Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates both depend upon expatriate labor for much of their domestic workforce. British dominance in the Indian Ocean during the colonial period resulted in the spread of many similar concepts, that make the transition from working elsewhere in the Indian Ocean Basin to Kuwait or UAE much easier. The pearl industry created much of the wealth in these Persian Gulf countries, until the Japanese created a method of synthetic pearl production. After this revelation, oil production became the major source of income for these nations. Even with oil production as the major source of income, Kuwait and UAE still depended upon non domestic workers for the labor force. The expatriate workforce in these nations constitutes around 70% of the overall workforce; a majority of the labor force include workers from South Asia. Expatriate workers have to go through a slew of obstacles in order to work in one of these countries. The expatriate workforce in Kuwait is much more regulated and controlled than compared to UAE. While male workers are able to bring their wives and family, the overall population majority of male to female ratio in expatriate workers is heavily favored towards males. Languages are a commonality for many of the workers in the Persian Gulf area, Arabic is highly common in the streets of Kuwait, but Urdu and English are more common in the UAE. Within the expatriate community there is a lot of intercultural interactions that promote a concept of a further Indian Ocean Basin in even today’s culture. The diaspora of other cultures that work in the Persian Gulf countries promotes a change from the homeland culture (such as Indian women working outside the home), but interestingly many workers continue to relate to their home country, particularly since they will eventually have to return there.
1. Do any of the expatriates attempt to move from the workplaces on the Persian Gulf to western nations?

2. Is there any control system to limit the amount of illegal workers that enter the Persian Gulf countries’ work force.