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/
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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)
### IMPORTANT CONTACT DETAILS OF CGI, NEW YORK

Below are important contact details of the CGI, New York and both Visitors and Resident Indian should feel free to contact the appropriate persons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME AND DESIGNATION</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>EMAIL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Sandeep Chakravorty (Consul General)</td>
<td>212.774.0622 917.244.1295</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cg.newyork@mea.gov.in">cg.newyork@mea.gov.in</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. L. Krishnamurthy, Consul (Consular, Passport, Visa &amp; OCI)</td>
<td>212.774.0617 917.280.8476</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cons.newyork@mea.gov.in">cons.newyork@mea.gov.in</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Devi Prasad Misra, Consul (Trade, Commerce and Education)</td>
<td>212.774.0625 917.376.4579</td>
<td><a href="mailto:com.newyork@mea.gov.in">com.newyork@mea.gov.in</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Jaideep Consul (HOC) &amp; Appellate Authority for RTI</td>
<td>212.774.0615</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hoc.newyork@mea.gov.in">hoc.newyork@mea.gov.in</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Vipulkumar Mesariya, Consul (Political and PIC)</td>
<td>212.774.0669 917.815.7083</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pol.newyork@mea.gov.in">pol.newyork@mea.gov.in</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. K. Devadasan Nair, Consul (Community Affairs)</td>
<td>212.774.0610 917.244.1905</td>
<td><a href="mailto:consulca.newyork@mea.gov.in">consulca.newyork@mea.gov.in</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Sandeep Grover (Admin/Audit and Accounts/RTI)</td>
<td>212.774.0616 917.306.2175</td>
<td><a href="mailto:vca.newyork@mea.gov.in">vca.newyork@mea.gov.in</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Devvart Chakravorthy</td>
<td>212.774.0614 646.824.2634</td>
<td><a href="mailto:vcprotocol@mea.gov.in">vcprotocol@mea.gov.in</a></td>
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</table>
A. ABOUT NEW YORK CITY (NYC)
NEW YORK CITY MAP
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—forexample, 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.
DO’S AND DON’TS
In New York City

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.
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.
Newark Liberty International Airport; Top View.
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.
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...
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York
Grand Central Terminal, New York
ABOUT NEW YORK CITY

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

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 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.
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) POISIONS
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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°/38°C. Give and take a few degrees, this conversion works fine and is handy for travellers from India.

<table>
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<th>MONTH</th>
<th>RAINFALL</th>
<th>HIGH</th>
<th>LOW</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JANUARY</td>
<td>3.9&quot;</td>
<td>39°F (4°C)</td>
<td>26°F (-3°C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>FEBRUARY</td>
<td>3.0&quot;</td>
<td>42°F (6°C)</td>
<td>29°F (-2°C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>MARCH</td>
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<td>50°F (10°C)</td>
<td>35°F (2°C)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>44°F (7°C)</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>JUNE</td>
<td>3.5&quot;</td>
<td>75°F (24°C)</td>
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<td>JULY</td>
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<td>41°F (5°C)</td>
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<td>DECEMBER</td>
<td>3.6&quot;</td>
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CONVERSION OF MEASUREMENTS
USA-INDIA

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<td>453.5 Grams</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.20 Pounds</td>
<td>1 Kilogram</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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<td>60 Degrees Fahrenheit</td>
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<td>1.6 Kilometers</td>
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<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
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DIL-E PUNJAB DELI
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9TH AVE, 21ST STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10011

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

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

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100 LEXINGTON AVE, 28TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, NY 10016

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

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

MOTI MAHAL DELUX
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1149 1ST AVENUE, 63RD STREET, NEW YORK CITY, NY 10065

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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

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718.803.2298 • PLACES.SINGLEPLATFORM.COM
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212.750.6666 • WWW.ADYARANANDABHAVANNY.COM
1071 1ST AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10022

BUKHARA GRILL
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217 EAST 49TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10017

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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
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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

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frequented by Indians

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
ABOUT NEW YORK CITY

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

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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
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360 BEDFORD PARK BLVD BRONX NY 10458

ST. THOMAS SYRO-MALABAR CATHOLIC CHURCH
T: 848.216.3363
508 ELIZABETH AVE, SOMERSET, NJ 08873
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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

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

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

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315 STATE ST, HACKENSACK, NJ 07601

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408 GETTY AVE, PATERSON, NJ 07503

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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
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116 N MAIN STREET, WINDSOR, NJ 08561

MOSQUE

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1711 3RD AVE, NEW YORK, NY 10029

ISLAMIC SOCIETY OF MID MANHATTAN
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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

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T : 212.998.4712
238 THOMPSON ST, NEW YORK, NY 10012

GURUDWARA

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

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

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

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

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- **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***
  THESOUTHASIANINSIDER.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
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  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.

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**ANDHRA BANK**

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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

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**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 COM-MERCE 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.
IMAGES OF THE
Consulate Building
Consulate’s Reception, Grand Stairway leading to the Second Floor
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>Consul General</th>
<th>Dates</th>
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</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>
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<tr>
<td>S. K. Roy</td>
<td>Aug 60 - Jan 65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. S. Gupta</td>
<td>Feb 65 - Aug 68</td>
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<tr>
<td>V. K. Ahuja</td>
<td>Sept 68 - July 72</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. K. Ray</td>
<td>July 72 - June 75</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. G. Asrani</td>
<td>July 75 - Aug 77</td>
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<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>
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<tr>
<td>A. B. Patwardhan</td>
<td>Aug 83 - Aug 86</td>
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<tr>
<td>P. A. Nazareth</td>
<td>Sep 86 - Aug 89</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. K. Rai</td>
<td>Aug 89 - Aug 92</td>
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<tr>
<td>G. R. Wakankar</td>
<td>Aug 92 - Sept 95</td>
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<tr>
<td>H. K. Bhasin</td>
<td>Sept 95 - Nov 98</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shashi U. Tripathi</td>
<td>Nov 98 - June 02</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pramathesh Rath</td>
<td>June 02 - Oct 05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neelam Deo</td>
<td>Oct 05 - Aug 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prabhuc 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 organised 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)

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

NEW JERSEY STATE (NJ)

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.

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)
There are around 0.29 Mil Indians, approx. 3.32%, in New Jersey (as per 2010 census).

**COMPANIES WITH INDIAN HEADS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Companies</th>
<th>COMPANIES WITH INDIAN HEADS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I GATE</td>
<td>INDEGENE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONDUENT</td>
<td>INFINITE COMPUTER SOLUTIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3I INFOTECH INC</td>
<td>LARSEN &amp; TOUBRO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AJANTA PHARMA (USA)</td>
<td>INFOTECH</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUROBINDO</td>
<td>MAJESCO</td>
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<tr>
<td>PHARMAUSA INC.</td>
<td>MINDTREE</td>
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<td>BIOCON</td>
<td>SUN PHARMA</td>
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<tr>
<td>BIRLASOFT INC.</td>
<td>SUNRAY INFORMATICS, INC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITRON PHARMA</td>
<td>SYUEN LIFE SCIENCES LTD</td>
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<tr>
<td>CYBAGE (SALES OFFICE)</td>
<td>SYSAPP SOLUTIONS INC</td>
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<tr>
<td>CYIENT</td>
<td>TOUCH DOWN MEDIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR. REDDY’S LABORATORIES INC.</td>
<td>WIPRO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMCURE</td>
<td>WNS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EROS ENTERTAINMENT INC.</td>
<td>WOCKHARDT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLENMARK</td>
<td>PHARMACEUTICALS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHARMACEUTICALS</td>
<td>ZYLOG SYSTEMS INC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEXAWARE</td>
<td>ZYDUS PHARMACEUTICALS USA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ABOUT**

- RANKED 44TH IN SIZE
- 15TH MOST POPULOUS (APPROXIMATELY 6.812 MILLION IN 2016)
- CAPITAL IS BOSTON AND IT IS THE MOST POPULOUS CITY IN NEW ENGLAND (APPROXIMATELY 667,137 PEOPLE IN 2016)
- OVER 80% OF THE POPULATION OF THE STATE LIVES IN THE GREATER BOSTON METROPOLITAN AREA
- 2ND WEALTHIEST STATE BY PER CAPITA INCOME (2014)

There are around 0.08 Mil Indians, approx. 1.18%, in Massachusetts (as per 2010 census) and the number could be slightly higher now.
COMPANIES WITH INDIAN HEADS
ALEREINC
NET SCOUT SYSTEM
VIRTUSA CORP
PROGRESS SOFTWARE CORP.
E CLINICAL WORKS
TALENT BURST INC.
LEADER BANK NA
AQUEDUCT TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
TRIGENT SOFTWARE

ABOUT CONCULSATE GENERAL OF INDIA NEW YORK

TOTAL ASIAN OTHERS
11.66 Mil 0.26 Mil 11.40 Mil

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

ABOUT
• 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 CONCULSATE GENERAL OF INDIA NEW YORK

ABOUT
• 3RD SMALLEST STATE
• 29TH MOST DENSELY POPULATED
• 2ND HIGHEST HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

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

There are around 0.06 Mil Indians, approx. 0.56%, in Ohio (as per 2010 census).
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 (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</td>
<td>3.42 Mil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<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
TABLE 1: 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>1.34 Mil</td>
<td>0.02 Mil</td>
<td>1.32 Mil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

TABLE 2: 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>0.62 Mil</td>
<td>0.01 Mil</td>
<td>0.61 Mil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are around 0.001 Mil Indians, approx. 0.22%, in Vermont (as per 2010 census).
There are around 0.008 Mil Indians, approx. 0.63%, in New Hampshire (as per 2010 census).

### New Hampshire (NH)
- 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>1.34 Mil</td>
<td>0.04 Mil</td>
<td>1.30 Mil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Rhode Island (RI)
- Smallest State in the Country
- 8th Least Populous State
- The Capital and Largest Metro of the State is Providence
- Official Nickname is “The Ocean State”, a reference to the large bays and inlets that amount to about 14% of its total area
<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**

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**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.
## COMPARISON BETWEEN GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE of USA and India

### 3 BRANCHES of U.S. GOVERNMENT

- **Constitution** (provides a separation of powers)
  - **Legislative** (makes laws)
    - Congress
      - 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

### INDIAN GOVERNMENT vs. US GOVERNMENT

<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. Parliamet consists of the President, Upper House and Lower House.</td>
<td>Both Indian Parliament and US Congress are bicameral. Parliament consists of the President, Upper House and Lower House.</td>
</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>

Brought to you by [usa.gov](https://usa.gov)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Indian Constitution is both rigid and flexible in nature</strong></th>
<th><strong>The U.S. Constitution is comparatively rigid in nature</strong></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**
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
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

foreign born from India participated in the labor force at a slightly higher rate than the overall immigrant and native-born populations. In 2015, about 68 percent of Indian immigrants ages 16 and over were in the civilian labor force, compared to 66 percent and 62 percent of the foreign- and native-born populations, respectively. Indian immigrants were roughly twice as likely to be employed in management, business, science, and arts occupations, at 73 percent, compared to the overall foreign- and native-born populations, at 31 percent and 38 percent, respectively.

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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