

Indian Diaspora in GCC countries: Challenges and Prospects

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Abstract

In this study, an attempt has been made to study the imperative significance of Indian Diaspora to India's economic resurgence and poverty alleviation. The study will likewise provide a broad outlook on, Diaspora as an option to India's soft power and an opportunity through which India can expand its markets, expertise and can even extend its geo-political and geo- strategic relations with the GCC countries in the larger geo- political contexts. The study will additionally emphasize problems, challenges and future prospects of Indian Diaspora in the Gulf region predominately among the GCC countries.

Introduction

Migration is an inescapable propensity in people, and it brings forth Diaspora group. While as, Diaspora a Greek word signifying 'scattering', alludes to the different Jewish people group living in a state of banishment outside Palestine. Despite that, the word Diaspora is ordinarily utilized as a part of a non-exclusive sense for groups of immigrants living or settled in different countries, conscious of its derivation and distinctiveness, the word retaining the divergent amount of connections with the homeland. The Indian Diaspora conceivably the most established Diaspora on the planet, third biggest (20 million), spread out in 110 countries throughout the world. The Diaspora has nearly 20 million individuals overall who create annual remittances equivalent to 35 percent of India's gross domestic product (GDP). As far as gulf region is concerned, there is a remarkable populace of Indians an approximation of 7 million Diaspora, which is likewise the second-biggest Diaspora community in any particular region, the predominant amount of Indian expatriates stimulated to gulf countries subsequent to oil detonation in the 1970s to serve as workers and other

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administrative occupations. India is a beneficiary of \$70 billion in remittances with more than 30% of that sum streaming in from the Gulf States. However, the remittances inflow possibly will not remain the equivalent, as the predominant gulf countries since the Arab Spring, are endeavoring to undertake the redundancy challenges in the Gulf region via native laws. For instance, Nitaqat law of Saudi Arabia is such visible manifestation of Gulf regimes, which endeavors to categorize familial venture on the foundations of the regional labour force. With this protective posture, the cause celebre over the indigenous law is owing to the noteworthy emigrant dismissals and the reduction in allowances inflow to major Asian economies specifically to India.

Objectives of the study

1. The study attempts to highlight the imperative and dependable significance of Indian Diaspora to its augmenting poverty, economic resurgence and an opportunity through which India can Project its soft power in the Gulf region.
2. To analyze Indian Diaspora as an option through which India can extend its geopolitical and geostrategic affairs with GCC countries predominantly in the larger geopolitical contexts.
3. To study Diasporas significant role in maintaining India's positive image in the Gulf countries.
4. To highlight the problems, issues, challenges and future prospects of Indian Diaspora in the GCC countries.

Methodology

The inductive posture of this study has tenable the qualitative technique for this paper. The paper is based on both primary and secondary sources of data. The data includes the official reports of the Protector General of Emigrants (Ministry of Labour), Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India (MOIA), International Organisation of Migration (IOM), Office of the Registrar General of India and Census Commissioner, Indian Labour Organisation (ILO), National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), and from Ministry of External Affairs. The data also has been collected from books by reputed authors, research papers and articles published in reputed journals, working papers, Magazines, Newspapers.

Diaspora a Mysterious term

When we discuss Diaspora we commence with the Jewish setting, where the expulsion and removal prompted the dispersal of Jews from the country conveying with them the affectionate any desire for coming back to the homeland one day. In spite of a few constraints of specificity of the notion of Diaspora, it is profitably utilized in the examination of migration and reconcile of individuals past the limits of their country. Maintenance of the social character in the host society is another vital consideration of the Diaspora. There is as of now extensive writing on different Diasporas, for example, the African, Caribbean, Chinese, and other than the Jewish. Thus, inquire about on abroad Indians is additionally being done today under the preface of Diaspora Studies. A significant part of the writing accessible on the Indian Diaspora relates to Indian emigration, their financial and social encounters, the experience of adjustment and incorporation in the host social orders.

Antiquity testimonial of Indo-Arab Affairs

India consecrates west Asian region as significant part of its extended neighborhood and offers historical, civilisational affairs with the Arab states, the Indians and Arabs be acquainted with each other before the arrival of Islam, however it is often depicted that Arabs from its inception played a pivotal part in the development of Hindustan and more so the Arabs endowed a name to religious conviction of Hinduism (Shashi Tharoor, 2009). India's cultural affairs with Arabs can be followed to the antiquity of written history, for instance, there is ample evidence of trade relations among the age-old Harappan society with the Dilmun civilization of the gulf. Even before the arrival of Islam, Arab traders acted as mediators while trading with Bharuch merchants in Gujarat and Mediterranean through Alexandria. Also, it can't be mishap that such a significant number of recognized Arab families in a wide range of Arabian countries bear the surname al-Hindi, or that rear is as yet an attractive name utilized by numerous Arab women. However, with the arrival of Islam in the Indian subcontinent during the seventh century, several scholars follow Indian examinations on the Islamic Hadith. (Maqbul Ahmad, 1978).

Islamic researchers almost from eight century to al-Baruni (1048 A.D.) encompasses, in their compositions archived Indo-Arab social affairs, including the Indian assistance to Arabic thought and their respective culture. Interpretations by Indian workings were mainly reinforced by Arab Abbasid caliphate in Iraq, predominantly underneath of Harun al-Rashid; the Indian works in mainstream subjects going from mathematics, medicine to cosmology were assimilated with the quantity of Arab logical composition. Some researchers have additionally depicted the assemblage of countless Indian writings excessively in Quranic readings in the course of the last five hundred years as likewise in Islamic law over a somewhat longer interval (Maqbul Ahmad, 1978). Conceivably smaller quantity reminisced today are the commitments of Indian scholars to Islamic grant as contrasted to medieval intervals. During the medieval ages, the prominent Indian researcher was magnanimous Shah Waliullah and his ancestors, from inception travelers amongst India and the Arab region, became the conduit for academic purposes as well as for cultural links at a prominent level. To a large extent, Sufi custom is the undeniable consequence of Indo-Arab relationship. The above argument can be illustrated by providing a suitable example of Indian Sufi Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti, was an Arabian descent and whose hallowed place at Ajmer is gone to by individuals of numerous beliefs. Over the years, narratives since the Panchatantra got mixed with the fictions of Aesop and anecdote from Arabian nights to tales of Alf Laila. As indicated by Liaqath Ali, numerous Arabic words can be traced in a few dialects especially in Urdu and Hindi. Likewise, with these equivalent characteristics, the Arabs scholars themselves acknowledged that they gained Arabic numerals from Indian dialects. The well established civilisational links among the two regions got rehabilitated into inclusive and multi-dimensional affairs during the medieval interval. And more importantly, there were prominent connections among the Mughal Empire with the Safavids and Ottoman Empire during the medieval period. The shapes of such associations reached out to an assortment of fields (Maqbul Ahmad, 1978).

Strategic Significance of GCC Region to India and its Diaspora

India consecrates west Asian region as significant part of its extended neighborhood and offers historical, civilisational affairs with the Arab states, as a significant location of worlds pivotal resources, the region has become a substantial geo-graphical asset to India's appetite. With the presence of huge amount of Diaspora, the region has likewise become a noteworthy

factor to India's economic resurgence and poverty alleviation. The other additional features of the region are.

Firstly, the region became a conduit amongst India and different other regions of the world, likewise Africa, central Asia and Europe and became a prominent sea transit to India. Foremost west Asian ports like Port Said (Egyptian), Umm Qasr and Basra (Iraqi ports), Bandar Abbas (Iranian) and Aden port (Yemen) became a valuable trade point for Indian commodities. These ports not only provided thrust to Indian economy but expanded Indian market and its export capacity to other regions of the world. Furthermore, the Suez Canal, Red Sea transit and the Gulf of Aden has downsized the sea distance among the Indian and major parts of the European continent and became the only route so far which connected the Mediterranean Sea with the Arabian Sea. Progress in the region normally has an immediate bearing on India's economy and on its national security (Bansidhar Pradhan, 2004).

Secondly, with the emergence of enormous measures of oil and other resources mainly natural gas in West Asia (As the region provides approximately 40% of its worldwide energy necessities at present) is thus an additional factor which extended its premeditated significance and devised the region purposefully imperative to India. The region altogether exports approximately 70 percent of its oil and other energy needs to India. The incessant reliance on the resourceful region will amplify in the future as India is emerging constantly and will strengthen its rapid industrialization and will boost India's economic growth.

Thirdly, West Asia additionally provides a decent and flourishing marketplace for enormous Indian products like Wheat, Beat rice, tea, beats, rice, and other dairy items and so on. Reciprocal trade has accepted included significance in perspective of the monetary progression on both the sides. As a progressive and successful gathering, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) stood up India's second-leading exchanging accomplice in the region. The GCC council remains the major market for imports to India and consequently residues the second biggest market for Indian exportation. During the fiscal year of 2007-2008, the annual two-way financial swap between India and the GCC countries reached at US\$ 76 billion (Shashi Tharoor, 2009).

Fourthly, with the upsurge of oil and labour deficiencies, the region accelerated extraordinary labour relocation to the gulf. Given the populace weight and dreary monetary prospects at home, Indian workers ran to the gulf looking for business and higher wages. At present around six million Indian Diaspora remains in gulf predominantly in GCC countries which is, in fact, the largest Diaspora community in the region. (Manmohan Singh's speech, 2012) The Indian Diaspora can be classified into four common groupings, i.e. 1) incompetent expatriates, engaged in developing municipalities, Agricultural farms, companies, and functioning mainly at domestic levels. (2) Skillful and semiskilled professional workers. (3) Professionals, for instance, specialists, accountants, engineers, engaged primarily in governmental and private divisions. (4) Businessmen.

The presence of gigantic Indian expatriates became a valuable asset to Indian economy as the remittances sent by expatriates became a noteworthy factor which provided thrust to the Indian economy. As indicated by the World Bank through its 'Migration and Remittances Fact Book 2011' which evaluated that India was the biggest beneficiary of the allowances sent by Indian Diaspora during the year 2010 subsequent to China and Mexico. The testimony additionally indicated that payments stream to India was relied upon to increment to \$58 billion out of 2011, contrasted with around \$55 billion out of 2010 (Migration and Remittances Factbook, 2011). Of the aggregate allowance inflows, the Indian expatriates remit \$26 billion worth mainly from West Asian countries. The allowances of Indian expatriates have additionally contributed fundamentally to India's financial resurgence constantly, apart from this constant back India is having a deep concern about Diasporas living and working circumstances in the Gulf countries. In order to overcome this issue Indian diplomat's repeatedly preferred manpower and labour concurrences with different Arab states anticipated to assist the Indian expatriates in the region. Additionally, the Indian workers have become an influential factor in maintaining and fortifying the antiquity socio-cultural affairs among India and the West Asian region. Moreover, being as a second largest Muslim populated nation in the world the region became a valuable factor not only to Indian government but also to Indian Muslims as the sacred sanctuaries of Mecca and Medina is located in the region where a large number of Muslim pilgrims performing their religious duties annually.

Fifthly, as an emerging regional power, India consecrates West Asian area as imperative in shaping its financial, political, defense and security strategies at regional and international level. For example, India economy grows at seven to eight percent will progressively rely upon characteristic assets from different nations to support larger amounts of success at abode, resource safety will likewise include developing extraordinary political associations with the industrialized and resourceful countries and the military capacities ensure the safety of major sea transits of the Indian Ocean. India likewise has an enthusiasm in averting the threatening states from accessing to its resources or to prevent them from distracting its continental maritime trade routes (C. Rajamohan, 2009).

Since India globalizes, the number of its expatriates will proceed to grow and put new requests on securing its Diaspora in the Gulf region. Moreover, India has an elevated ante in keeping the rise of fizzled countries in the region which thusly could move toward becoming asylums of universal terrorism and religious radicalism. Furthermore, apart from its huge Muslim population, India would be relaxed to see the advancement of the west Asian region towards larger political modernization and greater religious flexibility. India additionally would prefer to disrupt Arab-Islamabad nexus for their interference in its internal affairs and more broadly on the Indian subcontinent. By chasing these designated advantages in the region, New Delhi has repeatedly upgraded its bilateral affairs with major West Asian states, expanded commercial affairs, enlarged energy associations and more so amplified its political dealings at a larger context (C. Rajamohan, 2009). Apart from west Asia's advantageous significance, India equivalently is significant to West Asian countries because of various reasons.

Firstly, India's strategic position at the bottom of Asia and at the elevated peak of the Indian sea bestows it a significant place in Eurasia and among the littoral states of the IOR from East Africa to Indonesia. Its peninsular outcrop in the Indian Ocean furnishes it an ante in the safety and solidity of the Sea Lanes of Communication (SLOC) which is decisive for major oil exchange - the livelihood of West Asian economies (Samir Pradhan). Secondly, India's trustworthiness and its reputation neutral state status in Asia could possibly bequeath Arab interests in supervising their mounting safety and calculated aspirations. As already the major Arab states have designated India as non-interference power and expanded their affairs with greater conviction (Samir Pradhan). Thirdly, The Arab states have their capital in numerous

precincts, keeping in mind India offers the open doors chance for Arab states excessively for the advancement of their infrastructure with greater safety. Additionally, India has vigorous experience and proficiency in some vital areas, for instance, expertise in space technology, good governance, institutional capacity buildings, biotechnology, and mastery on higher education management and so on. Finally, India's secular character, democratic representation, and its derivative assurance to minority liberties have an immense desirability in West Asia where, cultural and religious differentiation among the miscellaneous societies has been revealed (Rajendra M Abhyankar, 2009).

Indian Diaspora in GCC countries: Issues, Problems and Future Prospects

As far as Gulf region is concerned, a significant number of Indian Diaspora seems to have relocated there in during the pre-Islamic period either to expand their business, seek out jobs with Arab merchants or just to run away flimsiness at their home (Ilias, 2007) among the seven assemblages that relocated to West Asia and remained in presently what we called Oman, Basra (Iraq) and in Bahrain. During the time the migrated diasporas were the Sayabjah, Bayasera, Ahamera, Maids, Takakera and the famous Zatt, (which were famously known as Jats in India) (Mubarakpuri, Qazi Athar). Consequently, with the arrival of Islam, there were numerous Indian pilgrims in Arabia who were associated with different exercises, evidently with the passage of time these groups acquired wholly assimilation with their respective social orders. More so the period seventh to the tenth century is often depicted as the golden age of Indo-Arab affairs. The period started with the ascent and propagation of Islam in the region and the formation of Baghdad (Iraq) during 762 A.D as the manifested capital of the Arabs (P.k, Hitti, 2002). With the passage of time, the relations were flourished among both the regions and more importantly amid the time the antiquated Obulla port was dignified with "The marches of India" which later on was developed in Basra (Iraq). India has a huge Diaspora in the Gulf region around 7 to 8 million expatriates lives in the region predominantly among the GCC countries, which became instrumental in providing a major thrust to Indian economy and became remedial in lightening the poverty. Moreover, the GCC domain has turned out to be the main reservoir of expatriate allowances. (Migration and Remittances fact book, 2011).

As per the recent surveys of 2015-2016; the expatriates have transferred \$35.9 billion worth to home India. Apart from these remittances New Delhi's enthusiasm in the Gulf region is no

more limited to monetary dealings of promoting workforce and importing oil from the region, fairly the country's additional and foremost objective is, to elevate its international status, and to protect its strategic and security assets in the Gulf region (Gulf Talent 2008). In accomplishing these interests, the existing government will possibly install proficient conciliatory diplomatic manpower, predominantly one that which was instrumental apparatus for the previous government, i.e. soft power. In the Gulf region, India's foremost and distinctive soft power resource is the Diaspora itself which is strengthening the optimistic representation of the country. These expatriates are regularly known for being secular, tolerant, and peaceful and were even enthusiastic to buckle down under severe conditions. More so the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, (MOEA) the organization committed to supporting the Indian expatriates, expresses that the nation's tolerant, pluralistic culture, in which individuals of various religions, dialects, ethnicities and political influences exist together and flourish is critical to India's constructive transient developments and work portability. (<https://www.brookings>.)

Diaspora as an Asset

The antiquity presence of this colossal Diaspora will assist and broadcast Indo-Arab relations in larger geo-political contexts. For instance, the presence of expatriates will effortlessly make it easier for west Asian regimes to substantiate to their inhabitants the augmentation of ties with India in perceptive sectors like defense collaboration. Secondly, the Diaspora likewise constructs upon, concretes, and pretends as a souvenir to the Gulf countries about the antiquity socio-cultural affairs among the two regions. Since the Individuals from the Diaspora have a profundity and out comprehension of both cultures and societies. It is a noteworthy fact that state of Kerala alongside with some western states was additionally the location of the initial links between the people of India and Arabs. Contrasted with other parts, southern states predominantly Kerala has a testimonial inheritance moderately passionate Hindu-Muslim and Christian relations, giving a decent premise to concurrence and multicultural comprehension. The incessant emigration to the region ensuring the cultural linkages with Keralites at home, a large number of whom embraces linguistic, financial, culinary and other different rehearsals of the region (Zachariah, Mathew, 20001). Third, the present Diaspora additionally extends India's alternative of soft power project autonomous from governmental policy, giving an immovable grapple in relations unpretentious by policy

reallocations. The other proportions of Indian soft power are the principle of non-interference and neutrality which was manifested during the Saudi-Qatar predicaments also. Since India's interest in the regional politics is growing but different leaders respond with different dynamic policies. For instance, during the congress's tenure relations were restricted to Zionist Israel, but the coming of the new government the strategic affairs were forged with Israel within larger geopolitical contexts. Such shift may affect Indo-Arab relations in future, but with the help of its significant Diaspora, the Indian policymakers can assure the Arab regimes that India is still a long-term ally of Arabs.

Issues and Problems with Diaspora in the GCC Countries

The majority gulf countries have common ingredients of the customary Arab world and offered a distinctive social, cultural, religious and testimonial pedestal. Some of the ordinary economic characteristics among the GCC states are: the majority countries are oil-based economies, youthful and quick-paced development of the neighborhood work populace and high reliance on expatriates in their private division (Sturm, Strasky and Peschel, 2008). The scantily populated locale of GCC faces intense scarcity because of lack of proficiently and skilled nationals. A noteworthy segment of the workforce in the Gulf region is labour expatriates derivative from diverse ethnicities. This labour workforce and accompanying family members face specific challenges during their stay in a foreign land (Forstenlechner, 2008). Before dwelling on the nature and reasons for such challenges, the following section first presents an overview of GCC countries.

A. Gender differentiation in GCC countries

In spite of the fact that expatriate populace among the GCC has grown-up for almost last six decades, but the partaking of women expatriate amongst GCC states is one of the smallest amounts, as far as recent surveys are concerned only 29 percent of the workforce among the Gulf countries are females. A considerable number of Asian females in general and Indian female expatriates, in particular, are alluring in the profession of household services (Malecki and Ewers, 2007). This emphasizes the reality that proficient female expatriates have fractional prospects among these countries. As majority Gulf States don't effortlessly permit work grants for single female expatriate or married female expatriates not escorted by a wife.

The various studies have indicated that conventional socio-cultural issues are the actual causes which hindered the women participation in the GCC countries.

B. Gender discrepancy in payments in the GCC council

In the West Asian region, the female expatriate in their respective workplaces experiences critical posture and acute dissimilarity in payments as well as in societal leadership. With respect to GCC states, a considerable amount of female expatriates are primarily escort their operative partner under spouse subsidized permit with no affirmed profession, they are additionally susceptible to inferior paying professions (Al-Ali, 2008). While as in many conditions for the same profession, with comparative work contents and similar obligation these expatriates concur to employ for lesser payments in contrast to the male expatriates because the female expatriates wish to work for fewer payments rather than to sit unoccupied at their homes.

C. Societal severance of Labour among the GCC states and social Interface between local and foreign expatriates

While adjusting in a foreign country, workers confront various socio-cultural difficulties, with regards to gulf region the above premise would not be confusing to readers, apart from its vital importance the region is still suffering from socio-economic disparity. In the socio-cultural pecking order of the GCC countries, regional Arabs possess the most elevated stage, trailed by skilful western expatriates and the least position is occupied by Asians, consequently, among the Asians, Indian expatriates are higher in position than Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri-Lankan expatriates (Malecki & Ewers, 2007). Furthermore, workers from diverse remote areas are broadened an alternate social treatment and Asian workers detest an indistinguishable societal position as compared to local Arabs. With this unfair treatment, the division additionally augmented low socio-cultural interactions among the foreign and local expatriates. Since majority workers are staying in housing complexes which are distinctively detached from the regional societies which also causes some restrictions on social interactions among both regions. (Michael M. Harris).

D. Issue of Temporary Employment Permits

The preponderance emigrants in GCC region cannot attain permanent residency permits; as per the existing procedure the Gulf countries are granting employment permits till the age of sixty years and then after need to be renovated at regular intervals. With this harsh posture, the existing criterion generates uncertainty and work timidity in the intellect of foreign expatriates. Additionally, the existing regulations are tilted against the wishes of these

expatriates, and the workers constantly living under the dread of termination of their visa at any time (Al-Ali, 2008).

E. Puny labour Regulations and labour market liberalization

The work laws in GCC are frail, subsequent realities identified with untalented and semi-skilful expatriates would emphasize the deprived consistence of present work regulations by a substantial number of workers in the Gulf region (ILO, 2009; Rajan & Prakash, 2009; Saif, 2009). Disadvantaged security environment at the respective workplace, enforced extra work, deprived accommodation conditions, uneven delay in payment, enforced overtime with non-payment, termination of work permits forcefully and so on. Despite with global pressure on labour reformation policies, such practices are withering away gradually, yet at the same time, additional expatriate friendly posture requires respectively (Gulf Talent 2008).

F. Monetary tribulations of expatriates in the GCC Countries

As indicated by Haslberger, working in the alien country is likewise impacted by living wages, accommodation rents and different other costs. As high inflation during a couple of years has surrounded the gulf region unconditionally, as per the recent surveys the average inflation among the GCC states has increased to almost six percent and additionally expanded to twofold digit figures since 2008 (Saif, 2008). This straightforwardly impacts the limit of Indian expatriates to spare and dispatch remittances to the home country.

G. Mounting Home Leases

During the last few years, home leases among the gulf region mounted significantly. Private rents ascended in various GCC countries in the scope of 15 to 42 for each percent amid the 2007-2008 years. For instance, In United Arab Emirates (UAE) 35 percent of the salary of a worker was being reimbursed on accommodation rents, similarly, in Bahrain and in Oman, 26 and 28 percent payment has been deducted for house rents (Gulf Talent, 2008). Ascend in private leases in the greater part of the GCC nations has been credited to the expansive inflow of workers to their home country, The present retreat has had certain effect on lodging leases and also the rents have deteriorated in specific urban areas and districts, for instance in, Dubai and Doha, yet at the same time a substantial segment of expatriates needs to pay a noteworthy amount of their payments as house lease (IMF, 2008).

H. Mounting Expenses

The current monetary log jam has not had any effect on the average cost for basic items of workers among the GCC countries. The greater part of the urban communities among these countries have perceived with higher expenses of lodging, transportation, sustenance,

garments, and family unit merchandise. The survey reviewed in 2009 by worldwide human asset counselling firm Mercer indicated Dubai ascending from 52nd rank to the twentieth rank in the worldwide rundown of most costly urban areas (Pranav, A.N. Jha, 2009).with this economic thrust, the remaining GCC urban areas additionally saw ascend to positions in the rundown of worldwide expansive cities. For instance, the city of Kuwait ascended from 94th to 77th position, Manama jumped to 82th earlier which was on the 112th number, Abu Dhabi in 39th position, and Riyadh ascended from 119th to 90th position. (Pranav, A.N. Jha, 2009).

I. Payment Discrepancy among the miscellaneous expatriates

Payment Discrepancy among the miscellaneous expatriates is one the predominant issue in the Gulf region, for analogous qualifications, similar professional experience and work levels, the expatriates from Asian predominately from India are not getting a fair payment in the GCC countries. As per the reports of Arabian business salary survey of 2009, the report indicated that the expatriates from western countries predominately from Britain have two times bigger amount salary than the Indian expatriates (Brit Expats Earn Double). The discrepancy in compensation joined with divergence in the societal treatment of workers on basis of divergent provinces and countries make two classes of expat workers. First became the favoured class of expatriates mainly from advanced countries and next is the common classification of Asian mainly of Indian workers.

Some Alternatives to existing challenges

Despite, the presence of valuable and imperative Indian Diaspora in the Gulf region, the Indian policymakers need to maintain a flexible and balanced policy with the Gulf regimes, the recent political fluctuations and rising unemployment in the Gulf countries can be a political annoyance for Indian policymakers, consequently India's capacity to move tactically is somewhat limited, given the dread that gulf regimes would extract labour force elsewhere. This is obviously relieved by the certainty that the magnitude of India's workforce and the present coordination's mean that India's Diaspora is not simply replaceable. Thus the welfare desires of the existing Diaspora additionally give some console to Gulf countries while cooperating with India, Furthermore, any stride to enhance the living conditions of the existing expatriates necessitates Arab regime cooperation. Whereas for years Delhi policymakers presented merely steadily response, but with the coming of the new government the vogue has been changed from few years, frequent visits by the present government and his external ministry have concentrated on the Diaspora and hailed its significance as an approach concern. Second, in spite of the unforgiving conditions and

monetary separation substantial measure of expatriate labourers in GCC nations have possessed the capacity to defeat the obstacles they confront while changing in accordance with an outside land. As indicated by a current survey, 77 percent of workers wish to recommence their work in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), while in Bahrain fifty-four percent and 46 percent in Oman wishes to keep work in these countries (Gulf Talent, 2008). Henceforth, triumphant expatriate modifications with GCC nations will be a joint exertion of Gulf regimes, concerning Indian diplomats and existing expatriates. (MoEA, 2001). Third, sequentially to triumph over socio-economic problems, there is an instantaneous requirement of development of literary- engaging organizations and unions in the Gulf region excessively amongst in GCC countries, as it will augment the social-cultural interactions among the Indian Diaspora and will reduce inclusive segregation and isolation. (MoEA, 2001).

Conclusion

Despite of innumerable fetters, the preservation of its workforce and addressing expatriate wellbeing concerns is India's greatest advantage in the Gulf region. Doing as such can even bequeath India a chance to propel its goal of ascending in worldwide status. It has greater chance to act so now, on account of its developing financial clout and enlarged capacity to extend its soft power across its boundaries. Indian policymakers can breathe easy in light of the way that the amount of its Diaspora workforce and in addition existing coordination's insinuate that the Indian expatriates would be hard to supplant. As the biggest supplier of a workforce to the Gulf countries, Indian policymakers has a noteworthy part to play in enhancing working conditions of its expatriates as it can enhance its optimistic image and will propel India's character as a defender and pioneer of the third world countries, which India is performing since its independence. While doing so, Indian diplomats keep on treading carefully, obviously, to maintain a strategic distance from Gulf countries being spooked into attempting to extort labour elsewhere. Additionally, India's imperative assets won't last inconclusively at any rate, not to a similar degree. In the anticipatory future, the financial recession and the worldwide development of inexhaustible will progressively compel the Gulf regimes to provide more flexibility to indigenous labour force and importantly mounting wages in India will probably change the structure of its existing Diaspora and will lessen its magnitude, this offered more impulsion for Indian diplomats to influence utmost soft power apparatus of course which they can. Since the Gulf region is winding up progressively towards multipolar order sword moves, in any case, the unipolar

post-cold war flash is retreating, partly not because of Russia's reassertion, but likewise the accession of gigantic India and China. The way ahead will be ruttled to emerging powers excessively to Indian diplomats; there is an incessant need to balance the wants of miscellaneous expatriates in the region. Indians which run work organizations and involve administrative levels might have interests varying than those of semi-skilled or unskilled labourers. Be that as it may, as the clamber for the Gulf region keeps on unfurling and India needs to contend with wealthier, all the more intense states like the U.S, China and Russia, the Diaspora is a remarkable asset which India can't underestimate.

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