

Abstract:

Higher study is a **game-changer** for students. For a majority of us, studying at a reputable university abroad is an imminent goal. **Form a long time there is a tendency for students from developing countries to seek higher study from developed countries.** Higher education plays an important role in building a civilized society and a developed nation. The more educated a nation is, the more developed it is. Almost all the countries in the **world** are trying to increase the quality of their higher education day by day. Although Bangladesh is a developing country **but day by day Bangladesh is also becoming the preferred country of foreign students.** **But many of them go back to their country without finishing their studies or migrate to our neighboring countries like India and Pakistan.** The **main** purpose of this paper is to Analysis foreign students' academic and lifestyle data identify whether Bangladesh is suitable for higher education or not. **And** those who currently in this country for higher education, are they satisfied or dissatisfied. If they have any problems, what kind of problems are they experiencing and how to resolve them. **We will identify** the university's problems where they need to improve, so that they can attract more foreign students. For the case of foreign students, **we collect** data from 399 present **foreign** students in Bangladesh. This paper **used** some popular classification algorithms such as Support Vector Machine (SVM), K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), Artificial Neural Network (ANN), Decision Trees and Random Forest. We also present a comparison of used machine learning algorithms over different evaluation metrics. After all, we have analyzed the data to show which factors play a major role in students' decision making.

Introduction:

The educational process encourages the full development of a person's inherent qualities and helps him to acquire the skills needed to prove himself as a productive member of society. Education is the acquisition of knowledge or skills in the general sense. In a broad sense, education is the process of gaining systematic knowledge, and education is a continuous practice of developing to the fullest of potential. According to Article 17 of the Constitution, every child living in Bangladesh has the right to free education up to the secondary level. Secondary and higher secondary level educational institutions are affiliated to ten (10) education boards. The boards conduct three public examinations: Junior School Certificate (JSC) examination, Secondary School Certificate (SSC) examination and Higher Secondary Certificate (HSC) examination.

Educational institutions at the higher secondary level are known as colleges. From then on, the journey of higher education of Bangladeshi students has begun.

Higher education usually involves a degree-level or degree qualification. In most developed countries, the population (up to 50%) now enters higher education at some point in their lives [Wikipedia]. Higher education is very important for the building of a civilized nation and the national economy. Civilized society has been relying on higher education institutions for many centuries for the purpose of governing the state and creating leaders in various professions. The scope of higher education is expanding over time and will continue to do so as the complexity of the social structure develops with the development of technical education and its adjuncts. There has been a remarkable progress in business and commerce, and in industry and communication, centered on the educated population in higher education. Recently the standard of business education and vocational education has reached a much higher level. In the field of medicine, specialists have appeared in various branches of medical science in place of general medicine. The power of man to control and utilize natural resources has greatly increased, and natural

energy has created wonderful ceremonies in special fields of knowledge. Higher education institutions must be aware of the quality of education provided in these areas. Therefore, higher education in the modern world must be developed in many special disciplines and suitable for a large number of students (with many unique skills that are suitable for a large number of students).

After World War II, there is a tendency for students from poor and developing countries to seek their higher education from developed countries (Zhao 1996). Now the question is why? Every student wants to go from his current education system to a good education system (Every student wants to move from their current education system to a better education system). The reason is there is a big difference between the education system of the developed country and the education system of the developing country (The reason is that there is a big difference between the education system in a developed country and the education system in a developing country). There are many opportunities for research abroad (There are many opportunities for outdoor research). Those who study abroad are far ahead of the general public in terms of independence, self-reliance, intelligence, and creative ability. Since leaving their family and living alone in a foreign country, they are self-reliant and skilled in solving problems. Not only that, they are (is) not lacking in any challenging task. By staying abroad (While abroad), a student will become aware of the politics, culture, and customs of that country. In addition, he will have a different view of the world. Learn about the world's political issues being abroad, he has to learn the language of that country, which will add another priest to his crown of experience. Higher education abroad will not only improve a student's knowledge and academic values but also increase his or her professional skills.

Every year millions of students are going to overseas to seek their higher study from Bangladesh. Before 1991 there had only eight public universities in Bangladesh. In spite of having the knowledge, there had no opportunity to seek higher study for the limited number of seats. Therefore, the government of Bangladesh took the initiative to set up public universities as well as private universities, so that Bangladeshi students can get higher education in the country. After 1991, the private university of Bangladesh started its journey. At present, 53 public universities and 129

private universities in Bangladesh have confirmed the quality of their higher education (UGC report 2018). Currently, these universities are studying with Bangladeshi students as well as foreign students (especially south Asia, Africa). In Bangladesh, the number of foreign students is increasing day by day. But after talking to the current foreign student, we found out that due to some problems (could not attend the desired university, cannot afford the cost) some students came to Bangladesh and return to their country without completing their **studies (education)**.

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This threatens the student's carrier. Because the student leaves the country for higher education and spends a lot of money behind it. Therefore, one of the challenges of the present government of Bangladesh is to ensure the safety of foreign students and how to ensure the quality of higher education. The structure of the report is organized as follows.

In the second chapter, we discussed about related work. In the chapter three we have shown our data distribution. In the fourth chapter, we present our mythology. In Chapter Five, we discussed our results and our analysis. In Chapter 6 we made the limitations and future work and in the final conclusions and references to the report.