

PENGEMBANGAN KURIKULUM ANAK USIA DINI BERBASIS MARITIM

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Abstract: Penelitian ini bertujuan mengembangkan desain kurikulum bidang kemaritiman yang relevan dengan kebutuhan masyarakat maritim di pesisir pantai Banten Lama. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah model Dinamis. Penelitian dan pengembangan dengan mengacu pada model pengembangan kurikulum Dynamic Skilbeck.. Langkah penelitian pengembangan ini meliputi Menganalisis situasi, Memformulasikan tujuan, Menyusun program, Interpretasi dan implementasi, Monitoring, feedback, penilaian dan rekonstruksi. Teknik pengumpulan data berupa observasi dan wawancara. Analisis data yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, desain kurikulum bidang kemaritiman memuat empat indikator yaitu; (1) mengenalkan jati diri bangsa Indonesia sebagai bangsa maritim; (2) membangun pengetahuan, kesadaran dan pemahaman anak terhadap potensi laut; (3) mengembangkan program belajar berbasis proyek; dan (4) membangun sikap bangga dan cinta tanah air. Sedangkan pengalaman belajar yang relevan dengan kebutuhan masyarakat maritim yaitu pembelajaran berbasis proyek, anak diberikan pengalaman langsung dalam pengolahan ikan, dan rumput laut menjadi bahan pangan di Indonesia, khususnya di wilayah Banten.

Keywords: Kurikulum,, Anak usia dini, Berbasis, Maritim

A. Introduction

(11 Pt., Cambria, Justify, single space) The introduction should include the background of the issue, relevant literature about the

issue, the aim of the research, and gap analysis with recent research. It is not recommended to put tables and figures in the introduction. The length of the introduction is no more than two pages. In doing citations (name, year) it is emphasized to use reference manager applications such as Mendeley, Zotero, or EndNote style. Citation is written in the American Psychological Association (APA) 7th Edition format.

B. Method

(11 Pt., Cambria, Justify, single space) The research method consists of the data collection technique, the data analysis, and the number of participants used in the study. Formula writing can use the equation including the main source as a reference. The literature research must contain a flow of thought in the study, steps in data collection (information gathering), analytical techniques, and standards of reference used to conduct a critical and in-depth study.

C. Result and Discussion

(11 Pt., Cambria, Justify, single space) This section describes the result. In discussion, the author(s) compile, analyze, evaluate, interpret, compare and contrast the findings with previous research (minimum 5 references). Discussion part should be longer than the introduction. The discussion in the article aims to: (1) answer the problem formulation and research questions; (2) show how the findings were obtained; (3) interpret the findings; (4) link research findings with other studies; and (5) bring up new theories or modification of existing theories. The consistency of the article from the title to the discussion must be considered. The research weaknesses and suggestions for further research are described in this section. There is no need to separate the result and discussion in the form of new chapters/sub-chapters. This section can also load images and/ or table(s).

We suggest that you use a text box to insert a graphic (which is ideally a 300-dpi resolution TIFF or EPS file with all fonts embedded). This method is considered more stable than directly inserting a picture. To have non-visible rules on your frame, use the MSWord "Format" pull-down menu, select Text Box > Colours and Lines to choose No Fill and No Line.

Figure 1. Information Related to Images/Graphics

Table 1. Table Name

Table	Table	
	Sub table	Sub table
Content	Content*	Content
Content	Content	Content

D. Conclusion

The conclusion is the short answers to the problem formulation (research question) and encompasses the essence of the discussion. It is written in the form of narrative, not in numbering. Emphasis is on the novelty of discovery or development and suggestions are given on the basis of research results.

References

The references are sorted alphabetically and chronologically. They contain only referenced sources, and must be listed in the referral list. Referral sources of at least 60% of the literature (preferably from journal articles) are published in the last 10 years. In writing references, please use a reference manager, such as Mendeley, Zotero, or EndNote. References are written in the American Psychological Association (APA) 7th Edition format.

Example:

Amalia, A. R. (2018). Teaching English With Story Telling Methods in Early Childhood Education Teachers. *A Journal of Culture*

English Language Teaching Literature & Linguistics, 5(2), 1–7.
<https://doi.org/10.22219/celticumm.vol5.no2.1-7>