Introduction

Scholarly composing is a fundamental part of any learning procedure so as to empower instructors to assess every understudy's degree of comprehension and inclusion in the subject. The readiness of any scholarly paper is the ideal method to invigorate the information regarding the matter and guarantee that understudies can work with this information, direct logical research and lead an examination.

Writing a high-quality academic paper requires hard work including looking for reliable and confirmed sources, preserving the professional academic claim, reviewing research conducted and drawing conclusions.

But A large amount of papers is being used up in the thesis submission process in Universities in Bangladesh every year. Most of these papers are either discarded due to errors, become obsolete over time, or are lost. Storing these large amounts of papers also requires quite huge amount of space, and are also inconvenient to carry around.

Papers are made from trees and trees are inevitable for living beings to survive on earth. So, for making papers human being are cutting down valuable trees causing deforestation. Besides deforestation, paper industries are producing carbon-dioxide which plays a vital role in Global Warming. If we can build a system that will reduce the paper consumption in Educational Institutions like Universities resulting in less paper production, we might be able contribute towards a “Greener” and more sustainable environment, and help prevent climatic changes that are now taking place. The following chart (in the next page) is the increased emission of CO2 from the year 1970 to 2004 where, the paper consumption of universities and offices is playing a great role.

A carbon footprint is the set of greenhouse gas emissions caused by something. It can be calculated for a product, service, person, even a country, and is used to understand the impact human activity is having on the earth’s climate. The carbon footprint of paper products is defined as GHG emissions emitted during the life-cycle of paper.

Here is an approximate number of students in the following universities in Bangladesh and the number of papers used to submit thesis paper by each student in each year and an approximate Carbon footprint of it is calculated:

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| --- | --- |
| National University | 297182 |
| Khulna University | 6,965 |
| Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology | 6,843 |
| University of Barisal | 7,786 |
| Dhaka City College | 5,000 |
| University of Asia Pacific | 6,488 |
| Southeast University | 12,000 |
| Jagannath University | 17,134 |
| Jahangirnagar University | 16,781 |
| North South University | 13,990 |
| Bangladesh Open University | 433,413 |
| University of Rajshahi | 38,495 |
| American International University | 100 |
| Shahjalal University of Science and Technology | 7,662 |
| BRAC University | 9,839 |
| East West University | 10,400 |
| Daffodil International University | 35790 |
| Total | 890078 |

A complete Thesis paper contains 60-70 pages. If each student has to submit one thesis paper each containing 60 pages, then 890078 students will submit 890078 thesis papers containing 60\*890078 pages = 53,404,680 pages every year.

An A4 paper measures 0.21m by 0.297m. Therefore, a paper of 80GSM A4 weighs 5grams and 53,404,680 pages weighs 267.02 tons. In producing 1000 papers, it has a carbon footprint of 6,000kg (from energy required to create the paper and dispose of it in landfill eight times).

Thus, in producing 53,404,680 pages, approximate carbon footprint is (53404680\*6000)/1000 kg = 320428.08 tons.

Volume of a paper = length\*width\*thickness = 0.21\* 0.297 \* 5\*10^-3 cubic meters = 0.00031185 cubic meters.

So, 53,404,680 pages will occupy space of, 53,404,680 \* 0.00031185 cubic meters = 16654.25 cubic meters.

Meanwhile, a typical database contains 5,500 carbon footprint data items for materials, energy, transport etc. which is less than paper production.

Now the important term that most organizations use paper-based processes that brings face security risks due to paper documents that have (a) been lost, (b) been damaged, (c) been misfiled, or (d) fallen into the wrong hands. In 2011 from various sources it was found that “more and more companies and organizations are making the shift toward electronic filing, saving space and increasing security. Large computer servers have the ability to store mass quantities of information in a secure state and location. Digital documents stored on these servers can be easily retrieved within minutes, which increases employee productivity due to the elimination of the chore of searching for misfiled physical documents (Paperless Office, 2009, p. 16).

Collaboration efforts using paper documents prove challenging at times. Employees cannot easily distribute or share paper documents compared to their digital counterparts (Welsh, 2007, p. 11). Organizations that have replaced paper-based processes with paperless processes performed on a computer or other device enjoy greater flexibility with digital documents. “Digital documents are easier to search, share, and backup than paper documents, and they take up essentially no space” (Kissell, 2013, p. 77). Stratton (2013) notes “electronic files allow better access and information sharing, cost less in terms of physical space and personnel, and can increase productivity—all of which add to the bottom line” (p. 44).

So, Our Project is to base on this paperless thesis submission so that we can move to go green concept. This system would allow the students to submit and store their papers online. The system would let the students know if their written documents violate any formatting rule provided by their teachers. Once submitted the teacher can view these papers online. Not only this would help reduce paper wastage but would also make the document submission process more convenient and also the students would be able to find their documents in one place pretty easily without worrying of losing them. And moreover, teachers could also use this system for all their document submissions, and thus would be able to keep track of all of them very easily.