Kuwait's early economy relied heavily on pearl diving, which shaped the daily lives of its people. It also connected members of society, giving leadership roles to the Nukhtha and Seib and turning Kuwait into one of the world's leading pearl trading hubs. The Tawash merchant was responsible for evaluating the pearls using Al-Taws and Al-Dokhra scales before selling them (KUNA, 2019; Kuwait History, 2008). Divers spent 12 to 14 hours underwater each day and faced harsh marine conditions, dangerous sea creatures, and the threat of sharks during the summer diving season. The Al-Seib used a rope to pull divers up from the seabed, and the Al-Jallas had the job of opening oysters to search for pearls. Records mention Mohammed Bin Asfour as one of the most well-known divers in old Kuwait (Dubaizaman, 2025; Kuwait History, 2008). India became the main destination for Kuwaiti pearl exports.

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