Disclaimer: The information available in the Handbook is selected from open sources and is only for information purpose. It is not reflecting Government of India’s views and policies.

Photo Courtesy – Jay Mandal/On Assignment

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www.indiainnewyork.gov.in/
Welcome to New York
Important contact details of CGI

A. ABOUT NEW YORK CITY (NYC)
   History
   Do’s and Don’t’s in NYC
   Transportation
   New York City Sub Way Map
   Tourist Attractions
   Emergency Contacts
   Weather/Climate
   Conversion of Measurements USA-India
   Some Indian Restaurants in NYC
   Shopping Centers in NYC
   Indian Grocery Stores in NYC
   Some Religious Institutions frequented by Indians
   Indian/Ethnic Media
   PMI and other GoI’s Offices in NYC
   India related Chamber of Commerce/Associations

B. ABOUT CONSULATE GENERAL OF INDIA, NY
   History of the Consulate Building
   Images of the Consulate Building
   Profile of CG
   India’s Consuls General
   New Initiatives of Consulate
   Political Map of U.S.A
   10 States in our Jurisdiction
   India-US Relations
   Comparison in Government Structures
   Administrative Structure of New York City
   Indian Counterparts in the US
   Indian Diaspora in the US
   Important Contact Details of Consulates in the US
Welcome to New York!

The Consulate General of India in New York is happy to connect with you in this dynamic and vibrant city of the United States which dates back to the early 1600s when it was established as a Dutch colony. Since then, the city has grown not only in size but also in its diversity and hosts the United Nations.

As the city has grown so has its connection with India and we are proud to be India’s largest Consulate anywhere in the world while serving a large Indian diaspora living in New York City, New York State as well as 9 other States in this region. The Consulate is located at a Government of India property in a prime location on 64th Street, 5th Avenue, adjacent to the Central Park and tries to be central to the lives of Indians, Friends of India and those who have relationships with India be it personal, professional, business, culture or tourism. The Consulate serves an estimated 2 million people of Indian origin or descent as well as other US citizens and residents.

The delegate hand-book has been brought out to be a guide for visitors from India, to the Consulate as well as to the City. It is a story about the City and the Consulate. This is a debut attempt and we would welcome your suggestions and views on how to make it more useful and user friendly. Please feel free to give your feedback to political.newyork@mea.gov.in. I thank my colleagues Vipul Mesariya (Consul) and Anjali Sharma for working hard on bringing this out. Photographs by Jay Mandal have brightened the handbook.

It is said that New York has something for everyone with its wide-ranging offer, from delectable world cuisine, to world renowned museums, to its distinctive architecture, street life with international street food, galleries and to the very best in theatre at the Broadway shows. Please do enjoy the City while you are here.

(Sandeep Chakravorty)
A. ABOUT NEW YORK CITY (NYC)
The New York City divided into 5 boroughs dates from 1898. These boroughs are:

- **Manhattan**
- **Brooklyn**
- **Queens**
- **Bronx**
- **Staten Island**
BRIEF HISTORY OF NEW YORK CITY

Today, more than 8 million New Yorkers live in the five boroughs—of MANHATTAN, BROOKLYN, QUEENS, BRONX AND STATEN ISLAND—more than one-third of whom were born outside the United States. It is because of the city’s diversity and vibrant intellectual life, that it remains the cultural capital of the United States.

The Dutch West India Company in 1624 sent some 30 families to live and work in a tiny settlement on “Nutten Island” (today’s Governors Island) that they called New Amsterdam. In 1626, the settlement’s governor general, Peter Minuit, purchased the much larger Manhattan Island from the natives, the Lenape, an Algonquin people who hunted, fished and farmed in the area between the Delaware and Hudson rivers, for 60 guilders in trade goods such as tools, farming equipment, cloth and wampum (shell beads). Fewer than 300 people lived in New Amsterdam when the settlement moved to Manhattan.

In 1664, the British seized New Amsterdam from the Dutch and gave it a new name, New York City. For the next century, the population of New York City grew larger and more diverse: It included immigrants from the Netherlands, England, France and Germany; indentured servants and African slaves.

During the 1760s and 1770s, the city was a center of anti-British activity—for instance, after the British Parliament passed the Stamp Act in 1765, New Yorkers closed their businesses in protest and burned the royal governor in effigy.

However, the city was also strategically important, and the British tried to seize it almost as soon as the Revolutionary War began. In August 1776, despite the best efforts of George Washington’s Continental Army in Brooklyn and Harlem Heights, New York City fell to the British. It served as a British military base until 1783.

The city recovered quickly from the war, and by 1810 it was one of the nation’s most important ports. It played a particularly significant role in the cotton economy. Completing the 363 mile Erie Canal from Hudson River to Lake Erie in 1825 enabled traders to carry goods back and forth from the growing agricultural hinterlands to the north and west and made New York City the trading capital of the nation. As the city grew, it made other infrastructural improvements. In 1811, the “Commissioner’s Plan” established an orderly grid of streets and avenues for the undeveloped parts of Manhattan north of Houston Street. In 1837, construction began on the Croton Aqueduct, which provided clean water for the city’s growing population. Eight years after that, the
city established its first municipal agency: the New York City Police Department.

Meanwhile, increasing number of immigrants, first from Germany and Ireland during the 1840s and 50s and then from Southern and Eastern Europe, changed the face of the city. They settled in distinct ethnic neighborhoods, started businesses, joined trade unions and political organizations and built churches and social clubs. For example, the predominantly Irish-American Democratic club known as Tammany Hall became the city’s most powerful political machine by trading favors such as jobs, services and other kinds of aid for votes.

At the turn of the 20th century, New York City became the city we know today. In 1895, residents of Queens, the Bronx, Staten Island and Brooklyn—all independent cities at that time—voted to “consolidate” with Manhattan to form a five-borough “Greater New York.” The 20th century was an era of great struggle for American cities, and New York was no exception. The construction of interstate highways and suburbs after World War II encouraged affluent people to leave the city, which combined with deindustrialization and other economic changes to lower the tax base and diminish public services. This, in turn, led to more out-migration and “white flight.” However, the Hart-Cellar Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 made it possible for immigrants from Asia, Africa, the Caribbean and Latin America to come to the United States. Many of these newcomers settled in New York City, revitalizing many neighborhoods.
On September 11, 2001, New York City suffered the deadliest terrorist attack in the history of the United States when a group of terrorists crashed two hijacked jets into the city’s tallest buildings: the twin towers of the World Trade Center. The buildings were destroyed and nearly 3,000 people were killed. In the wake of the disaster, the city has continued to remain as a major financial capital and tourist magnet, with over 40 million tourists visiting the city each year. Such as jobs, services and other kinds of aid for votes.

**ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF NEW YORK CITY**

The Governor of the State of New York is the chief executive of the U.S. state of New York. The Governor is the head of the executive branch of New York’s state government and the commander-in-chief of the state’s military and naval forces. The Capital of New York State is Albany. The current governor is Andrew Cuomo, a Democrat who sits in Albany.

The Mayor of the City of New York is very important and is the head of the executive branch of New York City’s government. The mayor’s office administers all city services, public property, police and fire protection, most public agencies, and enforces all city, state and federal laws within the City. The New York City has five boroughs (Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, The Bronx and the Staten Island). The current mayor is Bill de Blasio, a Democrat.

New York has a City Council. The New York City Council is the lawmaking body of the city. It has 51 members from 51 council districts throughout the five boroughs. The Council serves as a check against the mayor in a strong mayor-council government model. The Council monitors the performance of city agencies and makes land use decisions as well as legislating on a variety of other issues. The City Council also approves the city budget. The head of the City Council is called the Speaker.
EVERY INDIAN, WHEN TRAVELLING ABROAD IS AN AMBASSADOR OF INDIA AND FOLLOWING SOME SIMPLE DO’S AND DON’T’S WILL MAKE LIFE SIMPLER AND EASIER FOR BOTH THE VISITOR AND NEW YORK CITY.

DO’S

• Get a subway app for the phone.
• Learn the difference between express and local trains.
• Avoid the bus if there is a need to arrive on time.
• Learn about the New York City Taxis.
• One should memorize the hot zones for foot traffic to avoid the traffic.
• One should carry the New York Travel Guide.
• Always carry an identity document.
• On important intersections there are NYC digital kiosks. You can use them for internet access as well as for charging your phone
• Window shopping is fun and doesn’t cost anything but time.
• Tap water is potable. Need not waste money in buying bottled water.

DON’T’S

• Don’t hesitate to ask for directions.
• Don’t stand in the middle of the sidewalk.
• One should not walk in a group that takes up the whole sidewalk
• Don’t lean on the Subway Poles
• Don’t try to skip the fare in the Subway
• Don’t dress like a tourist
• Don’t fall victim to a scam
• Don’t eat at a chain restaurant you have at home
• Don’t forget that Manhattan is an Island
• Don’t mistake Times Square for the real New York
• If someone is with a group, do not walk all together in a group in a row to avoid blocking.
• Don’t be afraid to use the city’s 311 info line.

DO’S AND DON’TS
In New York City
TRANSPORTATION IN New York City

The City has a network of complex infrastructural systems. Being the most populous city in the United States its transportation system includes one of the largest subway systems in the world, the world’s first mechanically ventilated vehicular tunnel and an aerial tramway. It also features general river tunnels connecting the city to New Jersey and Queens.

**TRAIN**

There are various options by train to reach the New York City such as NJ Transit, Long Island Rail Road or Metro-North Railroad. Amtrak also offers comfortable, convenient service to New York from several cities.

**METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY SUBWAYS**

A Metro Card that costs $2.75 per visit gives the opportunity to access to trains that travel to every corner of the City. The system is accessible to people with disabilities as well.

**BUS**

New York City is home to an extensive bus system with good service from companies such as Mega bus, Bolt Bus and Greyhound, as well as other local carriers and offers a good travel option for the commuters. The Metro Card that is used for subways can also be used for buses and the cost per trip remains the same ($2.75).

**TAXIS**

Yellow Cabs are a quick, convenient way to get around the five boroughs. Contrary to popular opinion, taxi cabs in New York are not overly expensive. The average price of a standard journey in Manhattan is about $10. Nowadays, Uber & Lyft Taxi Cab services becoming more preferred and popular way of travel into city.
NEW YORK CITY’S AIRPORTS
The New York area has three major airports i.e. JOHN F. KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, LAGUARDIA AIRPORT, NEWARK LIBERTY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (located in New Jersey). Other metropolitan-area airports include Stewart International Airport (SWF), Westchester County Airport (HPN) and MacArthur Airport (ISP). For those transiting, there are a number of hotels conveniently located near the City’s airports. To get to the various airports from Manhattan one can use Taxi, Air-Train, Subways and Bus. Taking a taxi cab to the airport is more expensive than moving around the City in a cab. To access to trains that travel to every corner of the City, The system is accessible to people with disabilities as well.
MAJOR TOURIST ATTRACTIONS
In New York City

9/11 MEMORIAL AND MUSEUM
The historical exhibition has three parts, exploring the day of 9/11, before 9/11 and after 9/11. It tells the story of what happened on 9/11, including the events at the World Trade Center and the Pentagon and the story of Flight 93. The exhibition explores the background leading up to the events and examines their aftermath and continuing implications. The memorial exhibition, is named in Memoriam, commemorates the lives of those who perished on September 11, 2001, and February 26, 1993, and provides visitors with the opportunity to learn about the men, women and children who died.

STATUE OF LIBERTY
The Statue of Liberty was a gift to the United States in 1886 from France in honor of the friendship established between the newly minted United States of America and France during the French Revolution. It has become an American symbol of freedom and welcome to the immigrants who come to the United States looking for a better life. Only visitors who are in good health and plan in advance visit the crown of the Statue of Liberty because tickets are limited to allow roughly 240 people per day crown access. It’s amazing to see the statue from Liberty Island and realize just how large it is. Ranger-led tours of the island are free and offer a great deal of information about the Statue of Liberty and its history. While the Ellis Island Ferry costs money, the Staten Island Ferry is free of charge and gives you good view of the New York harbour and the Statue.
EMPIRE STATE BUILDING
The Empire State Building is the most iconic and recognized symbol of New York City and a visit to this legendary structure and its observation deck is a must. This classic New York City attraction gives millions of visitors each year spectacular views of New York City and the surrounding area from its 86th- and 102nd-floor observatories. The Empire State Building, which opened during the Great Depression in 1931, reflects its Art Deco era in its architecture and lobby.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART
More than 2 million works of art from around the world and throughout history are housed at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the No. 1 art museum in the United States. If you’re an art lover, the Met is well worth a visit to its vast and diverse collection. There’s no way to see everything this museum offers in a single day, but just a few hours give you a taste of its most important gems. The Museum presents over 5,000 years of art spanning all cultures and time periods. Since the Museum opened its doors to the public in its current location in Central Park in 1880, its footprint has expanded to cover more than two million square feet. Today, art comes alive in the Museum’s galleries and through its exhibitions and events, revealing both new ideas and unexpected connections across time and cultures.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
Since the opening to the public in 1869, the American Museum of Natural History has evolved and grown. In addition to the Rose Center planetarium and permanent displays, the museum hosts a revolving series of temporary exhibitions. This is a great place for kids, with IMAX shows and a Discovery Center that is full of hands-on activities for children. The food court and several cafes offer visitors a variety of different dining options and a chance to refuel during an extended visit.

GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL
Grand Central Terminal is both an essential New York City transit hub and an authentic example of Beaux-Arts architecture. Renovations since its opening in 1913 have turned Grand Central into more than just a hub for transportation. One can shop, eat, have a drink, and just marvel at this architectural landmark of New York City. Its special spots, including the Campbell Apartment, Whisper Gallery outside of the Oyster...
Grand Central Terminal, New York
Brooklyn Bridge, New York

Bar, and the Main Concourse Information Booth Clock, make this a particularly special destination free of cost.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE & LOWER MANHATTAN
The Brooklyn Bridge is one of the oldest bridges in the United States, connecting the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn by spanning the East River. A walk across the Brooklyn Bridge from Lower Manhattan to Brooklyn Heights, across the East River, is such an authentic New York experience that it is often dramatized in movies and TV shows to set the scene. It is free and magnificent. A walk along the Brooklyn Heights Promenade on the Brooklyn side is suggested for spectacular views of Lower Manhattan.

TIMES SQUARE
Times Square is a major commercial intersection, tourist destination, entertainment center and neighborhood in the Midtown Manhattan section of New York City at the junction of Broadway and Seventh Avenue. It stretches from West 42nd to West 47th Streets. Brightly adorned with billboards and advertisements, Times Square is sometimes referred to as “The Crossroads of the World”, “The Center of the Universe”, “the Heart of The Great White Way”, and the “Heart of the World”. One of the world’s busiest pedestrian areas, it is also the hub of the Broadway Theatre District and a major center of the world’s entertainment industry. Times Square is one of the world’s most visited tourist attractions, drawing an estimated 50 million visitors annually. Approximately 330,000 people pass through Times Square daily, many of them tourists, while over 460,000 pedestrians walk through Times Square on its busiest days. Summer Solstice on June 21 and Diwali in Time Square are important India related events at this iconic square.

INTREPID (SEA, AIR & SPACE MUSEUM)
The Intrepid Sea, Air & Space Museum is a non-profit, educational institution which features the legendary aircraft carrier Intrepid, the space shuttle Enterprise, the world’s fastest jets and a guided missile submarine. Through exhibitions, educational programming and the foremost collection of technologically groundbreaking aircraft and vessels visitors of all ages and abilities are taken on an interactive journey through history to learn about American...
innovation and bravery. The Intrepid Museum was founded in 1982 with the acquisition of the aircraft carrier USS Intrepid, now a National Historic Landmark which served tours of duty in World War II and the Vietnam War and was a recovery vessel for the Gemini and Mercury space missions. Welcoming over one million visitors annually, the Museum includes the Space Shuttle Pavilion, home to Enterprise, the world’s first space shuttle that paved the way for America’s successful Space Shuttle Program. Also on display are 28 authentically restored aircraft including the Lockheed A-12, the world’s fastest military jet and spy plane and the British Airways Concorde, the fastest commercial aircraft to ever cross the Atlantic Ocean. Rounding out the Museum are the submarine GROWLER, the only American diesel-powered strategic missile submarine open to the public, an 18,000 sq. ft. education center, Pier 86, a publicly accessible pier that is part of the Hudson River Park Trust and the Exploreum, an interactive hall focused on themes of water, space, air and life at sea. The mission of the Intrepid Sea, Air & Space Museum is to promote the awareness and understanding of history, science and service through its collections, exhibitions and programming in order to honor our heroes, educate the public and inspire our youth.
EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS
In New York City

EMERGENCY NUMBERS
Fire/Police/Ambulance 911

FIRE DEPARTMENTS
INDIVIDUAL BOROUGHS
Manhattan (212) 999-2222
Bronx (718) 999-3333
Brooklyn (718) 999-4444
Queens (718) 999-5555
Staten Island (718) 999-6666
Poison Control (212) POISONS
Railroad Emergencies (718) 330-1234
Fish & Wildlife Commission (718) 482-4900

HELINE NUMBERS
Rape Treatment Center (212) 267-RAPE
Narcotics Anonymous (212) 929-7117
Alcoholics Anonymous (212) 647-1680
Violence Hotline (800) 621-HOPE
Crisis Intervention Hotline (212) 219-5599
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (800) 843-5678

GOVERNMENT NUMBERS
Internal Revenue Service (212) 267-RAPE
Drivers License (212) 929-7117
NYPD Harbor Unit (212) 647-1680
Social Security Administration (800) 621-HOPE
Postal Service Answer Line (212) 219-5599
New York City Board of Education (800) 843-5678
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) (212) 384-1000
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (718) 254-7845

HEALTH & SOCIAL NUMBERS
American Red Cross (877) RED-CROSS
Alzheimer’s Disease Hotline (212) 983-0700
American Heart Association (212) 878-5900
American Cancer Society (800) ACS-2345
American Lung Association (212) 889-3370
American Diabetes Association (212) 725-4925
Muscular Dystrophy Association (212) 689-9040
Multiple Sclerosis Society (212) 463-7787
Salvation Army (800) SAL ARMY

TRANSPORTATION NUMBERS
Amtrak Railroad (800) 872-7245
New York LaGuardia Airport (718) 533-3400
Newark International Airport (973) 961-6000
New York JFK International Airport (718) 244-4444
MTA New York City Transit (800) METRO INFO

MISCELLANEOUS NUMBERS
Information Assistance 411
New York Time (212) 976-1616
New York Weather (212) 976-4111
Recycling Hotline (212) 219-8090
The New York City weather varies from day to day or even hour to hour. Generally, the spring brings budding flowers, light winds and rain, with the season’s temperatures ranging from cool to very warm. Summer is characterized by bright, sunny, hot days and later sunsets sometimes accompanied by cool breezes in areas near the water. The fall season is chilly and crisp. The winter months are cold and snowy with less daylight though the sky is often sunny and clear. The details of current weather conditions can be viewed on accuweather.com. Below is a ° with average temperatures and rainfall by month. Weather forecast in the US is largely accurate and it helps in keeping it in mind. For those used to Centigrade, temperature readings in Fahrenheit can be exasperating. A rule of thumb conversion is 30°F= 0°C, 40°F= 5°C, 50°F=10°C, 60°F=15°C, 70°F=20°C, 80°F= 25°C, 90°F=30°C and 100°F=35°C. Give and take a few degrees, this conversion works fine and is handy for travellers from India.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th>RAINFALL</th>
<th>HIGH</th>
<th>LOW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JANUARY</td>
<td>3.9”</td>
<td>39°F (4°C)</td>
<td>26°F (-3°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEBRUARY</td>
<td>3.0”</td>
<td>42°F (6°C)</td>
<td>29°F (-2°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARCH</td>
<td>4.0”</td>
<td>50°F (10°C)</td>
<td>35°F (2°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APRIL</td>
<td>3.9”</td>
<td>60°F (16°C)</td>
<td>44°F (7°C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>MAY</td>
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<td>72°F (22°C)</td>
<td>55°F (13°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUNE</td>
<td>3.5”</td>
<td>75°F (24°C)</td>
<td>60°F (16°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JULY</td>
<td>4.0”</td>
<td>85°F (29°C)</td>
<td>70°F (21°C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUGUST</td>
<td>4.1”</td>
<td>88°F (31°C)</td>
<td>75°F (24°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEPTEMBER</td>
<td>4.0”</td>
<td>77°F (25°C)</td>
<td>60°F (16°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCTOBER</td>
<td>3.4”</td>
<td>67°F (19°C)</td>
<td>51°F (11°C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>NOVEMBER</td>
<td>4.5”</td>
<td>54°F (12°C)</td>
<td>41°F (5°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECEMBER</td>
<td>3.6”</td>
<td>44°F (7°C)</td>
<td>32°F (0°C)</td>
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CONVERSION OF MEASUREMENTS
USA-INDIA

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<tr>
<th>USA</th>
<th>INDIA</th>
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<td>453.5 Grams</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.20 Pounds</td>
<td>2.20 Kilograms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Gallon (Liquid)</td>
<td>3.78 Litres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Quart</td>
<td>0.94 Litres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Ounce</td>
<td>28.34 Grams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 Degrees Fahrenheit</td>
<td>0 Degrees Celsius</td>
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<tr>
<td>60 Degrees Fahrenheit</td>
<td>15.56 Degrees Celsius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 Degrees Fahrenheit</td>
<td>21.11 Degrees Celsius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 Degrees Fahrenheit</td>
<td>26.67 Degrees Celsius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 Degrees Fahrenheit</td>
<td>32.22 Degrees Celsius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Mile</td>
<td>1.6 Kilometers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Miles</td>
<td>3.2 Kilometers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOME INDIAN RESTAURANTS
In New York City

**JUNOON**
212.490.2100 • JUNOONNYC.COM
27 W 24TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10010

**TAMARIND**
212.775.9000 • TAMARINDRESTAURANTSNYC.COM
99 HUDSON STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10013

**DAWAT**
212.355.7555 • WWW.DAWATNY.COM
210 E 58TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10022

**CHOLAS**
212.688.4619 • INFO@CHOLANY.COM
232 E 58TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10022

**INDIAN ACCENT**
212.842.8070 • INDIANACCENT.COM
123 W 56TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY

**BABU JI**
212.951.1082 • INFO@BABUJINYC.COM
22 E 13TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10003

**SARVANA BHAVAN**
212.684.7755 • SARAVANABHAVAN.COM
81 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016

**SEVA INDIAN CUISINE**
718.626.4440 • SEVAINDIANRESTAURANT.COM
34TH STREET (BETWEEN 30TH & 31ST AVENUE.)
ASTORIA, NY 11103

**DIL-E PUNJAB DELI**
212.647.9428 • DILEPUNJABDELINYC.COM
9TH AVE, 21ST STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10011

**UTSAV**
212.575.2525 • UTSAV@UTSAVNY.COM
1185, 1185 6TH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10036

**SPICE SYMPHONY**
212.300.4869 • WWW.SPICESYMPHONY.COM
150 E 50TH STREET, BETWEEN LEXINGTON & 3RD AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, NY 10022

**DARBAR**
212.681.4500 • WWW.DARBARNEWYORK.COM
152 E 46TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, NY 10017
AWADH
646.861.364 • WWW.AWADHNYC.COM
2588 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY, NY 10025

DHABA
212.679.1284 • WWW.DHABANYC.COM
108 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, NY 10016

BHATTI INDIAN GRILL
212.683.4229 • WWW.BHATTINYC.COM
100 LEXINGTON AVE, 28TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, NY 10016

INDIKITCH
646.918.7778 • WWW.INDIKITCH.COM
940 8TH AVENUE, COLUMBUS CIRCLE, NEW YORK CITY, NY 10019

VATAN
212.689.5666 • WWW.VATANNY.COM
409 3RD AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, NY 10016

MOTI MAHAL DELUX
212.371.3535 • WWW.MOTIMAHALDELUX.US
1149 1ST AVENUE, 63RD STREET, NEW YORK CITY, NY 10065

BADSHAH
646.649.2407 • WWW.BADSHAHNY.COM
788 9TH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, NY 10019

DRUNKEN MUNKEY
646.998.4600 • WWW.DRUNKENMUNKEY.COM
338 E 92ND STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10128

TANGRA MASALA
718.803.2298 • PLACES.SINGLEPLATFORM.COM
87-09 GRAND AVENUE, ELMHURST, NY 11373

ADYAR ANANDA BHAVAN
212.750.6666 • WWW.ADYARANANDABHAVANNY.COM
1071 1ST AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10022

BUKHARA GRILL
212.888.2839 • WWW.BUKHARANY.COM
217 EAST 49TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10017

SHOPPING CENTERS
In New York City

MACY'S HERALD SQUARE
T: 212.695.4400
151 W 34TH ST, NEW YORK, NY 10001

CENTURY 21
T: 212.518.2121
1972 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NY 10023

BLOOMINGDALE
T: 212.705.2000
1000, 3RD AVENUE, 59 STREET AND LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10022

SAKS
T: 212.753.4000
611 5TH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10022

WOODBURY COMMON PREMIUM OUTLETS
T: 845.928.4000
498 RED APPLE CT, CENTRAL VALLEY, NY 10917

H&M
T: 212.489.0390
640 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, NY 10019

TIFFANY AND CO
T: 212.755.8000
727 5TH AVE, NEW YORK, NY 10022
INDIAN GROCERY STORES
In New York City

PATEL BROTHERS
T: 718.661.1112
42-92 MAIN STREET, FLUSHING, NEW YORK, NY 11355

EMA SUPERMARKET
T: 718.322.2469
83-17 101ST AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 11416

SURYA GROCERY
T: 914.969.7651
589 CENTRAL PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10704

ANANDA BAZAAR BENGALI INDIAN GROCERY
T: 718.956.2951
63-6 109TH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 11433

LITTLE INDIA
T: 212.683.1691
385 3RD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016

APNA BAZAAR
T: 718.322.7036
11318 LIBERTY AVENUE, SOUTH RICHMOND HILL, NY 11419

SUBZI MANDI
T: 718.846.4580
116-19 101ST AVENUE, SOUTH RICHMOND HILL, NY 11419

MAHARAJA
T: 718.343.3900
248-13 UNION TURNPIKE, JAMAICA, NY 11426

KALUSTYAN’S
T: 212.685.3451
123 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016

SOME RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS
frequented by Indians

TEMPLES

HINDU TEMPLE SOCIETY OF NORTH AMERICA
T: 718.460.8484
45-57 BOWNE STREET, FLUSHING, NY 11355

BROOKLYN HINDU TEMPLE
T: 718.300.6471
3105 AVENUE D, BROOKLYN, NY 11226

SHRI SHAKTI MARIAMMAA TEMPLE
T: 917.683.8021
105-20, 101ST AVENUE, OZONE PARK NY 11416

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR KRISHNA CONSCIOUSNESS (ISKCON) NYC, NY
T: 347.249.4064
305 SCHERMERHORN STREET, BROOKLYN, NY 11217

SWAMINARAYAN HINDU TEMPLE
T: 718.539.5373
43-28 BOWNE STREET, FLUSHING, NY 11355
SHIVA MANDIR  
T: 718.335.7540  
32-56 110TH STREET, EAST ELMHURST, NY 11369

DIVYA DHAM JALARAM’S MANDIR  
T: 718.533.7943  
34 -63 56 STREET, WOODSIDE, NY 11377

RAMAKRISHNA-VIVEKANANDA CENTER OF NEW YORK  
T: 212.534.9445  
17 E 94TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10128

VEDANTA SOCIETY OF NEW YORK  
T: 212.877.9197  
34 WEST 71ST STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10023

THE BHAKTI CENTER  
T: 212.533.4842  
25 1ST AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10003

SHRI GURU RAVI DASS TEMPLE  
T: 718.898.8150  
6101 BROADWAY, WOODSIDE, NY 11377

BAPS SHREE SWAMINARAYAN TEMPLE  
T: 609.918.1212  
112 NORTH MAIN STREET, WINDSOR, NJ 08561

SHRI SIDDHIVINAYAK TEMPLE  
T: 732.463.4357  
1916 LAKEWOOD RD, TOMS RIVER, NJ 08755

JAIN CENTER OF NEW JERSEY  
T: 732.455.2652  
111 CEDAR GROVE LN, SOMERSET, NJ 08873

GOVINDA SANSKAR CENTER  
T: 201.659.7600  
783 NEWARK AVE, JERSEY CITY, NJ 07306

CHURCH

ST. THOMAS SYRO MALABAR CATHOLIC CHURCH  
T : 718.944.4747  
810 E 221ST ST, BRONX, NY 10467

CHURCH OF SOUTH INDIA MALAYALAM CONGREGATION OF GREATER NEW YORK  
T : 516.342.9879  
3833 JERUSALEM AVE, SEAFORD, NY 11783

ST. MARY’S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH  
T : 718.786.0705  
1008 49TH AVE, LONG ISLAND CITY, NY 11101

CHRISTHAVA TAMIL KOIL  
T : 917.446.6619  
79-11 CALDWELL AVE, MIDDLE VILLAGE, NY 11379

INDIA PENTECOSTAL CHURCH INC  
T : 718.468.2091  
21458 JAMAICA AVENUE, QUEENS VILLAGE, NY 11428

ST MARY’S ORTHODOX CHURCH OF INDIA INC  
T : 718.584.1900  
360 BEDFORD PARK BLVD BRONX NY 10458

ST. THOMAS SYRO-MALABAR CATHOLIC CHURCH  
T : 848.216.3363  
508 ELIZABETH AVE, SOMERSET, NJ 08873
ST. GEORGE SYRO MALABAR CATHOLIC CHURCH
T : 281.904.6622
408 GETTY AVE, PATERSON, NJ 07503

ST. GREGORIOS ORTHODOX CHURCH
T : 973.470.8009
1231 VAN HOUTEN AVE, CLIFTON, NJ 07013

ASIAN INDIAN CHRISTIAN CHURCH
T : 908.464.9777
172 SPRINGFIELD AVE, BERKELEY HEIGHTS, NJ 07922

LOVE OF JESUS INDIAN CHURCH
T : 201.209.1665
445 PLIANFIELD ROAD, EDISON, NJ 08820

INDIA CHRISTIAN ASSEMBLY OF NJ
T : 201.342.2265
315 STATE ST, HACKENSACK, NJ 07601

NEW JERSEY INDIAN CHURCH
T : 609.406.7815
57 SAND HILLS ROAD KENDALL PARK, NJ 08824

GURUDWARA

MANHATTAN SIKH ASSOCIATION
T : 588.023.1424
140 W 30TH ST, NEW YORK, NY 10001

THE SIKH CENTER OF NEW YORK
T : 7189599520
3817 PARSONS BOULEVARD, FLUSHING, NY 11354

BABAJ MAKHAN SHAH LUBANA
T : 7188056941
113-10, 101ST AVENUE, SOUTH RICHMOND HILL, NY 11419

RAMGARHIA SIKH SOCIETY
T : 718.776.3120
8671 PALO ALTO STREET, HOLLIS, NY 11423

GURU NANAK DARBAR OF LONG ISLAND
T : 5169334878
11 BROADWAY, HICKSVILLE, NY 11801

SIKH SABHA OF NEW JERSEY
T : 609.587.3131
282 BAKERS BASIN ROAD, LAWRENCEVILLE, NJ 08648

CENTRAL JERSEY SIKH ASSOCIATION
T : 609.516.9311
116 N MAIN STREET, WINDSOR, NJ 08561

MOUSE

ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTER OF NEW YORK
T : 212.722.5234
1711 3RD AVE, NEW YORK, NY 10029

ISLAMIC SOCIETY OF MID MANHATTAN
T : 212.888.7838
154 EAST 55TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10022

AR-RAHMAN MOSQUE
T : 212.686.6525
15 WEST 29TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10001

MASJID AT-TAQWA
T : 718.622.0800
1188 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, NY 11216

ISLAMIC CENTER AT NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
T : 212.998.4712
238 THOMPSON ST, NEW YORK, NY 10012
INDIAN/ETHNIC MEDIA
In New York City

UNITED NATIONS/NEW YORK - PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI)
WWW.PTINEWS.COM

INDIA ABROAD
WWW.INDIAABROAD.COM

DESI TALK
EPAPER.DESITALK.COM

THE GUJARAT TIMES
GUJARATTIMESUSA.COM

THE INDIAN AMERICAN
WWW.THEINDIANAMERICAN.COM

INDIA WEST
WWW.INDIAWEST.COM

THE SOUTH ASIAN TIMES
THESOUTHASIANTIMES.INFO

THE INDIAN PANORAMA
WWW.THEINDIANPANORAMA.NEWS

HI INDIA
WWW.HIINDIA.COM

HUM HINDUSTANI
WWW.HUMHINDUSTANIUSA.COM

MARKET SAMACHAR
MARKETSAMACHAR.COM

THE SOUTH ASIAN INSIDER
THESOUTHASIANSAMACHAR.COM

UNIVERSAL NEWS NETWORK
WWW.THEUNN.COM

THE ASIAN ERA
WWW.ASIANERAONLINE.COM

GLOBAL PUNJAB TV NETWORK
WWW.GLOBALPUNJABTV.COM

DIYA TV
WWW.DIYATVUSA.COM

ITV GOLD
WWW.ITVGOLD.COM

TV ASIA
WWW.TVASIAUSA.COM

PTC NEWS AND PTC CHAKK DE
WWW.PTCNETWORK.TV WWW.PTCNETWORK.TV/PTC-CHAKDE

ASIAN VARIETY SHOW (ONLY ON WEEKENDS)
WWW.WMBCTV.COM

JUS BROADCASTING
WWW.JUSBROADCASTING.COM

WILLOW TV
WWW.WILLOW.TV
PMI AND OTHER GOI’S
Offices In NYC

PERMANENT MISSION OF INDIA (PMI) TO THE UNITED NATIONS (UN)
The Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations is located at 235 East, 43rd Street, (between 2nd and 3rd Avenue), New York 10017. The Building designed by Charles Correa houses both the Office of the Permanent Mission as well as several residences. It has a striking personality and embodies the cultural iconography of the country its represents. The red granite base is vividly contrasted by a grand monolithic entryway in handcrafted bronze. The granite is broken by an audacious square opening high above the entrance that has a stylized version of the Indian National flag. The entire structure symbolizes the timeless richness of Indian architectural forms. It is a short walk away from the United Nations.

212.490.9660 ● INDIA@UN.INT
IND_GENERAL@INDIAUN.NET

INDIA TOURIST OFFICE (ITO)
The India Tourist Office is located at 1270 6th Avenue, 303, New York, NY 10020. The overseas offices are primarily responsible for tourism promotion and marketing in their respective areas.

212.586.4901 ● NY@ITONYC.COM

THE MARINE PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (MPEDA)
The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA)
office is located at 17 Battery Place, Room #227, NY 10004. MPEDA is the nodal agency for the holistic development of seafood industry in India to realise its full export potential as a nodal agency. MPEDA’s focus is mainly on Market Promotion, Capture Fisheries, Culture Fisheries, and Processing Infrastructure & Value addition, Quality Control, Research and Development.

GOI’S PSUS
There are other several other Public Sector Undertakings situated in New York.

BANK OF BARODA
212.578.4550 • NEWYOR@BANKOFBARODA.COM
1 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016

ANDHRA BANK
201.420.8088 • REPOFFICE@ANDHRABANK.US
26 JOURNAL SQUARE PLAZA, JERSEY CITY, NJ 07306

CANARA BANK
646.760.0495 • CBNY@CANARABANK.COM
405 PARK AVE SUITE 904, NEW YORK, NY 10022

AIR INDIA
212.407.1300 • RM.AMERICAS@AIRINDIAUSA.COM
570, LEXINGTON AVENUE, 14TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY 10022

INDIA RELATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE/ Associations

ASIA SOCIETY
212.288.6400 • INFO@ASIASOCIETY.ORG
725 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10021

ASIAN INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
732.777.4666 • WEBMASTER@AICC.NET
402 MAIN STREET, 214 METUCHEN NJ 08840

CONFEDERATION OF INDIAN INDUSTRY
703.807.0310 • INFO@CII.IN
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE #1005, ARLINGTON VA 22209

FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
1 202.776.7181 • FICCI.USA@ATT.NET
1050, 17TH STREET NW, SUITE 600 WASHINGTON DC 20036

US-INDIA STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP FORUM
617.775.4769 • CONTACT@USISPF.ORG
152 WEST, 57 STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10019

UNITED STATES - INDIA BUSINESS COUNCIL
20.246.35924 • INFO@USIBC.COM
1615 H STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC
B. ABOUT CONSULATE GENERAL OF INDIA, NEW YORK
HISTORY OF THE CGI, NEW YORK BUILDING

The Consulate building is a part of the Upper East Side Historic District, as declared by the Landmarks Preservation Commission of New York in 1981. It was built in 1903, for Ms. Carrie Astor (later known as Mrs. Orme Wilson) as a private residence. In 1950, it was bought by the Government of India and came to be known as New India House as India House is a private club in downtown Manhattan established in 1916. The building houses the Consulate General of India since then. The Beaux Arts street facade is constructed of Indiana Limestone with a mansard roof of blue slate. The design is in the manner of Percier and Fontaine, who revived the French Renaissance style of HardouinMansart.

RENOVATION OF THE CONSULATE

The signing ceremony for consultancy agreement between the Consulate and M/s/ Walter Sedovic Architects PC dba WSA|ModernRuins® for renovation of Chancery building was held in the Consulate on February 13, 2018. The First Consul General was Mr. R. R Saksena from May 1948 to 1955. The incumbent Consul General, Sandeep Chakravorty assumed charge in August 2017. The Consulate personnel includes a Deputy Consul General and five Consuls who head the five wings of the Consulate:

CONSULAR, PASSPORT, VISA AND OCI
POLITICAL & PRESS, INFORMATION, CULTURE
TRADE & EDUCATION
COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
PROTOCOL & ADMINISTRATION.
Foyer Outside the Consulate’s Ballroom
Consulate’s Reception
Sandeep Chakravorty, a member of the Indian Foreign Service (IFS) since 1996, has served in India’s Missions in several countries. Prior to becoming Consul General of India in New York in August, 2017, he was the Ambassador of India to Peru and Bolivia. Earlier he had been India’s Deputy Chief of Mission in Bangladesh. He has also served in Indian Embassies in Madrid and Bogota. In India’s Ministry of External Affairs he has held several positions including Press Relations Officer, Staff Officer to Minister of State and worked on desks dealing with Central Asia, East Asia and China. Before joining the Government, Mr. Chakravorty worked with civil society organizations dealing with natural resources and environmental issues. He has a Master’s degree in Advanced Studies in International Security from Geneva University, a Master’s degree in Sociology besides a Post Graduate Diploma in Forestry Management. He graduated in Physics from Delhi University.

INDIA’S CONSULS GENERAL
In New York

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R. R. Saksena</td>
<td>May 48 - Jan 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. R. S Singh</td>
<td>Jan 55 - Mar 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Gopala Menon</td>
<td>Mar 56 - Aug 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. K. Roy</td>
<td>Aug 60 - Jan 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. S. Gupta</td>
<td>Feb 65 - Aug 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. K. Ahuja</td>
<td>Sept 68 - July 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. K. Ray</td>
<td>July 72 - June 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. G. Asrani</td>
<td>July 75 - Aug 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. Srinivasan</td>
<td>Aug 77 - Aug 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. P D’Souza</td>
<td>Sep 80 - July 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. B. Patwardhan</td>
<td>Aug 83 - Aug 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. A. Nazareth</td>
<td>Sep 86 - Aug 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. K. Rai</td>
<td>Aug 89 - Aug 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. R. Wakankar</td>
<td>Aug 92 - Sept 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. K. Bhasin</td>
<td>Sept 95 - Nov 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shashi U. Tripathi</td>
<td>Nov 98 - June 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pramathesh Rath</td>
<td>June 02 - Oct 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neelam Deo</td>
<td>Oct 05 - Aug 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prabhu Dayal</td>
<td>Aug 08 - Feb 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dnyaneshwar M. Mulay</td>
<td>Apr 13 - Feb 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riva Ganguly Das</td>
<td>Mar 16 - July 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandeep Chakravorty</td>
<td>Aug 17 - Present</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NEW INITIATIVES
at the Consulate

EMERGENCY VISAS/PASSPORTS
The Consulate practices the principle of 24/7 access to the members of the Indian Community. In order to serve the Community better, the Consulate issues Emergency Visas/Passports on all days including closed holidays. To render a more efficient Emergency services, two Internet/Printing booths have been installed at the Consulate so that applicants for Emergency Services especially on Holidays/late hours, can lodge their applications at the Consulate itself.

CONSULATE@YOUR DOORSTEP
Under the Consulate@YourDoorstep initiative, the Consulate conducts Consular Facilitation camps to allow applicants who are not able to travel to New York to access consular facilities. The Camps render on the spot miscellaneous services such as attestation of documents and also pre-approve applications for easy submission to the outsource partners. We also provide advisory services on all consular matters and other issues of concern to the diaspora such as those relating to Aadhar/PAN cards etc. The camps are often followed up with the one-on-one interaction of the Consul General with members of the Indian community to build effective bridges/channels of interaction between the Consulate and the Community.

NEW INDIA LECTURE SERIES
To galvanise in the spirit of Prime Minister’s vision of New India by 2022, the “New India” Lectures on reimagining and renewing India by eminent luminaries on every 4th Monday of the month was launched at the Consulate General of India, New York. The inaugural lecture by Dr. Arvind Panagariya, Former Vice Chairman of NITI Aayog and Professor of Indian Political Economy, Columbia University in the series was held on January 22, 2018 at the Consulate.

Art & Culture @Consulate
Art & Culture @Consulate is the Consulate’s initiative to promote the rich and varied culture of India. It is also a networking platform for various artists of all fields to come together under one umbrella. The main objective is to foster and strengthen cultural relations and mutual understanding between India
and other countries, to promote cultural exchanges with other countries and people and to develop relations with nations.

**BAITHAK@ CONSULATE**

Baithak@ Consulate is to popularize Indian classical music amongst the youth and foreign audiences. Concerts of Indian classical music are organized in a lounge setting where the audience and the artists came closer from the ceremonious formality of the stage to the easy intimacy of a close gathering while they sat on the cushioned floor, enjoying the master’s talk. The inaugural event by Pandit Rajan and Sanjan Mishra, widely acclaimed and respected vocalists in the Khayal Style, was held at the Consulate on April 18, 2018. The event was moderated by Hidayat Ali Khan, renowned sitar exponent.

**iPIN**

iPIN or the Indian Professionals and Investors Network is the latest initiative of the Consulate General of India, New York. It seeks to leverage New York’s position as the epicenter of international finance and investment to bring together the best and the brightest minds in the fields of business and investment so as to provide a forum for exchange of ideas, foster synergies and to encourage trade and investments in India. In only a few months, iPIN has become popular and has already garnered more than a 100 members.
10 STATES IN
Our Jurisdiction

NEW YORK STATE (NY)

ABOUT
- 27TH LARGEST STATE
- MOSTLY REFERRED TO AS NEW YORK ‘STATE’ TO DISTINGUISH IT FROM NEW YORK CITY
- CAPITAL OF THE STATE IS ALBANY
- NEW YORK CITY IS THE MOST POPULOUS CITY, WITH AN ESTIMATED POPULATION OF 8.55 MILLION (IN 2015)

There are around 0.31 Mil Indians, approx. 1.6%, in New York (as per 2010 census) and the number could be slightly higher now.

NEW JERSEY STATE (NJ)

ABOUT
- 4TH SMALLEST STATE
- LIES ENTIRELY WITHIN THE COMBINED STATISTICAL AREAS OF NEW YORK CITY AND PHILADELPHIA
- 11TH MOST POPULOUS
- CAPITAL OF THE STATE IS TRENTON
- 2ND WEALTHIEST STATE BY PER CAPITA INCOME (2014)

PRESENCE OF INDIAN COMPANIES
INFOSYS
TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES
ESSAR GROUP
HINDUJA CAPITAL ADVISORS
IDFC CAPITAL
IIFL CAPITAL INC.
KOTAK MAHENDRA INC.
KPM ASSET ALLIANCE
MPHASIS
NEW SILK ROUTE / VEDANTA CAPITAL
TAJ HOTELS AND RESORTS
PRINCETON GROWTH VENTURES
YASH RAJ FILMS USA INC.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION OF THE STATE BASED ON ETHNICITY (MAR 2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>ASIAN</th>
<th>OTHERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19.7 Mil</td>
<td>1.76 Mil</td>
<td>17.99 Mil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There are around 0.29 Mil Indians, approx. 3.32%, in New Jersey (as per 2010 census).

There are around 0.08 Mil Indians, approx. 1.18%, in Massachusetts (as per 2010 census) and the number could be slightly higher now.
ABOUT CONSULATE GENERAL OF INDIA NEW YORK

TOTAL ASIAN OTHERS
11.66 Mil 0.26 Mil 11.40 Mil

COMPANIES WITH INDIAN HEADS
ALERE INC
NET SCOUT SYSTEM
VIRTUSA CORP
PROGRESS SOFTWARE CORP.
E CLINICAL WORKS
TALENT BURST INC.
LEADER BANK NA
AQUEDUCT TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
TRIGENT SOFTWARE

COMPANIES WITH INDIAN HEADS
DLZ
FIRST SOURCE
HALCYON SOLUTIONS INC.
COOL TECH GIRLS

There are around 0.06 Mil Indians, approx. 0.56%, in Ohio (as per 2010 census).

ABOUT OHIO
• 34TH LARGEST STATE
• 10TH MOST POPULOUS
• CAPITAL OF THE STATE IS COLUMBUS
• RANKED 25TH ON ECONOMY
• NAMED AFTER THE OHIO RIVER AND IS NICKNAMED ‘BUCKEYE STATE’

ABOUT CONNECTICUT (CT)
• 3RD SMALLEST STATE
• 29TH MOST DENSLEY POPULATED
• 2ND HIGHEST HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX
• CAPITAL IS HARTFORD, BUT BRIDGEPORT IS THE MOST POPULOUS CITY
• TECHNICALLY PART OF NEW ENGLAND, IT IS OFTEN GROUPED ALONG WITH NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY AS THE TRI-STATE AREA

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION OF THE STATE BASED ON ETHNICITY (2010)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>ASIAN</th>
<th>OTHERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.59 Mil</td>
<td>0.17 Mil (1.3%)</td>
<td>3.42 Mil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are around 0.46 Mil Indians, approx. 1.30%, in Connecticut (as per 2010 census).

PRESENCE OF INDIAN COMPANIES
ADANI
LUMIS CONSULTING

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION OF THE STATE BASED ON ETHNICITY (JULY 2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>ASIAN</th>
<th>OTHERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.81 Mil</td>
<td>0.45 Mil</td>
<td>12.36 Mil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are around 0.10 Mil Indians, approx. 0.81%, in Pennsylvania (as per 2010 census).

PRESENCE OF INDIAN COMPANIES IN PENNSYLVANIA (PA)
MYLAN
ROHM AND HAAS
LEADERSHIP PITTSBURGH INC.
JUBILANT LIFE SCIENCES
CYIENT

• 33RD LARGEST STATE
• 6TH MOST POPULOUS
• THE STATE CAPITAL, AND ITS NINTH-LARGEST
ABOUT CONSULATE GENERAL OF INDIA NEW YORK

TOTAL ASIAN OTHERS
0.62 Mil 0.01 Mil 0.61 Mil

TOTAL ASIAN OTHERS
1.34 Mil 0.02 Mil 1.32 Mil

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION OF THE STATE BASED ON ETHNICITY (JULY 2016)

There are around 0.002 Mil Indians, approx. 1.15%, in Maine (as per 2010 census).

There are around 0.001 Mil Indians, approx. 0.22%, in Vermont (as per 2010 census).

ABOUT MAINE (ME)

• 39TH STATE IN TERMS OF AREA
• 42ND MOST POPULOUS STATE
• AUGUSTA IS THE CAPITAL, BUT PORTLAND IS BIGGEST AND MOST POPULOUS CITY
• 5% POPULATION SPEAKS FRENCH

ABOUT VERMONT (VT)

• RANKED 45TH IN AREA
• 49TH IN POPULATION
• SECOND-LEAST POPULOUS OF THE U.S. STATES
• CAPITAL OF THE STATE IS MONTPELIER
• MONTPELIER IS THE LEAST POPULOUS STATE CAPITAL IN THE U.S
There are around 0.008 Mil Indians, approx. 0.63%, in New Hampshire (as per 2010 census).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>ASIAN</th>
<th>OTHERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.34 Mil</td>
<td>0.04 Mil</td>
<td>1.30 Mil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ABOUT
- 5TH SMALLEST STATE
- 9TH LEAST POPULOUS STATE
- CONCORD IS THE CAPITAL
- MANCHESTER IS THE LARGEST CITY

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION OF THE STATE BASED ON ETHNICITY (JULY 2016)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>ASIAN</th>
<th>OTHERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.06 Mil</td>
<td>0.04 Mil</td>
<td>1.02 Mil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are around 0.005 Mil Indians, approx. 0.44%, in Rhode Island (as per 2010 census).

**PRESENCE OF INDIAN COMPANY**

**FM GLOBAL**

**INDIA-US BILATERAL Relationship**

India-U.S. bilateral relations have developed into a “global strategic partnership”, based on shared democratic values and increasing convergence of interests on bilateral, regional and global issues. The emphasis placed by the Government in India on development and good governance has created opportunity to reinvigorate bilateral ties. Regular exchange of high-level political visits has provided sustained momentum to bilateral cooperation, while the wide-ranging and ever-expanding dialogue architecture has established a long-term framework for India-U.S. engagement.

Today, the India-U.S. bilateral cooperation is broad-based and multi-sectoral, covering trade and investment, defence and security, education, science and technology, cyber security, high-technology, civil nuclear energy, space technology and applications, clean energy, environment, agriculture and health. Vibrant people-to-people interaction and support across the political spectrum in both countries nurture our bilateral relationship.

India-US bilateral trade in goods and services increased from $104 billion in 2014 to $114 billion in 2016. Two-way merchandise trade stood at $66.7 billion. Of this, India’s exports of goods to the US were valued at $46 billion and India’s imports of goods from US were valued at $21.7 billion. India-US trade in services stood at $47.2 billion. Of this, India’s exports of services to the US were valued at $26.8 billion and India’s imports of services from US were valued at $20.3 billion. Both countries have made a commitment to facilitate actions necessary for increasing the bilateral trade to $500 billion.
Comparisons between Government Structure of USA and India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indian Government</th>
<th>US Government</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary Form of Government</td>
<td>Presidential Form of Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prime Minister is the appointed Head of the Government</td>
<td>President is the Head of the Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All major powers are vested in the Prime Minister</td>
<td>President is the most powerful authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both Indian Parliament and US Congress are bicameral. Parliament consists of the President, Upper House and Lower House</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Executive in India is inseparably linked to the Legislature. The Executive in India means the Council of Ministers</td>
<td>The President himself is the Executive and hence there is a clear distinction between the Executive and the Legislature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In India, there only one Constitution for the whole nation, except for the state of Jammu and Kashmir. According to article 370 of the Constitution of India, the state can have its own separate Constitution</td>
<td>The National Constitution allows its states to have their own Constitutions. That is why the main Constitution of the nation is short</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**3 Branches of U.S. Government**

- **Legislative (makes laws)**
  - Congress
    - Senate: 100 elected senators total; 2 senators per state
    - House of Representatives: 435 elected representatives total; representatives based on each state's population
- **Executive (carries out laws)**
  - President
  - Vice President
  - Cabinet
    - Nominated by the president and must be approved by the Senate (with at least 51 votes)
- **Judicial (evaluates laws)**
  - Supreme Court
    - 9 justices nominated by the president and must be approved by the Senate (with at least 51 votes)
  - Other Federal Courts

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indian Constitution is both rigid and flexible in nature</th>
<th>The U.S. Constitution is comparatively rigid in nature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In India number of representatives in the Council of States are decided in a proportional basis, i.e ratio between number of representatives from each state and its population should be same for all</td>
<td>The number of representatives in Senate is equal and always 2 for each state. The number of Congressmen depends upon the population. As a result Delaware State has two Senators/ Congressmen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the Constitution of India, a balance of power has been depicted among the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary</td>
<td>US Judiciary is very powerful. Supreme Court Judges are selected for partisan basis for life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The President is regarded as the “Ceremonial Head of the State” and certain special powers are vested in him/her. He is elected by a special process and not directly by the people</td>
<td>President is directly elected by the people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The structure of Indian Government is mainly federal but with strong unitary bias.</td>
<td>The Government is mainly federal in nature because the States are empowered with their own Constitutions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE of New York City**
Indian Diaspora in USA

The Indian Diaspora in the United States is comprised of approximately 3.9 million individuals who were either born in India or reported Indian ancestry or race. Immigrants from India first arrived in the United States in small numbers during the early 19th century, primarily as low-skilled farm laborers. In recent decades the population has grown substantially, with 2.4 million Indian immigrants resident in the United States as of 2015. This makes the foreign born from India the second-largest immigrant group after Mexicans, accounting for almost 6 percent of the 43.3 million foreign-born population.

In 1960, just 12,000 Indian immigrants lived in the United States, representing less than 0.5 percent of the 9.7 million overall immigrant population. Migration from India swelled between 1965 and 1990 as a series of legislative changes removed national-origin quotas, introduced temporary skilled worker programs, and created employment-based permanent visas. In 2016, Indians were the top recipients of high-skilled H-1B temporary visas and were the second-largest group of international students in the United States.

Today, the majorities of Indian immigrants are young and highly educated, and have strong English skills. Many work in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) fields. From 1980 to 2010, the population grew more than eleven-fold, roughly doubling every decade (see Figure 1). In 2013, India and China supplanted Mexico as the top sources of newly arriving immigrants in the United States. The United States is the third most popular destination for Indian migrants worldwide, after the United Arab Emirates and Pakistan, according to mid-2015

Indian Counterparts in USA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>India</th>
<th>USA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parliament</td>
<td>US Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Houses</td>
<td>Two Houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lok Sabha</td>
<td>House Of Rep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajya Sabha</td>
<td>Senate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member of Parliament</td>
<td>Senator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Rajya Sabha)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member of Parliament</td>
<td>Congressman or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Lok Sabha)</td>
<td>Congresswoman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Affairs Minister</td>
<td>Secretary of State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Minister</td>
<td>Secretary of</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Homeland Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance Minister</td>
<td>Secretary of</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Treasury</td>
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<tr>
<td>Defence Minister</td>
<td>Secretary of</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Defence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Minister</td>
<td>Attorney-General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Minister</td>
<td>Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member of Legislative Assembly</td>
<td>Council Member</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
estimates by the United Nations Population Division. Other top destinations include Saudi Arabia (1,894,000), Kuwait (1,062,000), Oman (778,000), and the United Kingdom (777,000).

Compared with the overall foreign-and native-born populations, immigrants from India on average are significantly better educated, more likely to be employed in management positions, and have higher household incomes. In fiscal year (FY) 2015, nearly half of Indians who obtained lawful permanent residence in the United States (also known as receiving a green card) did so through employer sponsorship. The remainder qualified as immediate relatives of U.S. citizens or through other family-sponsored channels.

**DISTRIBUTION BY STATE AND KEY CITIES**

In 2011-15, more than half of immigrants from India resided in five states: California (20 percent), New Jersey (11 percent), Texas (9 percent), New York, and Illinois (7 percent each). The top four destination counties were Santa Clara County in California, Middlesex County in New Jersey, Cook County in Illinois, and Alameda County in California. Together, these four counties accounted for about 15 percent of the total Indian population in the United States.

As of 2011-15, the metropolitan areas with the most Indian immigrants were the greater New York, Chicago, San Jose, and San Francisco areas. These four metro areas were home to one-third of Indians in the United States. As of 2011-15, the metropolitan areas with the most Indian immigrants were the greater New York, Chicago, San Jose, and San Francisco areas. These four metro areas were home to one-third of Indians in the United States.

**AGE, EDUCATION, AND EMPLOYMENT**

The median age for Indian immigrants was 39 years, younger than the overall foreign-born population (44 years) and older than the U.S. born (36 years). Both Indians and the overall immigrant population were much more likely than the native born to be of working age. In 2015, 82 percent of Indian immigrants were between ages 18 and 64, compared to 60 percent of the U.S. born (see Chart below).

Overall, Indian immigrants have much higher educational attainment compared to the foreign- and U.S.-born populations. In 2015, 77 percent of Indian adults (ages 25 and over) had a bachelor’s degree or higher, compared to 29 percent of all
immigrants and 31 percent of native-born adults. Notably, among college-educated Indian immigrants, more than half had an advanced degree. The high educational attainment of Indian immigrants is a result of the specific channels they use to enter the United States. Many Indians arrived either as international students or H-1B workers, to fill jobs that usually require a university degree, and often stay to pursue permanent residence. Indian citizens were the top recipients of H-1B visas, accounting for 74 percent of the 345,000 petitions (initial and for continuing employment) approved by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) in FY 2016. Nearly 166,000 Indian immigrants were enrolled in U.S. higher education institutions in the 2015-16 school year, comprising 16 percent of the 1 million international students overall. Students from India were the second-largest foreign group after Chinese (328,000), according to the Institute of International Education. Approximately 80 percent of Indian immigrant students were enrolled in STEM majors. Students from India accounted for 14 percent of all temporary visa holders earning doctorates at U.S. colleges and universities in 2015, 85 percent of whom intended to stay in the United States after receiving their degrees, according to the Survey of Earned Doctorates. The

IMMIGRATION PATHWAYS AND NATURALIZATION

In 2015, 45 percent of the 2.4 million Indian immigrants in the United States were naturalized U.S. citizens, compared to 48 percent of the overall foreign-born population. Indians are more likely to have arrived in the United States recently, compared to immigrants overall. Thirty-one percent of Indian immigrants arrived in 2010 or later, versus 16 percent of the total foreign-born population. Another 31 percent arrived between 2000 and 2009, and 38 percent before 2000.
Apart from the Consulate General of India, New York there are four Consulates situated in USA.

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