waste management is also part of the initiative to maintain environmental health and quality of life. This article examines the impact of this transformation on the village community and how the synergy between technology, health, education and religiosity can support the overall achievement of the SDGs.

Keywords: *SDGs, Digitalization, Stunting, Religiosity, Garbage Management*

1. Introduction

The concept of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has broad and comprehensive goals, including village empowerment, which is the focus of KKN (Kuliah Kerja Nyata) in Cijengkol Village. Village transformation through the SDGs concept involves various aspects, including overcoming digital crime, stunting, increasing religiosity, education, and waste management. Village transformation towards sustainable prosperity is one of the main focuses of KKN Putra Daerah Bekasi students through the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) concept. In this context, village empowerment not only involves aspects of economic improvement, but also requires a holistic approach to various social and environmental challenges. Villages, as the most fundamental social

unit, face a number of complex issues that require innovative and integrated solutions. One of the significant challenges facing many villages is digital crime, which is becoming increasingly troubling as information technology develops.

Digital crimes such as online fraud and the spread of false information can threaten the security and privacy of village communities (Bruce Schneier, 2015). Therefore, socialization and education on digital security is important to protect the community of Cijengkol Village from the risks of the work program and the focus of digitalization empowerment is based on SDGs 16 and 9 on Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions and Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2018).

The issue of stunting, or chronic malnutrition in children, is also a major concern. Stunting not only impacts children's physical growth, but also affects their cognitive development and quality of life in the future. Integrated health and nutrition programs are needed to effectively address this issue, which is based on SDGs 2 and 3 on the elimination of hunger as well as on health and well-being in Indonesia. According to WHO, stunting can be addressed through improved nutrition, health education, and access to adequate health services. This is in line with the work program that we socialize in several schools, namely SD Muhammadiyah 01 Setu and SDN 1 Cijengkol.

Furthermore, education towards reading and writing Iqro' and the Qur'an among children and adolescents in Cijengkol Village. The Qur'anic Education Park or TPA is a very important religious forum for today's younger generation. With religious activities in TPA, it can provide religiosity and spiritual values in children. Furthermore, sex education from an early age is an important aspect of building a healthy and cultured society to reduce pregnancy rates and also reduce the number of underage births (Sen Amartya, 1999). While religiosity education can strengthen social and spiritual values for the realization of quality education in accordance with the foundation of SDG 4, proper sex education can help communities and adolescents understand important aspects of health and relationships (UNESCO, 2017).

On the other hand, poor waste management can result in serious environmental impacts and threaten public health (McDonough. W & Braungart. M, 2002). The implementation of an effective waste management system is an important step to maintain cleanliness and environmental health in the village where we take concrete steps in socializing waste management to be divided into 3 groups according to the foundation of SDGs 11 and SDGs 12 on the governance of Sustainable Cities and Communities

Responsible Consumption and Production Effective waste management can reduce environmental impacts and improve quality of life (United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), 2018).

The things above are adjusted to the SDGs concept that we bring to empower Cijengkol Village with many things that must be considered such as problems: Illiteracy and Digitalization which are still unfamiliar to the local community. Then, the birth and divorce rates are very high and also there are still beliefs related to TBC (Tahayul Bid'ah Churafat) with wangsit livelihood in the village called "Kramat Cijengkol". So, we take the concept with a constructivism approach so that new things are well received by this cijengkol village, Constructivism's concept of social structure as explained by Alexander Wend (1992), consists of at least three components: (1) shared knowledge; (2) material resources; and (3) practices.

2. Method

In this activity, our group used several methods in carrying out the work program. Community service in Cijengkol Village, Bekasi Regency, West Java. This KKN program was carried out from July to September 2024. The form of implementation of the Work Program or Activities is socialization about digital crime (Cybercrime), socialization about stunting, a program to increase religiosity by teaching at TPA (Al-Quran Education Park), and the last is a program regarding overcoming waste problems in Cijengkol Village. In carrying out our work program, there are 3 methods of implementation:

a.   Socialization Method

Socialization is a process of instilling or transferring habits or values and rules from one generation to another in a group or society. This socialization is considered a powerful method for our work programs such as socializing related to digital crime (Understanding Digital Crime, Spreading Hoaxes, and Anticipating Phishing Links). This socialization method is also used in several other work programs, namely socialization related to how to prevent stunting. In Cijengkol Village, there are several children who have been detected with stunting. Therefore, this socialization method is the right method to be applied by our group. Then, this socialization method is also applied in the waste management work program in Cijengkol Village by distributing posters related to good waste sorting.

b.   Learning Method

Learning is an assistance from educators to students in order to become intelligent

human beings in the sense of being intelligent who can solve a problem and intelligent in assessing a bad and good from a life and others not only cognitive elements. In this case, it is in line with the work program that we run, namely in increasing religiosity through education at TPA (Al-Quran Education Park). We teach reading and writing the Quran at Al-Amaliah TPA in Cijengkol Village.

c. Mentoring Method

One of the efforts to empower is to improve the ability of the community through mentoring. Assistance is basically an effort to include the community in developing various potential so that they can achieve a better quality of life. And in essence, mentoring is an activity to assist, direct, support individuals / community groups in formulating problems, planning, implementing and preserving mentoring programs needed so that the potential contained in the community can be developed optimally. With all four core work programs that we carry in Cijengkol Village, using mentoring methods to achieve the desired results.

3. Result

Cijengkol Village is one of the villages in the Setu sub-district, Bekasi Regency, West Java Province. Administratively, Cijengkol Village consists of 3 hamlets, 18 RW and 43 RTs in which there are various dynamic problems such as the lack of public knowledge related to digital crime, stunting problems, and inadequate waste management. Related to this, it is necessary to provide in-depth insight through work programs presented by KKN Putra Bekasi Regional students of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta University. We use three concepts: Constructivism, Sustainable Development Goals and Collective Collegia. First, the concept of constructivism. Constructivism is a learning theory that emphasizes that knowledge is actively constructed by individuals through experience and interaction with their environment. It focuses on problem-based learning, reflection and discussion, where learners play an active role in knowledge construction.

The correlation between the concept of constructivism and *KKN (Kuliah Kerja Nyata)* work programs in developing villages, such as Cijengkol Bekasi Village, especially in programs such as digital education, handling stunting cases, sex education, waste bank management, and also teaching TPA *(Taman Pendidikan Al-Quran)*, can be understood in the context of how constructivism focuses on active and participatory learning, and how these programs can be integrated with the principles of SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) and the concept of collective collegia. Correlation with the KKN Putra Daerah Bekasi is:

a. **Digital Education:** This approach supports interactive digital learning, where learners and communities can actively manage information and collaborate online. Like the program we have run, namely Socialization, Education and Training on digital technology for the community, and we facilitate active and participatory learning. For example, involving citizens in creating digital content or information dissemination on cyber-crime that helps them in their daily activities.

b. **Socialization of Stunting Counseling Program:** Can be built through a community-based approach that encourages residents to actively seek information and solutions. Organize workshops, Posyandu and interactive discussions with mothers and families on nutrition, providing a platform for them to share their experiences and ask questions.

c. **Socialization of Sex Education:** Teaching sex education in a participatory way, where the local community or youth can discuss and share experiences to understand the importance of reproductive health, where we start with sex education sessions that involve open discussions and real cases, and encourage students and residents to ask questions and share information.

d. **Religiosity in Society (Qur'an Teaching Program):** A teaching approach that allows children to learn through stories, discussion and practice. Organizing TPA classes that encourage children to be actively involved in learning the Qur'an, through interactive and experiential methods.

Next, is the concept of SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals). SDGs are a set of global goals to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all people. The correlation between the SDGs concept and the KKN Putra Daerah Bekasi Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta work program namely:

1. **Digital Education:** Contribute to SDG 4 (Quality Education) by improving access and quality of education through technology.

2. **Stunting Outreach Socialization Program:** Contribute to SDG 2 (End Hunger) by improving health and nutrition.

3. **Sex Education Socialization Program:** Contribute to SDG 3 (Health and Wellbeing) by increasing understanding of reproductive health.

4. **Waste Management:** Contribute to SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) by reducing waste and promoting recycling.

5. **Qur'an Teaching Program (TPA):** Contribute to SDG 4 (Quality Education) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) by educating young people about values and ethics.

The last concept is the concept of Collective Collegia. Collective collegia focuses on collaboration between various parties to achieve common goals, emphasizing cooperation and active participation. Here, the correlation between the concept of Collective Collegia and the program of KKN Putra Daerah Bekasi UMY:

1. **Digital Education:** Engage various stakeholders such as government, NGOs, and communities to create inclusive digital solutions.

2. **Stunting Education Socialization Program:** Collaboration between health workers, educators, and communities to address nutrition issues.

3. **Sex Education Socialization Program:** Collaboration between educational, health, and community institutions to provide comprehensive and sensitive education.

4. **Waste Management:** Collaboration between communities, local governments, and non-profit organizations to create an effective waste management system.

5. **Qur'an Teaching Program (TPA):** Cooperation between teachers, parents and the community to support religious and moral education.

In this section of the results and discussion, we will explain in detail the work programs that have been carried out by KKN Putra Daerah Bekasi Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta using the mentoring method.

a. Digitalization Program

As part of the effort to improve the welfare of the community through the use of information technology, we KKN Putra Daerah Bekasi UMY have a work program on digitalization and eradication of digital crime in Cijengkol Village, Bekasi Regency. This program aims to educate the village community about digital crime and the risks that arise from the development of digital technology, while equipping the community with skills and knowledge to avoid digital crime. The following are the results of the program implementation that has taken place during the Putra Daerah Bekasi KKN program. In this case we carry out empowerment in Cijengkol Village which is in accordance with the concept of SDGs to interpret what digital crime is, which in this case includes what hoaxes are and also about what digital phishing crime.

1) Socialization of Digital Crimes

One of the benefits of digital crime socialization can provide understanding to the public so that they are not easily trapped in criminal behavior and digital victims (Lestari

et al., 2022). With this program, the public can act more carefully (Salam et al., 2023). In this program we socialize various forms of digital crime such as identity theft, online fraud, malware (Malicious Software), and hacking which in Cijengkol Village often occurs digitalization fraud such as phishing cases and so on. Not only that, another impact of digital crime experienced by Cijengkol Village is the influence of the community to conduct online gambling and online loans, which has the impact of spreading personal data or data theft by irresponsible individuals. As such, this digital crime has greatly affected the village community, including financial losses and psychological impacts. It is therefore necessary to take appropriate action to protect rural communities from digital crime. Some ways to do this are by socializing, teaching and also mentoring on digital security and providing adequate security systems.

Picture 1. *Documentation of Socialization Digital Crimes in Cijengkol Village*

2) Socialization of the Spread of Hoaxes (Fake News)

The definition of a hoax is false information or the dissemination of untrue information that is deliberately spread to deceive or mislead others. Hoaxes are often created for specific purposes that cause panic, spread hatred, or gain personal gain. The information spread through hoaxes is usually not based on facts, but it often seems convincing so that many people believe it and spread it to more people so that there will be more victims. Nowadays, hoaxes spread faster due to the influence of social media and other digital platforms.

The people of Cijengkol Village have one problem, which is that they are used to swallowing the information that is disseminated without finding out the truth first. Especially for parents or elderly people who only read information from the title alone. So, through our work program is to educate residents, especially elderly residents, not to easily

believe in information that has not been validated. Then, we also provide education on how to verify information and recognize what a hoax is. This includes media literacy training and outreach programs.

Picture 2. *Documentation with Lurah Cijengkol Village (Poster Installation)*

3) Socialization on Phising

The method of fraud in the digital world where attackers try to obtain sensitive information such as passwords, credit card numbers, or others by posing as trusted entities or individuals. This digital crime method is used to steal personal information. Cases of phishing that are relevant to the village context and their impact. The phishing cases that occurred in Setu Sub-district are part of a wider phenomenon in Indonesia, where phishing attacks continue to increase every year. Phishing is a digital fraud method that aims to steal personal information such as passwords, credit card numbers, or other sensitive data through mediums such as email or fake websites. The impact on the Setu community and surrounding areas included financial loss as well as reputational damage. Many victims were tricked into providing important data, which is often used for criminal activities such as identity theft or bank account breaches. Preventive measures taken, such as training to recognize phishing emails or messages and the implementation of strict security policies to protect themselves, the public needs to be more vigilant by not carelessly clicking on links from unknown sources, as well as being more careful in checking the legitimacy of sites that are requested to log in.

4) Village Empowerment in Digitalization

Programs are implemented to improve digital literacy in the village, including socializing, mentoring and also advanced learning of the basics of using the internet and

digital devices. The digital literacy program in Cijengkol Village aims to improve the community's knowledge and skills in using technology. One of the efforts made is by organizing training on the use of the internet and digital devices, such as basic training on using computers and mobile applications. This program is important because there are still many villagers who lack access to technology, so this training helps narrow the digital divide between villages and cities.

Picture 3. *Documentation of Socialization Digitalization in Cijengkol Village*

b. Stunting and Sex Education Program

Stunting is a condition of growth failure of children under five due to chronic malnutrition, especially in the first 1000 days of life. 1000 days of life are 270 days of pregnancy, 730 days when the baby is born until 2 years old. So the need for knowledge about the symptoms related to stunting. The following is the data on the distribution of stunting in Cijengkol Village that we obtained. There are around 1,857 children who are indicated to be stunted in Cijengkol Village. Judging from several villages in Bekasi Regency or City, Cijengkol Village is one of the villages with a high number of children who are indicated to be stunted. Therefore, based on the results of observations that have been made, it turns out that our work program related to the socialization of stunting is also related to the work program of the Cijengkol Village Posyandu which is also conducting stunting counseling and Vitamin A immunization so that we work together with the posyandu in the work program. Then, we also collaborated with the Cijengkol Village Posyandu to conduct counseling and socialization related to stunting. We also provide

education to teenagers related to Sex Education & Time Management so that village teenagers can avoid promiscuity that is rampant lately.

DASHBOARD SEBARAN STUNTING 2024

SEBARAN STUNTING DI KAB/KOTA BEKASI

Data Sebaran stunting di desa lokus.

| NO | ID BPS | ID DAGRI | NAMA DESA | JUMLAH BALITA (ANAK) | STUNTING | | PREVALENSI (%) |
					PENDEK (ANAK)	SANGAT PENDEK (ANAK)	
1	3216010001	3216182009	RAGEMANUNGGAL	614	24	7	5.0
2	3216010002	3216182010	MUKTIJAYA	753	25	12	4.9
3	3216010003	3216182011	KERTARAHAYU	442	19	9	6.3
4	3216010004	3216182008	CIKARAGEMAN	1,095	32	14	4.2
5	3216010005	3216182006	TAMAN SARI	1,313	35	19	4.1
6	3216010006	3216182007	TAMAN RAHAYU	948	46	12	6.1
7	3216010007	3216182003	BURANGKENG	2,872	11	5	0.6
8	3216010008	3216182004	CILEDUK	2,222	6	3	0.4
9	3216010009	3216182005	CIBENING	1,689	12	11	1.4
10	3216010012	3216182001	CIJENGKOL	1,857	9	3	0.

Source : https://aksi.bangda.kemendagri.go.id/emonev/DashPrev

The implementation of the Socialization of stunting & vitamin A immunization program began with discussions with Posyandu cadre mothers, the introduction of KKN Putra Bekasi UMY and our work program. Then we found out that the Posyandu also has a stunting socialization and vitamin A immunization program. From the results of the discussion, we & the Posyandu cadre mothers collaborated in the implementation of counseling, socialization and vitamin A immunization required planning for making materials for this program. With the target being people who visit for vitamin A immunization.

Picture 5. *Photo documentation with Ibu PKK and Posyandu cadres*

The stunting and sex education counseling work program that has been carried out by the KKN Putra Daerah Bekasi UMY group in Cijengkol Village has succeeded in achieving several predetermined goals. Through cooperation that has been well established by

several parties such as cooperation with village officials, PKK women, Cijengkol Village posyandu cadres, health workers, and the Cijengkol Village community itself. Through this program, there has been a positive and significant impact on increasing awareness and basic knowledge about stunting and how to prevent it both during pregnancy and before pregnancy.

Picture 6. *Documentation Posyandu Mawar 7 Cijengkol Village (Child Height Measurement)*

Through this work program, there is an increase in community awareness about the importance of stunting prevention and understanding of reproductive health which is one of the main successes. Before this work program was implemented, many parents did not understand the factors that cause stunting and the long-term risks to child development. However, after a series of counseling in several posyandu in Cijengkol Village, more people began to apply healthier parenting, including by providing adequate nutritional intake for pregnant women and children under five. By doing so, the community became more aware of the balanced nutritional intake of food that should be given to toddlers in their daily diet.

Related to the adolescent posyandu, the program provides counseling related to sex education and time management accompanied by health workers for adolescents in Cijengkol Village. This program can change healthy behavior for mothers (Ungusari, 2015). Program Posyandu merupakan program Pemerintah untuk mendrong anak Indonesia sehat (Djawa et al., 2017). This program has succeeded in building a more open environment for discussions related to reproductive health, especially for adolescents. The counseling conducted at Posyandu Mawar XII Cijengkol Village and also at SD Negeri 01

Cijengkol Village has succeeded in improving basic understanding of puberty, healthy reproduction, as well as prevention of teenage pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases. The teenagers play an active role and are more courageous to ask questions and seek the right information because the counselor is more embracing towards teenagers.

Picture 7. *Docum entation Teenager Posyandu Cijengkol Village and Documentation Sosialization Sex Education in SDN 01 Cijengkol Village*

To achieve this success, we also experienced several obstacles in running this stunting counseling and sex education program. Which is where this obstacle affects the effectiveness and coverage of the program. The obstacle we faced was the lack of initial understanding of the Cijengkol Village community about stunting and reproductive health. In many areas, stunting is still considered a common problem caused by economic factors, not due to lack of proper nutrition. In addition, the topic of reproductive health or sex education is still often considered a taboo, so many people are reluctant to discuss it openly with their children who have entered adolescence.

c. Qur'an Teaching Program (TPA)

Al-Qur'an Education Park (TPA) is a non-formal educational institution that focuses on teaching and learning the Al-Qur'an and Iqro' to children. In Cijengkol village there is one TPA called Al-Amaliah TPA. This TPA aims to introduce and explore the teachings of the Qur'an and Iqro' both in terms of reading, understanding, and practicing them in everyday life. Usually, Al-Amaliah TPA holds classes that include tajweed (the rules of reading the Qur'an correctly), memorizing daily prayers, and understanding the contents of the Qur'an. In carrying out this work program, we do not only teach reading and writing the Qur'an. Because, when viewed from the conditions in Cijengkol Village, not all children attend kindergarten as should be done by children at their age. So, after teaching reading and writing the Qur'an, we teach counting, drawing, coloring, where these things are mostly obtained at school or in kindergarten.

Picture 8. *Documentation Al-Amaliah TPA Teaching Qur'an Activities*

In addition, in order for the children to get additional new activities, we students held a joint viewing of the Prophet Story Movie at Al-Amaliah TPA. This activity provides new insights to children by watching the movie. With this activity, it is hoped that children in Cijengkol Village will be more motivated to attend TPA. Assistance in fostering Qur'an learning contributes to the formation of children's behavior (Azizah & Amaludin, 2022).

Picture 9. *Documentation Watching Together Prophet Story Movie*

Furthermore, we gave a memento and gave a little help in the form of banners where previously the condition of TPA Al-Amaliah did not have banners, cabinets, books, stationery, etc. With this assistance, we hope that more children in Cijengkol Village will be interested in learning the Quran at Al-Amaliah TPA (Rena & Hayati, 2021). The teaching program at TPA Al-Amaliah in Cijengkol Village has had a significant impact as seen from the enthusiasm of the children to come to study at TPA Al-Amaliah increasing every day.

Picture 10. *Documentation Banner Installation and Book Cabinet at TPA Al-Amaliah*

d. Waste Management Program

Waste management is one of the important issues in a village, which requires special attention so that the environment remains clean, healthy, and also sustainable. Therefore, the KKN Putra Daerah Bekasi UMY group has a work program related to waste bank management in Cijengkol Village. This program aims to increase residents' awareness regarding the importance of good and correct waste management. Poor waste management is one of the main problems faced by the Cijengkol Village community. Waste that is not managed properly can cause various negative impacts such as environmental pollution, flooding, and health problems. Therefore, this waste management work program was prepared to provide education and practical solutions for the community to manage waste effectively, especially in terms of sorting organic and inorganic waste, and utilizing organic waste into compost.

This program can turn something wasteful into high economic value. shows that the amounts of e-wastes collected and dismantled and the growth rate of five major electronic equipment types from 2000 to 2012 increased sharply. Barriers and suggested solutions related to China's e-wastes are identified and discussed, followed by policy implications towards improving the overall eco-efficiency of e-wastes (Lu et al., 2015). The waste management work program in Cijengkol Village aims to increase community awareness about the importance of good and proper waste management. Through various socialization activities, residents are invited to be more aware of the negative impact of waste on the environment and how to manage it properly. One of the main focuses of this program is to reduce the volume of inorganic waste in Cijengkol Village, especially plastic waste that is difficult to decompose, by encouraging waste sorting and recycling. In

addition, this program also provides education on processing organic waste into compost. Residents are taught simple methods to convert household waste such as food scraps and leaves into compost that is beneficial for agriculture and village greening. With better waste management, it is expected that the quality of health and cleanliness of the village environment can improve, creating a cleaner, greener, and more comfortable village to live in. This series of waste management activities in Cijengkol Village is an effort to increase community awareness about the importance of good waste management, KKN Putra Daerah Bekasi UMY has made several efforts, namely:
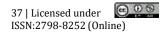
1. *Poster Distribution*

Picture 11. *Documentation Waste Management Poster Distribution in Cijengkol Village*

The first step of our work program was to start by distributing posters at several strategic points in Cijengkol Village such as the village hall, schools, markets, and other public places. The posters contain important information about the different types of waste, the dangers of littering, and simple tips for managing waste at home. Using simple sentences and attractive images to be easily understood by residents.

2. *Socialization of Waste Management*

Picture 12. *Documentation of Waste Management Socialization with the Citizen of Cijengkol Village*

Because this goal of program is a waste management socialization, where residents are given a deeper understanding of how to manage waste properly and correctly. some of the topics discussed are the introduction of the types of waste and how to sort them, the negative impact of waste that is not managed properly, 3R education (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle).

3. *Plastic Bottle Waste Exchange (Inorganic Waste)*

Picture 13. *Documentation of Plastic Bottle Waste Exchange*

As part of the program's concrete action, a plastic bottle exchange was held. Residents are invited to collect their used plastic bottles and exchange them for gifts or daily necessities. The collected plastic bottles will then be channeled to those who manage recycling to be reprocessed into new products. A series of waste management activities in Cijengkol Village is a concrete step towards creating a cleaner, healthier and more sustainable environment. Through continuous education and concrete actions such as the exchange of plastic bottles, it is hoped that the community will be more aware of the importance of managing waste properly. There are obstacles that occur when running this program, namely the lack of participation of some residents who do not understand the importance of good waste management. This program is able to encourage the community to change their behavior and perspective on used goods into economic goods (Franco-García et al., 2019).

Conclusion

The conclusion that can be drawn from the KKN Putra Daerah Bekasi Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta University which carries the title of Village Transformation through the Concept of SDGs: Tackling Digital Crime, Stunting, and Increasing Religiousness through Education and Waste

Management. This article discusses how the concept of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can be used to transform Cijengkol Village by focusing on three important aspects, namely tackling digital crime, overcoming stunting problems, and increasing religiosity through the TPA (Quran Education Park) program and waste management. By integrating the principles of the SDGs, Cijengkol Village can adopt a more comprehensive and sustainable strategy in facing challenges such as the problem of digital use, namely being consumed by hoax news, phishing, or falling into online gambling. The next challenge is to address stunting and waste issues. Effective waste management can support community health and well-being, while tackling digital crime and stunting will strengthen the village's social and economic foundations. Through the work program that has been implemented by KKN Putra Daerah Bekasi University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, it is hoped that Cijengkol Village can achieve more inclusive and sustainable development.

Reference

Azizah, N., & Amaludin, A. (2022). Penanaman Karakter Santri Taman Pendidikan Al-Qur'an Al-Umm Kroya. *Idea Pengabdian Masyarakat*, *2*(03), 2–7. https://doi.org/10.53690/ipm.v2i03.65

Bruce Schneier. (2015). *Data and Goliath: The Hidden Battles to Collect Your Data and Control Your World*.

Djawa, Y. D., Hariyanto, T., & Ardiyani, V. M. (2017). Nursing News Volume 2, Nomor 2, 2017 1. *Nursing News*, *2*(3), 21–33.

Franco-García, M. L., Carpio-Aguilar, J. C., & Bressers, H. (2019). The Future of Circular Economy and Zero Waste. In *Greening of Industry Networks Studies* (Vol. 6). https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-92931-6_13

Lestari, U., Hamzah, A., & Sholeh, M. (2022). Sosialisasi Fenomena Cyber Crime dan Penanggulangannya Bagi Pengelola Informasi Publik Kapanewon Mlati Sleman Yogyakarta. *NEAR: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, *1*(2), 100–106. https://doi.org/10.32877/nr.v1i2.432

Lu, C., Zhang, L., Zhong, Y., Ren, W., Tobias, M., Mu, Z., Ma, Z., Geng, Y., & Xue, B. (2015). An overview of e-waste management in China. *Journal of Material Cycles and Waste Management*, *17*(1), 1–12. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10163-014-0256-8

McDonough. W, & Braungart. M. (2002). *Cradle to Cradle: Remaking the Way We Make Things*. Vintage Books.

Rena, M. M., & Hayati, M. (2021). Peran Taman Pendidikan Al-Qur'an Nurul Huda Pagiri Pondok Aren Tangerang Selatan Dalam Mengembangkan Kemampuan. *Jurnal Media Informasi Dan Komunikasi Ilmiah*, *03*(02), 187–194.

Salam, S., Talmullah, A. Z., & Utami, R. A. A. (2023). Pentingnya Sosialisasi Guna Meningkatkan Pemahaman Keamanan Informasi di Kelurahan Serua, Depok. *AMMA : Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, *2*(10), 1216–1219.

Sen Amartya. (1999). *Development as Freedom*. Oxford University Press.

UNESCO. (2017). *Education for Sustainable Development Goals: learning objectives*. UNESCO. https://doi.org/10.54675/CGBA9153

Ungusari, E. (2015). Pengaruh Penyuluhan Manfaat Posyandu Terhadap Sikap Ibu Balita Tentang Posyandu Di Dusun Ngangkrik Sleman Tahun 2015. *Nhk技研*, *151*, 10–17.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). (2018, March 26). *Single-Use Plastics: A Roadmap for Sustainability*.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2018). *ANALYSIS OF DRUG MARKETS Opiates, cocaine, cannabis, synthetic drugs*.