This paper acquaints the readers with the use of Internet to promote learning through distance education for making India a skilled force. In India, radical change is required in the mode of teaching and learning to improve the literacy rate and to reduce the cost and difficulty of learning. This change requires a revolution, which can be brought about by collaboration of Internet with the concept of Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC). My paper focuses on the means, tools, and appliances by which education can be imparted to the distant learners. It is easy and convenient to find up-to-date curriculum, guidelines, and framework on the World Wide Web. These resources can be downloaded and manipulated electronically.

Internet-based education is a form of distance education in which the course contents are delivered and the interactions are provided by the technologies and methodologies of the Internet. It is known as a media-rich, online environment that allows people to interact with others asynchronously or synchronously in collaborative environments. Moreover, the independent time and distance of the Internet allows learners to enroll in a course from anywhere in the world at any time.

KEYWORDS: Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC), Information Collaboration, Synchronous group, Asynchronous group etc.

I. INTRODUCTION

Internet is a powerful tool to distribute information and interconnect. It opens up new opportunities for individual to work together and share ideas. Under the Digital India initiative announced by Hon’ble Prime Minister of India Sh. Narinder Modi, the Human Resource and Development Ministry of India in collaboration with pioneer institutes of India, is emphasizing on Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC) to prepare skilled force to meet the requirements of more than 50 lacs vocational professionals by 2025.

II. INFORMATION COLLABORATION

The people working together towards a common purpose, when access information is called, Information Collaboration. It is possible with the help of Internet and different mediums like:

- Video phone
- CU-SeeMe (Multipoint video)
- Internet phone (audio)
- Meeting on Net (Audio Collaboration)
- Video Conferencing (meeting at home)

Research is going on for more products to be used to share information (audio and video), helpful in distance education.

III. WAYS OF COLLABORATION:

People sitting on the Internet can share information regarding course, research in their subject, and helpful material for their education in different ways like
Internet technology supports tools that provide ability to share information and technology as well as voice simultaneously between individuals. The users working like this are considered to be in Synchronous group.

The other category called, as Asynchronous group is where students separated by distance can share course information and can contribute to projects based on their schedules.

The latest technologies used for data sharing among the students and faculty in the Synchronous group is Data Conferencing and Video Conferencing.

IV. ROLE OF MOOC FOR SKILLED INDIA
Before discussing the recent technologies and new ideas, let us discuss the mature technologies of Data Conferencing.

Mature Technologies include Telephone and Chat. The students can use telephone line to chat with their fellows as well as teachers.

contributing in preparing short-term courses on internet. These courses help the youngsters to learn the region need knowledge which makes them easily employable. Application sharing is also being used which although known to everybody, was not in use until recently.

V. ANY TIME ANY PLACE MEETING (ASYNCHRONOUS GROUP)
It is a medium where individuals or groups can meet face-to-face in real time to interact. It requires Computer, video camera and Internet connection preferably ISDN or better.

This technology is proving a boon for the students learning through distance education, due to following advantages

- Better planning
- Interaction of students with their fellows as well as Experts
- Addresses different learning styles
- Increase motivation
- Better retention

Although Any Time Any Place meeting can be advantageous due to above said points, but it can fail if participants are:

- Uninterested in new ways of working
- Inexperience in using the Web
- Uncommitted to solve the problem
- Leaderless—No one owns the process
- Unwilling to manage ATAP schedule.

VI. CHALLENGES AND CAUTION
The biggest challenge that I think is faced in this collaboration of e-learning and Internet is “Computer illiteracy.

All the students, learners pursuing education are not computer literate.

In order to cope with our dreams of skilled India through e-learning, we require urgent, effective, sweeping and sustained change and that is to improve the rate of computer literacy. Swift, deft and firm efforts should be performed by all the thoughtful researchers in this field.

Computer culture has very slowly slithered into our educational system at a time when the private market has already spread its nets all around. Even now, the computers are there often as show-pieces or mere substitute for type writers rather than precious tools for an accelerated flow of useful information and knowledge for the needy.

The stress should be on quality of online courses and not on quantity. I mean to say the curriculum should be designed in such a way that it yields fruits in form of employment. There should be appropriate balance between Saraswati and Lakshmi.
VII. CONCLUSION

In India, Distance education is an emerging phenomenon for imparting education to the students who wish to be employed soon. The need of the hour is to collaborate this innovative idea with innovative tool i.e. Internet for giving power of knowledge to as many as possible.

If we are able to do so, it will show not only brighter silver linings, despite all the dark clouds, on the academic landscape, but also a glimmer of hope at the end of the tunnel.

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