

# COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, NAGAON



## WORKSHOP REPORT

ON

## CONTENT ANALYSIS ON "NATURAL RESOURCES"

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# INTRODUCTION

Curriculum is the outline of concepts to be taught to students to help them meet the content standards.

Curriculum is what is taught in a given course or subject. Curriculum refers to an interactive system of instruction and learning with specific goals, contents, strategies, measurements and resources. Curriculum content is another main level of education quality. The knowledge, skills and attitudes imparted by learning areas or subjects, cross-cutting approaches and extra curricular activities is a main source of systematic and comprehensive learning. Crucial to any curriculum is its content. For purposes of this evaluation, an analysis of the content should address whether the content meets the current and long-term needs of the students.

Before we going to understand the meaning of content analysis, first we have to understand the meaning of content. Content knowledge generally refers to the facts, concepts, theories and principles that are taught and learned in specific academic courses, rather than to relate skills - such as reading, writing or researching that student also learn in school. In other words curriculum content simply means the totality of what is to be taught in school system. The content component of teaching learning situation refers to the important facts, principles and concepts to be taught, it can be in form of knowledge, skills, attitudes and values that learners are exposed to.

Content analysis is a research tool used to determine the presence of certain words or concepts within texts or sets of text. Researchers quantify and analyse the presence, meaning and relationships of such words and concepts, then make inferences about the messages within the

texts, the writers & the audience, and even the culture and time of which there are a part. Text can be defined broadly as books, book chapters, essays, interviews, discussion, newspaper headlines and articles, documents, speeches, conversations, advertising, theatre, informal conversations or ~~really~~ ~~any~~ occurrence of communicative language. Text in a single study may also represent a variety of different types of occurrences, such as Palmquist's 1990 study of two composition classes, in which he analyzed students and teachers interviews, writing journals, classroom discussion and lectures, and out of class interaction sheets. — to conduct content analysis on any such text is coded or broken, into manageable categories on a variety of levels - word, words sense, phrase, sentence or theme - and then examined using content analysis basic method; conceptual analysis or relation analysis. It is also an important bridge between purely quantitative and purely qualitative research method.

Content analysis is a method for summarizing any form of content by counting various aspects of the content; for example - an impressionistic summary of a TV program is not content analysis, nor is a book review, it's an evaluation. Content analysis, though it often analysis written words, ~~it is~~ a quantitative method.

In 1952 the "Father of content analysis" Bernard Berelson proposed a definition of content analysis which will more clarify the meaning of it - "Content analysis is a research technique for the objective, systematic and quantitative description of the manifest content of communication."

## TOPIC SELECTION

The topic selected for this content analysis is very important from the subject Social Science. "Resources" -

This is a topic from the NCERT curriculum. The topic aimed at the students of the age group of 13 to 15 years and is from the social science textbook of Geography part for class viii named "Resources and Development" published by NCERT.

## IMPORTANCE OF THE TOPIC

A resource is a source or supply from which benefits is produced and that has some utility. Resources are important for the development of any country. This topic is very important for the students because it helps them to know the importance of resources, it means the importance of resource conservation for themselves as well as for our future generation. For example - to generate energy, one need fossil fuels and for industrial development we require mineral resources. Natural resources are getting scarce with the increasing population, so, it is essential to conserve them.

As, resources can broadly be classified into Natural resources, Human made resources and Human resources. Again Natural resources can be broadly classified based upon their availability - they are Renewable and Non-renewable resources. They can also be classified as actual and non-potential on the basis of the level of development and use. On the basis of origin they can be classified as Biotic and abiotic and on the basis of their distribution as ubiquitous and localized. An item becomes a resource with time and developing technology. The benefits of resources utilization may include increased wealth, proper functioning of a system or enhanced well being. From a human perspective, a natural resource is anything obtained from the environment to satisfy human needs and wants. From a broader biological or ecological perspective, a resource satisfies the needs of a living organism.



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As human beings use resources as raw material to satisfy their needs and comforts. They use them for making clothes, food, construct houses, set-up industries etc. They use energy resources like coal, gases, petroleum, wood etc. for generating power, electricity or as a fuel to run vehicles, factories etc. As we know that natural resources fulfill our needs, if we are talking about the development of human resources, it's development also depends on the natural resources directly or indirectly. So, the students should learn to preserve or conserve our natural resources, and also they should have to get the knowledge about the consequences or problems arises due to the over exhausted of natural resources. We all know that due to over population and it's steady growth all over the globe is a serious concern. Countries like India and China are over-populated due to faster growth rate of population, natural resource is most exhausted till date in such countries and

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all over the globe. For example, due to deforestation the temperature of our earth is increasing day by day. For this the students should learn to know the benefits of planting and also the importance of safe plants. So, we can say that the knowledge of resources and its types and usages are very important for the students for the development of our society as well as for our better future or for our upcoming generation.

In short we can summarise the main objectives of this topic in this way - that it helps to promote, organize, encourage study and enhance knowledge, understanding and appreciation of nature, and the principle and practice of conservation of natural resources among the common mass, to promote and maintain liaison between various disciplines of science and technology related to environment.

## BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE TOPIC

This topic deals with the using of resources and its various types. The chapter starts with the concept of resources, as anything that can be used to satisfy a need is a resource. Water, air, soil, electricity, vegetables, etc are all examples of resources. All these things have utility. So utility or usability is what which makes an object resource. At the same time resources have economic value, but some do not. For example we can say that metals may have an economic value, but landscape may not. But both are important and satisfy human needs. Time and technology are two important factors that can change substances into resources. Both are related to the needs of the people.

Resources are generally classified into natural, humanmade and human resources. Resources that can be drawn from nature and used without much modification are called natural resources.

Soils, minerals, rivers lakes are the example of natural resources. Natural resources can be classified into two categories - renewable and non-renewable resources. Those resources which are ~~not~~ renewed are called renewable resources and those which have limited stocks are called non-renewable resources. Coal, petroleum etc. are some examples of non-renewable resources. Though water is an example of renewable resources but the shortage and drying up of natural water sources is a major problem in many part of the world. The distribution of resources depends upon various factors like ~~the~~ climate, altitude, terrain. The distribution of resources are unequal because these factors differ so much over the earth. Sometimes natural substances become resources only when their original forms has been changed. People use natural resources to make buildings, roads, bridges, vehicles etc. which are known as human made resources.

People can make the best use of nature to create more resources with the help of their knowledge, skills, technology. That is why human beings are a special resources. Education and health help in making people a valuable resource. So, by human resource development we can understand that to improve people's skill to create more resources which ultimately develop the country as well.

→ Though, we have enough resources but we have must learn to use resources so carefully and giving them time to get renewed. By balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future we can contribute to the countries sustainable development. Each person has the responsibility to contribute to sustainable development by reducing consumption, recycling and reusing things which ultimately makes difference because all our lives are linked. By changing our personal attitude and practice towards environment

we can conserve the earth's vitality and diversity and improve the quality of life.

## CONTENT AND ANALYSIS

The topic resources includes a wide range of topics related to resources, it's different types, distribution and uses. It throw light on the various types of resources. like natural resources, human resources and human made resources, renewable, non-renewable resources and their impact on the lives of people living in the society. The chapter has been divided it's content into numerous distinct section through which students can understand the importance to use resources carefully and safely. This will also help the student to understand the importance of resources conservation and it's important for sustainable development of the country and for their future. This will also enable the students to realize their responsibility towards the conserving resources as well as

for the development of the country.

The chapter starts with a brief description of the concept and its examples. As anything that can be used to satisfy our needs can be termed as resource, utility and value makes an object into resource. People themselves are the resources as they are the cause of invention of various resources. Through this part the students get the knowledge about which character makes an object resource and the example of resources.

The next part of the chapter include the classification of resources. Resources which are drawn from the nature are called natural resources. It is divided into two types renewable and non-renewable resources. The distribution of resources are depends upon various factors like climate, altitude, terrain etc. The resources made by man are also called man made resources. Though people can make the best use of nature to create more resources when they have skills.

Knowledge and technology, that is why humans are called resources. Through this part, the students will be able to get knowledge regarding the different types of resources and the reason for their unequal distribution on earth in detail.

The last part of the chapter includes the importance of conserving the resources and its concept. Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for future which is called sustainable development. Through this part the pupils get the knowledge regarding their responsibility toward reducing consumption, recycling and reusing things as all our lives are linked. So by studying this part of the chapter the students can understand that by changing personal attitude and practices towards environment the quality of human life improved as well as the damage to natural environment system is minimised.



where on one hand, this chapter is very helpful for the knowledge of resources, on the other hand this lesson lacks information regarding the various problems arises due to the resources specially natural resources degradation. Also this chapter lacks of the responsibility of the students or individuals towards conserving the resources or towards sustainable development in details. This chapter can be modified to include various information regarding responsibilities of students towards conservation details and also to include various problems arises due to the excess use of resources and their impact on human life and on the earth. Moreover, this chapter can be modified to a great extent to include various latest information with authentic data that will help the students to keep a track of the development and what measures they need to take to solve the current problems of due to over or excess use of natural resources as well as responsibility.

of individuals to save the earth's diversity and vitality.

## CONCLUSION

At the end, we can add that the chapter "Resources" is a great help for the students of the target age group about the importance of resources in our life as well as the types of environment. This chapter gives knowledge about the resources, its types, usage, conserving the resources for sustainable development etc. It can be concluded that this chapter will prove to be very helpful instrument for the future of the students and take individual steps to solve various problems arising due to resource crisis and resource degradation to make India a developed country.