

Migration: population and country



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Culture has been defined in a number of ways, but most simply, as the learned and shared behavior of a community of interacting human beings (Seem and Seem 1963). Culture is divided into several categories which is language, living style and religion. Language allows us to communicate to other individuals, therefore if we know more languages by migrating/traveling to other countries we will get to know more of their language. When an individual migrate from Malaysia to Japan, that particular individual has to learn the Japanese language in order to communicate with the local Japanese because that is their mother tongue language.

A way of life or style of living that reflects the attitudes and values of a person or group in a different country is the definition of living style. With migrating to other countries, individuals can learn their living style like in cold weather in London, United Kingdom, because the locals there wears thick clothing when they are out or in their home, this makes a difference when an individual migrating from a world which is Hinduism, Islamic, Buddhism and Christianity. Every religion celebrates their own festival, in this way we can learn many types of festival.

If a European migrates to Malaysia, that individual can learn different types of culture because Malaysia is a multinational country (Shush 2005, quoted in Dugan and Messing 2008). Furthermore, when individuals migrate also give positive impact which can increase the population of the country. If a country has very less of population, the country's economics would not be stable, this is where migration needed to occur so that an individual from another country comes to that particular country to work and increases the

country economic by decreasing the country's workload (Antonio Rammer, 2006).

If more immigrants come to the country which has a low population, this immigration allows creating job opportunity for the locals also. As people grow older, their need for medical services increases. Health care expenses have increased for years, posing significant financial burdens for businesses in the United States, where most health care plans are employer-funded, and for the nationalized health care systems in Europe. Low population growth increases the amount of elderly people, meaning greater demand for expensive medical services and hospitals.

Reproduction also takes place when a migrant goes to other country and get married with the locals there. This is because today's babies are tomorrow's employees, as they will enter the work force upon reaching adulthood (Global Issues 2008). Fewer births mean fewer workers in the years ahead to replace older, retiring workers. If low birth rates continue, a nation's work force becomes lesser. In conclusion, migration has its own pros and cons so it really depends on people's view whether it is more beneficial or brings disadvantage.