The standard sirens in the gravitational wave (GW) astronomy provide us with a direct measure of the cosmological distances independent of the cosmic distance ladder. When accompanied by an optical counterpart, it can also provide a redshift measurement, thus constraining the Hubble parameter H_0, like in the case of the event GW170817. But, for majority of the detected GW events, it is not possible to obtain an electromagnetic counterpart. Such sources with unknown redshifts, known as the 'dark sirens', can also be used to infer H_0, by making use of the clustering properties of the galaxies and other large scale structures. In this talk, I will show how the angular clustering between gravitational-wave standard sirens and galaxies with known redshifts allows an inference of H_0, regardless of whether the host galaxies of any of these sirens are present in the galaxy catalog. With a realistic simulation of the GW events detected with a three-detector network, it is shown that the cross-correlation technique infers the Hubble parameter with a precision of less than 10% (2%) at 90% confidence with 50 (500) sources, even with a 100% *incomplete* catalog. I will point out the important difference between this method and the current state-of-the-art technique adopted within the LVK collaboration.