

ARTICLE

Research on the Education and Design policy of bio economic and management facts of the intelligent test based on fuzzy particle swarm optimization algorithm

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ABSTRACT

with the passage of time, the era of technology is coming, and the huge demand of this modern world is the best education of the people in order to survive in the fast-developing era. Education system of any country holds great importance in the development of the country economy. Therefore, many developing and under developing countries has been focusing on the development of the education system in their country to improve their country's economy as well as meet the requirements of the modern world. Apart from this, this allows organizations exceeds several universal standards, particularly in terms of educational fulfilment and higher education system exposition. moreover, there seems significant problems that policies makers must address, such as a low retention rate in blog academic achievement, universities and school improvement, a significant achievement gap between poor class, education funding, social classes, etc., this research focus on the management of the educational policies and intelligent test scheduling system based on fuzzy swarm particle optimized algorithm involving the business sector and educational program changes. Moreover, for the progress of the education system there is essential need to reduce errors rate in the system. this study explains the research on the design and management of the intelligent test scheduling system. Aiming at the problem of high error rate in the traditional intelligent test scheduling system of higher education institutions, an intelligent test scheduling system of higher education institutions based on fuzzy particle swarm optimization algorithm is designed. In terms of hardware, x86 server is designed. In terms of software, standardize the business process of intelligent arrangement in colleges. The fitness function is established based on fuzzy particle swarm optimization algorithm, and the intelligent test scheduling time selection operator is dynamically planned. This paper analyzes the data flow of intelligent test scheduling in colleges, constructs a database, and comprehensively considers the conflict factors of test scheduling. In the case of no missing candidates, the intelligent test scheduling of higher education institutions is realized, and the system design is completed. For this purpose, we collected sample data from various educational institutions of China and investigated collected data by utilizing optimized particle swarm algorithm. The experimental results show that the test scheduling error rate of the designed system is significantly lower than that of the traditional test scheduling systems 1, 2 and 3, which can solve the problem of high-test scheduling error rate of the traditional intelligent test scheduling system in colleges.

INTRODUCTION

Education has increase its importance in every field, government has made various educational policies in order to improve education system in China because education has its direct relation with the development of economy in any developing country. The Educational institutions have responsibility to educate and assist their students by providing better schooling, early education policy, improving teaching quality, and by enhancing the quality of teaching management system. Furthermore, education policy act as the significant component of the country's education system and intelligent testing system. Many countries including China, UK, Pakistan, Japan etc., have been focusing to improve their education system by providing various effective educational policies. In addition, every government must have some formal policies in place that satisfy the demands of humanity in order to build a sustainable schooling and intelligent testing system. Apart from this, it is based on the talent of the students that how they can precept education in universities level and schooling level education. Therefore, an intelligent testing system must be established in order to assess the abilities of any person. Every student must take tests at school level education or at the age of more than eleven years to determine his ability to continue his education. Many intelligent test makers in most developing countries recognize the demands to focus their methods more genuinely on variables that influence the personality of educators. In recent years, with the rapid development of information technology in colleges, the popularity of Internet office and mobile office. As an important part of teaching work, examination scheduling has been given more and more attention by colleges. Test arrangement is not only an important means to test students' learning in school, but also the main standard of quantification. The most important work of arrangement in higher education institutions is the unified final examination of the university. Due to the inconsistent closing time of the course, teachers also have requirements for the number of arrangement sessions. Students take the test together due to re-study, make-up examination and normal examination. We need to consider the conflict with the timetable, the number of courses that the examination students learn each semester, the number of students on each

course, the number of invigilators in each department, and the requirement of test scheduling time is very urgent, which is often required to be completed in a few days. These different requirements are bound to put great pressure on the arrangement workers in higher education institutions. Therefore, many colleges use an intelligent test scheduling system to solve the above difficulties in test scheduling. However, these intelligent test scheduling systems have some problems more or less, which are not flexible and convenient enough to meet the changing requirements of the continuous development of higher education institutions. Mistakes in test scheduling often occur in the process of practical application. As an important part of teaching management in higher education institutions, examination scheduling needs to consider connecting teaching resources with teachers, students, courses and time, and the links between these factors are complex, that is, they are interrelated and restrict each other. Because it is necessary to optimize the design of intelligent test scheduling systems in colleges.

When the particle swarm optimization algorithm cannot get the global optimal solution or the local optimal solution, it is easy to get the local optimal solution in the particle swarm optimization algorithm. To solve the above problems, in the early stage of PSO iteration, each particle swarm is in the preliminary stage of large-area optimization, so the particle speed after each iteration should not be too large at this time. With the increase of the number of iterations, the particle velocity is gradually increased. At the end of the iteration times of particle swarm optimization, the particle velocity will be significantly increased, and the change of particle velocity will also affect the search direction of particles, which can make it easier for the algorithm to jump out of the local optimal solution and obtain a better solution. The convenience and humanization requirements of the arrangement

system need to unify the resource management of higher education institutions and standardize the business process. Reduce the complexity of work and improve the efficiency and level of teaching management. It provides a unified service platform for teachers and students and can arrange and query the test results anytime and anywhere on the Internet. It is an important means to promote teaching reform and accelerate educational development and

management. Therefore, it is reasonable to apply the fuzzy particle swarm optimization algorithm to the intelligent test scheduling of colleges, and optimize the solution based on the fuzzy particle swarm optimization algorithm, which provides a new technical means for the optimization of the allocation of educational resources in colleges.

Research Objective

In this research study, the focus of this article is to investigate the research on the education policies and design and management of the intelligent test scheduling system in universities and colleges. Fuzzy particle swarm optimization algorithm is utilized in the paper. Furthermore, we further investigated the education policies and teaching reforms in China.

Education Policy

An education policy is a collaborative legal framework and ideas meant to control decisions and achieve analytical findings. it is basically the collection of rules and regulations that affect the functionality of educational systems and referred to as education policy. It is the declaration of a strategy that is carried out as a convention or technique. the institutions frequently acquire educational policies within an organization, from the individual or by government. Educational policies are designed to help in both objective and subjective decision-making. The education policies arrange societies in order to engage in conflict with other communities. Mostly the policy making cycle includes following steps, development, policy formation, decision-making, implementation, and evaluation.

✓ Aims to design Policy

Policies are design for various purposes including the improvements of education system, industrial purposes, improvement of society, etc., Policy

includes the consistent allocation of resources. In almost any event, the elements can be assigned in a lot of formats and for a wide range of purposes. Typically, strategy is the method for controlling behavior and activities and managing organizations in a precise way. This is performed infrequently only for demonstrative objectives; usually policies have multiple economic consequences with consideration. Some policies are supported, and inability to pursue these policies might result in a variety of punishments, while many are designed to build consensus around particular ideas.

✓ Intelligent test

Intelligence test, is a sequence of challenges which is designed to evaluate the ability to think, acquire, and interact with unpredictable situations. It consists of standardized intellectual, behavioral, and performance activities that have been established by usage on a population sample.

1.1 Fuzzy particle swarm optimization

The fuzzy particle swarm optimization algorithm also uses the mass value of the solution obtained by each particle and combines the size of NC to get the interference factor size, rather than only the number of iterations per time to determine the interference factor [1-2]. For the mass value of the solution obtained by each particle, the number of iterations NC is synthesized, and the two values are used as the fuzzy input of the fuzzy controller [3-4]. The fuzzy division and fuzzy quantification are carried out for these two variables, then the fuzzy control rules for generating disturbance factors are determined. Finally, the output fuzzy quantity is anti-mode pasted and the velocity and new quantity of each particle are finally affected by the anti-mode pasting. After many experiments, the results show that the fuzzy rules table which determines the generation of disturbance factors is shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Fuzzy rules for generating disturbance factors

Value/NC	S	M-	M	M+	B
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Output \					
S	Z	Z	S	M-	M
M-	Z	S	M-	M	M+
M	S	M-	M	M+	B
M+	M-	M	M+	B	B
B	M	M+	B	B	B

As shown in Table 1, it is used to generate the disturbance factor fuzzy rule table. On this basis, the flow of fuzzy particle swarm optimization algorithm is clarified. Firstly, determine the shape of the membership function. Here, for the convenience of calculation, the membership functions of the two fuzzy input variables are isosceles triangles, the membership function of the output variable is a bar single numerical function, and the number of fuzzy languages is set to 5, that is, the fuzzy input-output space is evenly divided into 5 fuzzy sets ^[5-6]. The membership function of value / NC is shown in Figure 1.

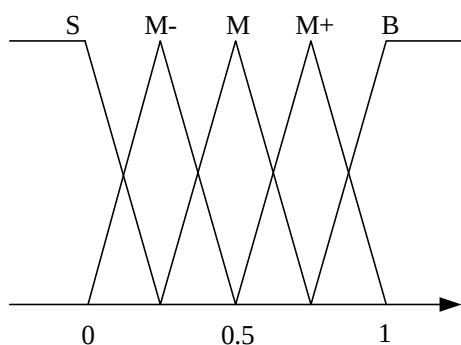


Figure 1 Membership function of value / NC

As shown in Figure 1, the membership function of value / NC is shown. The membership function of output is shown in Figure 2.

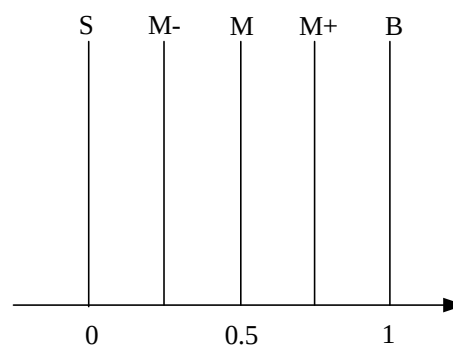


Figure 2 Membership function of output

As shown in Figure 2, according to the definition of fuzzy rules in the fuzzy rule table, input fuzzification is to remove the actual input variables from the basic domain $[[Input1_Min, Input1_Max], [Input2_Min, Input2_Max]]$, converted to fuzzy input universe (0,1) ^[7-8]. Similarly, output defuzzification is to convert the fuzzy output universe (0,1) to the actual output basic universe (Output_Min, Output_Max) ^[9-10]. The graph of fuzzy control rule table in this paper is shown in Figure 3.

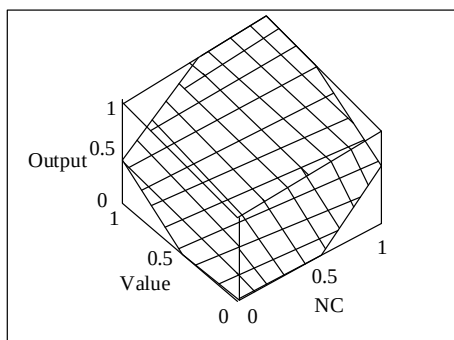


Figure 3 Figure of fuzzy control rule table

As shown in Figure 3, the whole flow of fuzzy particle swarm optimization algorithm can be described as follows:

Step 1: randomly initialize the position and velocity of particles in the particle swarm;

Step 2: set the pbest of particles as the current position and gbest as the position of the best particles in the initial population;

Step 3: update the speed and moving direction of each particle according to the update mechanism of fuzzy particle swarm optimization algorithm;

Step 4: update the best position experienced by all particles, that is, the global extreme value gbest (if the objective function value of feasible particles is better than the objective function value of gbest, gbest is set to the new position);

Step 5: judge whether the algorithm stop criteria are met. If so, stop the algorithm. Otherwise, turn to step 3.

Hardware design of intelligent test arrangement system in colleges based on fuzzy particle swarm optimization algorithm

The server designed in this paper is x86 server: also known as CISC (complex instruction set) architecture server, which is commonly referred to as PC server. It is a server based on PC architecture, using Intel or other processor chips compatible with x86 instruction set and windows operating system [11-12]. It has the advantages of low price, good compatibility, poor stability and low security. It can be applied to the

intelligent test arrangement system of colleges. X86 server indicator parameters, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 X86 server index parameters

Number	Performance index	Parameter
1	CPUC	Binuclear
2	Dominant frequency	2.8G
3	Memory	8G
4	Solid state disk	200G

In combination with the x86 server index parameters shown in Table 2, it generally has an independent dual PCI channel and memory expansion board design, with high memory bandwidth, large capacity hot swappable hard disk and hot swappable power supply, super data processing capability and cluster performance. The chips used in such servers are also unique CPU chips developed by several major server developers and manufacturers, and the operating system used is generally UNIX (Solaris) or LINUX. X86 server is suitable for running in intelligent test scheduling of higher education institutions that need to process a large amount of data, high processing speed and high reliability [13]. The hardware composition of the server system has many similarities with the computers we usually contact. The main hardware composition still includes the following main parts: CPU, memory, chipset, I/O bus, I/O equipment, power supply and chassis. X86 servers are used in large networks with hundreds of networked computers and high requirements for processing speed and data security. X86 server has the highest hardware configuration and the strongest system reliability. It is a common choice to configure SSD in servers, especially if only a small proportion of servers have performance problems. Solid state disk can help users solve the bottleneck of server performance. SSDs can also bring high-speed storage closer to processors and remove the potential bottleneck of shared storage networks. At present, there are three forms of solid-state disk as standard: hard disk drive SSD, SSD DIMM and PCIs SSI.

Software design of intelligent examination system in higher education institutions based on

fuzzy particle swarm optimization

Based on the above core hardware design, the software part of the system is designed. The software flow of intelligent examination system in higher education institutions based on fuzzy particle swarm optimization is shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4 Software flow of intelligent test arrangement system for colleges based on fuzzy particle swarm optimization algorithm

Combined with Figure 4, the intelligent examination scheduling function of higher education institutions is realized through the five steps main flow in the figure. For its specific research content, as described below.

4.1 Standardize the business process of intelligent arrangement in higher education institutions

The resources involved in the examination are different, the work of the examination is the result of the balance of resources in many aspects, and the emphasis of the school is different. The main related resources of the examination are test papers, students in class, teachers, week, venue and place of examination. Generally, the examination affairs of colleges are arranged at the end of the semester. According to different data sources, there are normal examinations, supplementary examinations and reexamination^[14]. General re examination and normal examination are arranged together, and supplementary examination usually occurs at the beginning of the semester. It is necessary to transfer the examination data into the original data according to different examination service classification. Conflicts can be checked among different categories, including supervision, number of tests, papers, students, etc. Another dimension is that some courses are major courses, some are professional courses. Generally, major courses are arranged by the department of education, and for major courses, the department of education shall arrange the major courses according to the teaching class before the examination of the departments and departments, and the professional courses shall be arranged by the departments and departments according to the administrative class^[15]. To ensure the entry of the major courses, the professional courses shall be arranged in every session as well as reasonably

scientific and balanced according to the data of the students' examination door. After the original data is imported, the number of sessions, places, teaching areas and supervisors information should be added. The supervisors can come from the basic information of teachers or directly increase external personnel. The maximum number of auditions can be set for the examiners. After the above basic information is completed, it is summarized as the data to be arranged^[16]. According to the requirements of each category, set the test arrangement parameters, such as the number of examination fields, arrangement of examination according to administrative class, etc. Then, an automatic arrangement is carried out to check the reasons for the missed row, and according to the actual situation, the parameters are relaxed to increase the examination room or transfer the examination area. The system provides a variety of roles, and the administrators of the general academic affairs department are mainly responsible for the allocation of authority. The Secretary of the examination department of the education department conducts the examination of the major courses, and the secretary of the department mainly conducts the professional class examination. After the completion of the arrangement, the education department shall issue the results of the arrangement. Students and teachers will check their own examination information at the student and teacher's end. The examination scheduling system is mainly initiated by the education department, and enters the examination scheduling system, and the results are released to the corresponding teachers and students. First, the top-level data flow should be explained. The top-level flow chart is the overall description of the system, then subdivided to the functional level data flow. The data flow is logged in from the user, maintained the basic information and the data to be arranged, and transferred to the examination management. Finally, the final output results are^[17]. The examination scheduling system is a complete closed loop of the centralized examination in a school. Multiple links cooperate with each other.

4.2 Intelligent test scheduling time selection operator based on fuzzy particle swarm optimization dynamic programming

On the premise of standardizing the business process of intelligent test scheduling in colleges, it is necessary to quantify the difficulty of intelligent test scheduling in colleges. If the difficulty expression of

intelligent test scheduling task in higher education institutions is d , there is formula (1).

$$d = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i S_i \quad (1)$$

In formula (1), n refers to the number of factors that are difficult to arrange in class; i refers to the factors that are difficult to arrange in the class, which is a real number; p_i refers to the weight of the i difficult factor; S_i is the difficult factors of the quantified class. Based on time, this paper considers three typical class schedule difficult factors: class hour factor, classroom factor and invigilator factor. If the expression of class hour factor is S_1 , there is formula (2).

$$S_1 = C / C_0 \quad (2)$$

In formula (2), C refers to the total number of weekly class hours; C_0 refers to the average number of weekly class hours of each class. If the classroom factor expression is S_2 , there is formula (3).

$$S_2 = h / h_0 \quad (3)$$

In formula (3), h refers to the frequency of classroom use; h_0 refers to the proportion of free classrooms. If the invigilator factor expression is S_3 , there is formula (4).

$$S_3 = t / t_0 \quad (4)$$

In formula (4), t refers to the total number of weekly class hours of relevant invigilators; t_0 refers to the average number of weekly class hours of relevant invigilators. Through the above formula, the intelligent test scheduling time selection operator of higher education institutions can be initialized. In order to further improve the scientificity and rationality of intelligent test scheduling in colleges, the intelligent test scheduling time selection operator is dynamically planned based on fuzzy particle swarm optimization algorithm. Based on particle swarm optimization algorithm, a dynamic programming fitness function of intelligent test scheduling time selection operator in colleges is established. Through particle swarm optimization algorithm, taking the intelligent test scheduling fitness of colleges as the core parameter, Neff is introduced, and the particle

formula is used to establish the intelligent test scheduling fitness function of colleges. If the fitness function is q , formula (5) can be obtained.

$$q = a^{s_1(v)} p(x) + b^{s_2(v)} p(y) + c^{s_3(v)} p(z) + \delta \quad (5)$$

In formula (5), a , b and c refer to the penalty coefficients such as the influencing factors of intelligent test arrangement in higher education institutions, which are real numbers; p means Neff; x , y and z refer to the fusion probability density function of feature clustering of intelligent test scheduling period in colleges; δ refers to particle velocity. Particle swarm optimization algorithm can be used as the core layer of intelligent test scheduling time selection operator dynamic programming to improve the global convergence. The heuristic factor feature decomposition method in particle swarm optimization algorithm is used to reduce the dimension of the dynamic programming fitness function of the intelligent test scheduling time selection operator, and the dimension reduction expression of the dynamic programming fitness function of the intelligent test scheduling time selection operator is obtained, as shown in formula (6).

$$\max R = \sum_{i=1}^n x_{ij} / \sum_{i=1}^n y_{ij} \quad (6)$$

In formula (6), j refers to the intelligent test arrangement elements of higher education institutions. Finally, MySQL is used as a unified format to output the results of intelligent test scheduling time selection operator based on fuzzy particle swarm optimization algorithm.

4.3 Analyze the data flow of intelligent test scheduling in colleges

According to the class opening plan and teaching arrangement, the administrator sets up the examination rounds, examination courses, reference student scope, etc. According to different course classifications (such as school level public courses and college level professional courses), the examiners are designated respectively, and the examiners are set with examination places and invigilators. After the test arrangement is completed, they automatically check whether there are conflicts among candidates,

sessions, venues, time, etc. and report errors. After the arrangement is confirmed to be correct, it will be released to students (invigilation information will be released to teachers). Students and teachers can inquire about the time and place of the examination, the teacher in charge, the instructions for candidates, the precautions for invigilation, etc. Examination scheduling need to considered the current reform of colleges [18]. Meet the needs of teaching reform, meet the parallel of various credit systems and the process management of educational administration functions. The specific embodiment is that the teaching management takes convenience and ease of use as the design principle, which can ensure the normal operation of various teaching management functions and teacher-student services under the condition of implementing the academic year credit system, general enrollment system and full credit system at the same time. It can meet all kinds of process teaching management, such as test scheduling process management and coordination management with

other businesses. It supports various teaching reforms and institutional reforms of the school. Institutional changes, discipline changes, professional changes and curriculum changes. The data range affected by various changes can have a historical response in test scheduling.

4.4 Constructing intelligent test scheduling database of higher education institutions

The database design of the whole system includes two parts: public information module and examination management module. The examination management module is constructed based on the basic information of the public information module. The information of intelligent test scheduling database of higher education institutions is shown in Table 3.

Table 3 Intelligent test scheduling database information of higher education institutions

Number	Field	Essential factor
1	Curriculum	Course name, course level, course attribute, examination type, teaching method, course status, course classification, course importance, optional course category, similar courses
2	Classroom	Classroom name, location, number of seats, classroom number
3	Teacher	Teacher's name, title, position, educational background, teaching type, etc
4	Test arrangement	Formulation method, examination attribute, type of test scheduling parameter, status of test scheduling parameters

As shown in Table 3, the factors in Table 3 must be comprehensively considered in the test scheduling process, and the test scheduling shall be carried out according to the priority of the transaction. If the calculation formula of transaction priority is S , the calculation formula is as shown in formula (7).

$$s = u - (T + p - r) \quad (7)$$

In formula (7), u refers to the deadline for intelligent test scheduling in higher education institutions; T refers to the current time of the system; r refers to the conflict value of intelligent test scheduling in

higher education institutions. Through formula (7), real-time intelligent test scheduling of higher education institutions is carried out according to the priority of transactions.

4.5 Realizing intelligent arrangement in higher education institutions

After completing the above research, through data preprocessing, the data used in test scheduling is output to files before intelligent test scheduling, including test scheduling tasks, classrooms, resource shielding, constraints, time and parameters [19]. If the

objective function of this process is C , there is formula (8).

$$C = \frac{k(s)}{k(p)} \quad (8)$$

In formula (8), k is the weight of intelligent test scheduling parameters of higher education institutions. The test scheduling data after data preprocessing is obtained through formula (8). In this process, it should be noted that before data preprocessing, you must maintain test parameter settings - parameter settings - row test parameter settings, and generate row test parameter files. The data preprocessing results are output to the infile folder under the installation disk path. If any of the six items is modified after data preprocessing, data preprocessing must be performed again.

Intelligent test scheduling is mainly used for automatic test scheduling and returning results. The test scheduling results can be viewed in the processing result information. Click start test scheduling to display the test scheduling progress in the progress display. In the process of test scheduling, it can click pause test scheduling. To continue test scheduling, click continue test scheduling, end test scheduling, and click end test scheduling [20]. Finally, click return result to return the test scheduling results to the database. It can view the test scheduling results through the report.

Arranging invigilators is to arrange invigilators for the examination hall. You can also specify invigilator, click specify invigilator, and select the invigilator in the pop-up "specify invigilator" window. Among the arranged invigilators, right-click "delete invigilator in the examination hall" to delete the selected teacher. It should be noted that the number of invigilators arranged by each examination hall is only effective for automatic arrangement, and the specified arrangement is not subject to this constraint. If two invigilators are arranged for each examination hall, the system will automatically add another teacher when a teacher has been arranged for a certain examination hall. When more than two teachers have been arranged for an examination hall, the system will no longer arrange invigilators for the examination hall. Test missing candidates check: this

function is used to check candidates who are missing. In the case of ensuring that there are no missing candidates, complete the intelligent test scheduling of higher education institutions.

Experiment

5.1 Experimental preparation

A higher education institution is selected as the experimental object. The experimental test goal is that the system is convenient and available, the user interface verification is consistent, the operation experience is good, and the security is good. Function points covered: location information, teacher information, course information, student basic information, examination classification information, examination basic information, classification parameter setting, examination resource management, examination class information, examination automatic arrangement, examination omission analysis, examination conflict information, invigilator view, class examination view, location examination view, student examination view, and there is no omission in examination inquiry and analysis. The comparison index selected in this experiment is the error rate of intelligent test scheduling in colleges. The lower the index value, it proves that the higher the accuracy of the intelligent test scheduling system in colleges, the better the performance. Firstly, this paper uses the fuzzy particle algorithm design system for intelligent test scheduling in colleges, and obtains the test scheduling error rate of the system through MATLAB 7.0. Then, the traditional test scheduling systems 1, 2 and 3 are used for intelligent test scheduling in colleges. Similarly, the error rate of the system is obtained through MATLAB 7.0, and the experimental results are recorded.

5.2 Experimental results and analysis

The error rate of test results is described in Table 4.

According to the test results in Table 4, the error rate of this system is significantly lower than that of traditional test scheduling systems 1, 2 and 3. In practical application, the success rate of intelligent test scheduling for higher education institutions is higher.

Table 4 Error rate of row examination (%)

Number of experiments	The system designed in this paper	Traditional test scheduling system 1	Traditional test scheduling system 2	Traditional test scheduling system 3
1	0.158	0.338	0.256	0.489
2	0.112	0.342	0.258	0.488
3	0.167	0.341	0.259	0.492
4	0.102	0.336	0.256	0.486
5	0.124	0.339	0.258	0.412
6	0.157	0.342	0.254	0.487
7	0.142	0.345	0.252	0.405
8	0.167	0.346	0.258	0.406
9	0.164	0.344	0.256	0.408
10	0.184	0.343	0.255	0.495

According to the test results in Table 4, the error rate of this system is significantly lower than that of traditional test scheduling systems 1, 2 and 3. In practical application, the success rate of intelligent test scheduling for higher education institutions is higher.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we examine that with the development of technology, the importance of education has been increased. Many countries have been focusing on the development of education system. This report explains the research on the education policies and education reform in China. This study is concerned with the key developments in all college and universities educational policies, as well as their implications on education and intelligence testing systems. Several improvements to educational policy of China are examined in the paper, but the main objective of this article is on the number of enhancements to increase academic accountability and motivate teachers to pursue career development. we are still unsure of the good influence

of financial developments on school performance and asymmetry in educational system of China. Apart from this, in this research, we explore the interface design of the test scheduling system from the aspects of practical implementation and testing, as well as the basic information of test students, test classification information, basic information of test affairs, test student information, test resource management, classification parameter setting, automatic arrangement of test affairs, analysis of missing test affairs, test conflict information, view of invigilators, view of class test affairs, view of location test affairs, view of student test affairs, check the completion of functions such as examination inquiry and analysis, course, invigilator and place. Achieve the set goals and meet the needs of most higher education institutions. Apart from this, language development and improved learning policies can also contribute significantly to the advancement of the educational system of China. By analyzing all of China's educational policies, we reveal that education policy has an important influence on any schooling system, students' skills, and teacher performance. whereas the intelligent testing scheduling system has also a positive influence and a

good step towards the growth of the Chinas' education system, and with policy reform, we might develop a great learning environment.

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