



## **USE E-RESOURCES TO MOTIVATE DIGITAL LEARNING TO SAVE THE GLOBE IN DIGITAL ERA**

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### **Abstract**

**Information and knowledge play a vital role in every sphere of life. The learning environment has been changed during the last two decades with utmost speed. Varied digital learning and research tools are available today, which have opened ample avenues of gathering information and sources to the users. The users have actually started applying these tools in search of required information. E-books are becoming very significant and popular among the readers and scholars now a days. A vast proportion of scholarly literature in the form of E-books is used for carrying out research studies at several academic institutions. An e-book is a digitally formatted scholarly literature, a category of reading that consists of journals, article collection, other peer-reviewed literature that is didactically written and only accessible by member of database.**

**It is noticed that the taste for electronic sources is developing so intensely among the readers that it proves to be a way of providing hassle free services to the users. Providing service in the form of E-book is more convenient than providing a Print Book to the user. As the research standard regulating methods of citations like APA, MLA and many others have encouraged and approved the application of E-books and E-journals in research studies, the researchers can certainly use these sources as per the specified standards of citation. The majority of environmental waste for paper books originates before the intended audience receives the reading, namely from production. However, paper book contributes significantly more waste during distribution, making them less**

**environmentally sound overall. Generally speaking, if user accesses more than 30 e-books on a device, they will have offset the total carbon footprint of their device, thus being more environmentally efficient than reading the books print counterpart. Students have utilised e-books through libraries and are in favour of increasing libraries e-resource collection. Library users also gathered library data from college librarians on printing, scanning and e-book/e-reader usage to properly understand student habits. It is found that printing numbers have increased in recent years and that library users tend to checkout paper books from the library more than they do on their personal laptop. This might be due to the fact that the libraries offer significantly less electronics resources than they do paper books or that there is a lack of awareness of the e-reading resources available. Teachers also promote the use of hard copy material. We recommend that libraries should promote the use of e-books and e-journals than books in print form. The teachers must inform their students about the overall process of printing a book and its impact on environment. The students must be made aware of the demerits of the print book. In order to provide the knowledge and information in the form of print books lot of trees are slaughtered during the process of production which causes damage to the environment. But when the same information is provided to the user in the form of E-book, it hardly affects the environment. Hence, in the proposed paper the researcher has tried to prove his point that E-books, E-journals and other E-sources can be the better resources as compared to the print books for the purpose of reading in general**

**and carrying out research studies in particular. It not only facilitates the librarian and the user but also helps to maintain the balance of environment mainly.**

### **Introduction:**

Advances in computer applications during the past few decades have brought radical changes in the way information is gathered, store organized, accessed, retrieved and used. The application of computer in information processing has brought several products and services in the library. The Internet and the Web are constantly influencing the development of new modes of scholarly communications; their potential for delivering goods is quite vast, as they overcome successfully the geographical limitations associated with the print media. Further, the distribution time between publication and its delivery has been drastically reduced. The internet can be used for efficient retrieval and meeting information needs. This is very important for college libraries since most of the faculty members are asked for carrying out more and more research work. This important fact is promoting many libraries to move towards digital e-resources. This is especially helpful to distant learners who have limited time to access the libraries from outside by dial-up access commonly available electronic resources, mainly CD's/ DVD's, OPACs and internet, which are replacing the print media. Libraries have witnessed a great metamorphosis in recent years both in their collection development and in their service structure. Over the last several years, a significant transformation has been noticed in collection development policies and practises. Print medium is increasingly giving way to the electronic form of materials.

Well, first of all you might be wondering, what does e-learning have to do with the environment? Here's is the point: papers education is where we use the most papers. Example: making textbooks, notebook. We might think it's not important but remember lacs of trees are being cut down every day so that you can read and write in a note-book. The Indian Govt. provides free new books to the students. Contract of crores of rupees has been given to the contractor for printing and providing the books and notebooks. For

preparing paper he cuts thousands of trees to fulfil the need. The political leaders, Govt. officers receive their share in this process. They only talk too much on this matter, but do not frame any time bound action plan in this regard. In Delhi, the players are playing games with mask we see in test cricket during India Vs Srilanka.

The idea of learning from the mobile screen is possible now a day. E-learning means keeping your notes and doing your homework on-line that can reduce the amount of paper usage. More trees are saved and the idea doesn't interrupt our normal learning process. E-learning could really help out environment that it innovates another aspect of learning that is not so common before. Through this, any Teachers and students will become knowledgeable about computers and programs that could ease in finishing their work. The Government and other private social tree lover organisations in India should be more concentrated about the level of technology accessible in their daily routine work. People from all around the world must have access to Internet and Computers first, even though now we might think it is impossible but may be in future it could be possible. When the poor and the rich are both equally given the opportunity may be e-learning will be more preferred and used by Teachers and students. Some managements of schools purchase a set of laptops for students, after completing the prescribed year-course they handover the sets to the next batch. There is a need to convert the dry and factual educational data into an interesting and interactive format with the help of multimedia. It needs special trained manpower of techno lovers. There is a need to empower the students to take control of their own learning and which imbibes in them a sense of responsibility. To gather all the information needed they have to do it on their own it for the environment. With a proper, impactful channel of knowledge delivery and sustained effort of the people, everyone can work towards reducing harmful emission of CO<sub>2</sub> and saving the green environment. And yes, e-learning makes all the difference!

E-learning reduces the energy costs associated with workers travelling to and from training, by delivering training on-line you can

save fuel for transportation, electricity to light and heat the conference rooms, training facilities and hotel rooms as well as the electricity and water to launder sheets and towels at those hotels. Plus, you can decrease the amount of paper wasted in the form of manuals, brochures, business cards and handouts. People going to read a book on the smart phone because

1. A book is too long
2. No one will do serious reading on phone
3. People love the smell of paper and are romantic about the paper

On line book seller don't believe books will be the only exception to the way the world is moving, especially with a generation of young people who have grown up on the phone. The problem that faces the Nature lover is that the high price of the e-book. The e-book reducing the environmental impact by sharing one collection with many people. As was mentioned, printing a single book has a carbon footprint of about 7.5 kg CO<sub>2</sub>. E-book reader and internet connection is the one-time investment to improve your reading experience. Environmental conditions on earth are not very impressive; with carbon dioxide emission on perpetual rise, increasing global water crisis, planting trees, protecting trees, nurturing trees and having more and more trees, is the only measure available to save our globe. If technology is majorly responsible for the fast depletion of our natural resources then technology can be used as a saviour too. We can start this by altering the way we read. When library users take note of their reading habits and the printing industry adapts accordingly, e-books clearly have the potential to lessen CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. E-book reader and smart phones are the new age counterpart for the printed books the printed word facing strong competition from the digitalized version of the text. The e-book reader does not degrade overtime unlike its paper based counterpart. Ruthless cutting of trees to meet paper industry demands can be curtailed by this digitalized reader, giving easy annotation facility in the margins of the text with the help of multicolour pen, provided with the reader. The e-book reader come with multiple features like listening to the audio books, storing thousands of e-books, quick

search of phrases, words or quotes and its super portable and attractive size does not occupy your too much space. Its high resolution back lighted screen makes it apt for reading in any kind of light situations. Maximum RAM will increase the app storage capacity and speed. Printed books do not allow you to search the incomprehensible words while reading but the e-books reader make reading an enriching experience by providing easy access to lexicon or thesaurus. E-book readers are produced by various brands. They come in various shapes, sizes, colours and storage capacity. The cost factor remains a main factor. The companies are still working hard on the innovating and upgrading the e-book reader, as it presently lacks the features of a common PC. The cheap price and easy availability of the e-book reader will increase use of it and save the tree cutting which is used in preparing papers. The last word will defiantly be that of the nature lovers. Hopefully you will act as the intelligent reader and choose e-book reader over printed books and will help to save our environment.

The main objective of this study is to analyse dependency of the library users on e-resources, the perceived impact of the e-resources on their academic efficiency and problem faced by the library users while using the e-resources and to assess the benefits of the e-resources to save the nature and to invent the new idea of saving the nature by using the e-resources. E-books save the trees. That is one of the many environmental benefit of digital publishing and reading. A large list of the environmental benefits of reading e-books includes:

- Saving trees;
- Reducing paper consumption;
- Saving energy used in book production;
- Eliminating packaging materials, and all the energy and cash costs associated;
- Saving fuel used for transporting paper books;
- Eliminating the pollution caused by producing and shipping books;
- Save money. Now a day printed books are high in price than e-books.

Digital Learning is "learning facilitated by technology that gives students some element of control over time, place, path and/or pace."

Digital learning is more than just providing a laptop. Digital Learning requires a combination of technology, digital content and instruction.

#### **Environmental benefits of free e-books:**

Though it would be lovely if we could all look to e-reader technology as an environmentally friendly alternative to print, in reality, whether or not they have the power to decrease our carbon footprint is dependent on our personal habits. A single e-reader's total carbon footprint is approximately 168kg, and for a book, this figure is somewhere in the range of 7.5kg; the book's length and type can lead this figure to vary. Using an average of 7.5kg, we can conclude it would take reading about 22-23 books on an e-reader to reach a level in which the environmental impact is the same as if those books had been read in print.

Along that logic, reading over 44 books on an e-reader would actually halve a person's impact on the climate. We are thus able to reason that if you do not read at least 22 books on an e-reader before replacing it, your environmental impact is actually greater than if you had read them in print, which is why it is especially important to assess individual reading habits before making the decision to buy an e-reader; you must be aware of how many e-books you are likely to read before upgrading and determine whether or not that number will make up for the initial bulk of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions required to produce it as well as the emissions required to keep it functioning daily. That being said, many people use their e-readers for about 4 years before replacing them, and the average e-reader prevents the sale of nearly 22-23 books per year.

E-reader would allow you to significantly decrease your carbon footprint-even when taking into account the initial CO<sub>2</sub> emissions needed to produce it! A prominent study on the subject summarized by noting that the 168kg needed to sustain a Kindle during the entirety of its lifecycle is a clear winner when

looking at potential savings of nearly 1,074kg if it is used to replace 3 books a month for 4 years. For someone that reads even more often, the e-reader's savings would increase substantially! It's hard to deny the advantages of e-books when faced with these revealing statistics.

#### **Five steps for sustainable publishing:**

##### **1. Offer a Cost-effective and environmentally-friendly option.**

Print publishers can offer e-books versions of their paper books in the universal format such as PDF at a lowest price than the paper editions. This is not only a sound environmental practice, it is a forward-thinking business strategies for the future. Now a day book lover does not need any special device to read e-books. E-books can be read on your personal computer, or on your smart phone.

##### **2. Buy and Sell books using print on demand.**

Instead of printing thousands of books at once from a printer, a publisher can use a print-on-demand.

Print-on-demand is a method for printing and binding books as they are ordered, one book at a time. Print-on-demand not only reduces the risks of unsold books, it saves energy and cost regarding shipping and transportation of the books sold.

##### **3. Support local book exchange or library book sale.**

Remember when we are children, we use old books purchased from our neighbour/relatives in 75% price, and after use we sold it in 50% price. It means that we promote the maximum use of a book.

##### **4. Ensure that unsold books are reused or recycled, not banished to a landfill.**

Book printed in a every edition are not sold 100% every time by the book distributors so they are requested to recycled the unsold books.

##### **5. For each paper book bought or sold, plant a tree.**

For each e-book sold plant a tree by a publisher and vice versa.

E-books are portable, handy, convenient, easy to use and versatile. 20% of Indian read e-books, especially as the younger, digitally engaged generation reaches adulthood.

**Conclusion:**

Study shows the use of e-resources is very common among the library users and majority of the students, teachers and research scholar are dependent on e-resources to get the desired and relevant information. But practical use of e-resources is not up-to the worth in comparison to investments made in acquiring these resources; secondly infrastructure and training programs should also be revised as per requirements. It is observed that the availability of e-resources on the campus is almost sufficient for all the existing disciplines but the infrastructure to use these resources is not adequate and can hinder the ability to meet the requirements of users.

Nature conservation is changing under the influence of digital technology. We have used the concept of digital conservation to describe this alteration and to consider its significance. On the basis of websites, scientific and grey literatures and other sources, we analysed the emerging field and distinguished five areas of application: data on nature, data on people, data integration and analysis, communication, and participatory governance. Possibilities and problems were identified for each area some of which already exist and others that are likely to happen in the future. Bearing in mind the growth of digital conservation, we warn against hypes, techno-fix thinking and unverified assumptions related to promise and short-term benefits. There is a strong need for the evaluation of impact and countering of the current bias towards good news narratives. We believe that a re-conceptualisation is desirable of technology as a dual-faced force that can be guided but not always controlled. Against a backdrop of increasingly converging technologies, it may be more difficult to distinguish the digital from the non-digital in the future. This seems to hold true already for developments that potentially have a strong impact on nature conservation, such as synthetic biology DNA analysis of species and environmental traces and bio-robots. Hence, it is important to conceptualise digital conservation developments in a broad sense.

Nature conservation has a patchy record in terms of social impacts (e.g. the displacement of indigenous people from their land, fortress conservation, lack of stakeholder involvement

in decision-making). Attention needs to be paid to who benefits (most) from digital conservation, and who does not (or who suffers from it); who is in control of information flows and processes; and how democratisation may be promoted. We note that there are opportunities for multi-sector co-operation both on macro and micro levels—while ethical, good practice and assessment frameworks for (self-) regulation will need to be developed. We also argue that broad interdisciplinary science and academia-practice partnerships are central to a sustainable development of digital conservation.

Digital technology in nature conservation should be seen as something that is neither good nor bad. It is a force that will transform the work of conservation scientists, protected area managers and conservation organisations. Change will be driven partly through peer pressure, and partly through the inherent possibilities and problems that digital technology brings. We hope that more multi-sector, multi-discipline conferences and dialogues will follow to galvanise a digital conservation community of practice, research and policy. The concerted thinking and agenda-setting that should flow from such interactions will help to ensure that digital technology underpins key aims of nature conservation.

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