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Topic of Research : ***Migrant Workers in GCC and Human Rights: A Study of Indians in the UAE***

Keywords , UAE, GCC, Human Rights, Migration, Migrant Workers, Economic Growth, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Kuwait, Oman

Findings

The objective of this study is to disclose the actual human rights status and conditions of migrant workers in the GCC countries particularly in UAE. In the context of international and national Human Rights Conventions, as well as regional norms and standards, tradition, and regulation that pertain to the rights of migrant workers. Improved work opportunities and relatively increase pay and working conditions are the primary factors that drive such large emigration to the region. However, all that glitters is not gold, and the same is true for both international and internal migration.

United Arab Emirates (UAE) and other GCC country have the largest immigrant populations in the world. Particularly UAE host the highest number of migrant workers in the GCC region in mid 2022 total 8.06 million migrant workers are living in UAE. Out of the 8.06 million migrant workers 3.55 million migrant workers are Indian.

For many years, international workers at all levels of the occupational hierarchy have been pushed to Dubai and other part of the UAE region. Local Population of UAE have preferred to work in the public sector due to its greater pay and security and 96.0 percent of the workforce in the private sector is made up of foreign workers. According to the 2011 Labour Force Survey, their percentage varies by profession, ranging from 85.3% among clerks to 99.9% and 100%, respectively, among craft and allied workers and plant and machine operators. In Dubai, low-paying jobs account for about 70% of the employment of foreign nationals. The two industries this research examined, hospitality and construction, account for a significant share of all low-paying jobs in the United Arab Emirates, including Dubai. Actually, 598,773 individuals, or 27.6% of all workers, were working in the construction industry in 2017, whereas 108,473 people less than 1% of whom were Emirati were worked in the hotel sector.

In conclusion, migrant workers are often disregarded or ignored by domestic and international authorities disregard their essential requirements. Despite being overlooked,

disrespected, and ostracized, these individuals have made significant contributions to the economic progress of the Gulf region as well as their country of origin. Due to their significant contributions in economic growth of both country such as migrant sending country or migrant receiving country they must be considered crucial assets of both country. The hypotheses of this study is proven correct.