ABSTRACT
This chapter focuses on the use of technology estimation and control applied in Modern E-Learning Systems for training of public officers in Russia. Due to the rapid development of innovative technology, implementation of information science and technology in the educational process, it becomes obvious problem of interaction between the participants in the educational process and organizations - employers. This problem is particularly acute, and has its own specific characteristics in the field of continuing professional education of public officers in Russia. The authors propose to solve the problem of increasing the effectiveness of the training creation of a system of continuous professional development, the improvement of information and technical support activities for continuous professional development, including through the creation of a single information resource, including an updated bank of basic programs and additional professional Bank methodical, analytical and informational materials on the most pressing issues of implementation of the state policy for self-education.

INTRODUCTION
Computerization of education is an important means to implement the new educational paradigm, in which the leading role is played by information and continuous development of advanced nature of learning. The introduction of information technology in the learning process leads to drastic changes informational and educational environment, making it more open, transforming the individual educational
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centers into a single educational space. Knowledge society makes new demands on professional skills of civil servants, continuous updating of memories. Development of information science and technology determines the need for a strategy of development of additional vocational training of civil servants by means of electronic educational systems.

We have found that the preparation of highly qualified public servants able to perform their professional duties to provide public services, especially in electronic government (E-Government), at the moment, is a problem of particular relevance. In this case, a prerequisite for increasing the efficiency of public administration is the competence and professionalism of the state administrative apparatus, achieved through continuous development of creative, personal and professional capacity of civil servants in accordance with the relevant tasks of the state. And the use of E-Learning technologies in vocational retraining and advanced training of civil servants, placing increased demands on their intellectual capacity and skills to work with information resources. For E-Learning to the fore independent work, supports asynchronous work and consultations with a particular teacher.

However, in today’s global information society of mass communication, the question of the qualifications of civil servants in the field of Information Science and Technology (IS & T) remains open, because their level of competence in IS & T does not fully meet the requirements of society to a specialist in the field of . The process of using technology E-Learning in vocational retraining and advanced training of civil servants is complicated by the current low level of knowledge of skills of employees with information resources, their lack of motivation to work independently, as well as undeveloped study of pedagogical, organizational, economic and technological conditions for effective solution to this problem. It is necessary to create a single information resource, including basic bank additional professional programs for civil servants and bank methodical, analytical and informational materials on the most pressing issues of implementation of the state policy for self-civil servants. Deployment of mass training of civil servants is possible within the network of educational-informational environment - Network University uniting on a contractual basis resource of many educational institutions all forms of ownership (Mkrttchian, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015).

**BACKGROUND**

Exploring the development of pedagogical concepts of distance learning, you can organize all their diversity in the following models: industrial (traditional), cognitivist - behaviorism, constructivism and connectionism.

The result of the process of modernization of the industrial forms of education is the development of remote training, contributing to the emergence of the concept of behaviorism and cognitivist, based on the study of human behavior, which are beginning to blur the class-lesson unified technology of mass education.

In cognitive-behavioral tradition of learning is based on the behavior and / or changes in the behavior of the individual, resulting from reflection. This approach is based on the centralization of interest to the individual student, his behavior (Wedemeyer, 1971).

Active development of information technology becomes the starting point for new pedagogical concepts and learning models. So, to replace cognitive behaviorist approach distance learning come constructivist concepts, theoretical foundations of which were worked out by LS Vygotsky and Dewey (Miller, 2003). The heyday of the concepts identified was obtained in the process of technological breakthrough in