



Transition Made Easy

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KOA Project



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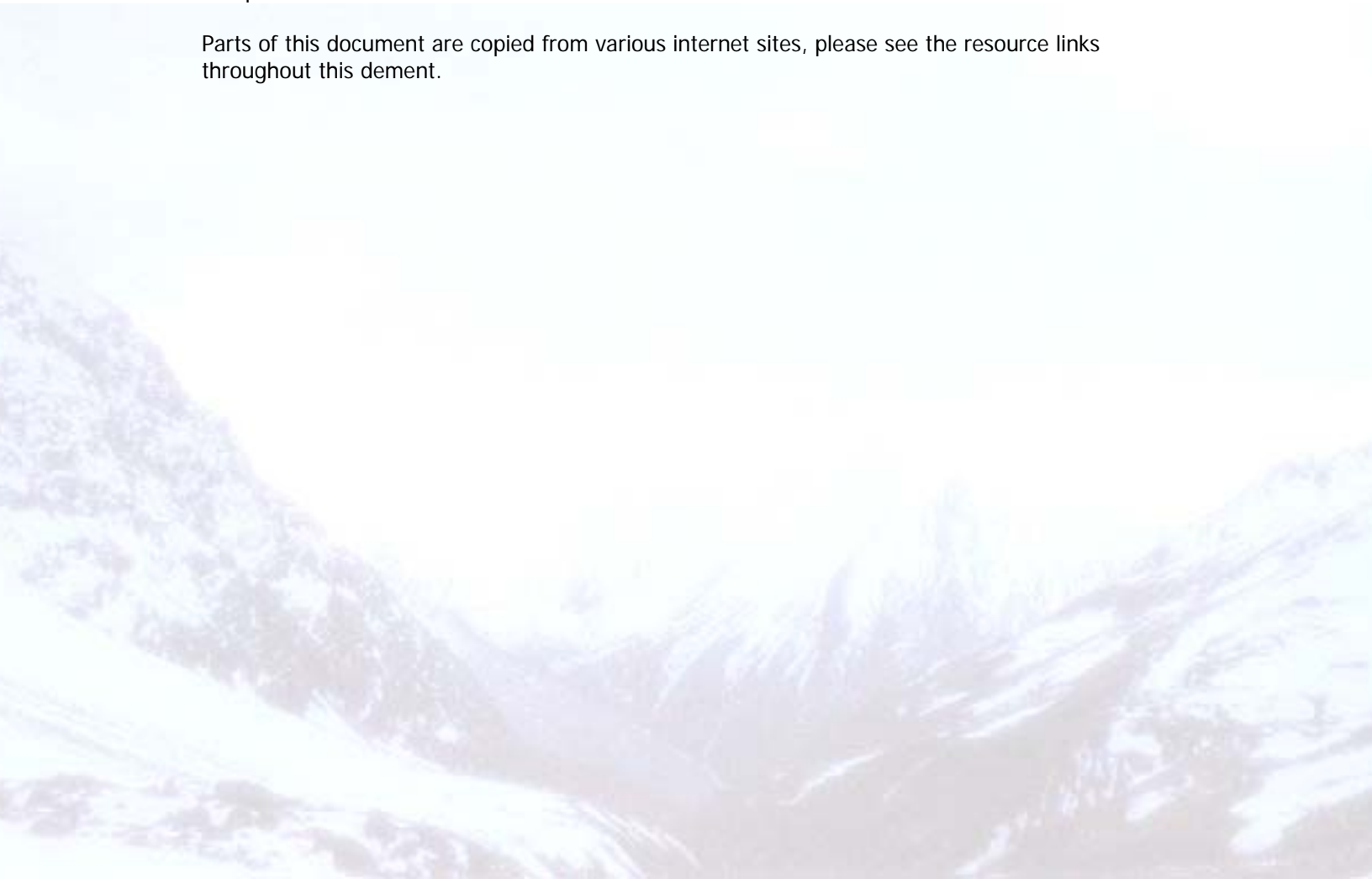


Transition Made Easy – India to USA

Welcome to TME (Transition Made Easy)

As the name suggests, Transition Made Easy is a very resourceful document for the people who would like to make a leisure visit, get education, and or pursue their careers in USA. The intent of this document is to provide very comprehensive information on topics like, Opportunities in USA, Visa Process, Travel, Work in USA, Living in USA and KOA (Kashmiri Overseas Association) all at one place.

Parts of this document are copied from various internet sites, please see the resource links throughout this document.





1. Kashmiri Overseas Association (KOA)

Kashmiri Overseas Association, Inc. (KOA) is a non-profit, tax-exempt socio-cultural organization registered in Maryland, USA. Its purpose is to protect, preserve, and promote Kashmiri ethnic and socio-cultural heritage, to promote and celebrate festivals, and to provide financial assistance to the needy and deserving. In addition, lectures, symposiums, debates, and discussions are held from time to time to highlight and resolve some of the issues facing our community in this country.

The Aims and Objectives of KOA are:

- Promote Kashmiri Pandit ethnic and socio-cultural heritage
- Celebrate Kashmiri Pandit festivals
- Provide Financial assistance to the places of worship, sacred shrines and educational institutions
- Provide Financial help to the needy and deserving individuals or families of the community
- Provide help to people of Kashmiri Pandit community in an event of any tragedy or socio-economic emergency.

<http://koausa.org/index.html>

If you are a Kashmiri pundit and looking for fellow KP's in your area, contact the local Chapter president or zonal director for information on all the KOA members in your area. For information / contact information of your zonal director and chapter presidents visit "koausa.org" You can also find information about various aspects related to KP's, music and more at the website.

How can you benefit from this organization?

KOA being a socio-culture organization, it will help keep your ties to cultural heritage of Kashmir.



KOA BOARD DIRECTORS & CHAPTER PRESIDENTS (2008)

Chairman & National President	Sunil Fotedar (TX)	sunilfotedar@yahoo.com
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KOA ZONES



<u>Zone 1</u>	Delaware (DL), New York (NY)
<u>Zone 2</u>	Connecticut (CT), Massachusetts (MA), Maine (ME), New Hampshire (NH), Rhode Island (RI), Vermont (VT)
<u>Zone 3</u>	New Jersey (NJ) and Pennsylvania
<u>Zone 4</u>	Washington DC, Maryland (MD), Virginia (VA), West Virginia (WV)
<u>Zone 5</u>	Arkansas (AR), Colorado (CO), Kansas (KS), Louisiana (LA), Oklahoma (OK), Texas (TX), Utah (UT)
<u>Zone 6</u>	Alabama (AL), Florida (FL), Georgia (GA), Missouri (MO), Mississippi (MS), North Carolina (NC), South Carolina (SC), Tennessee (TN)
<u>Zone 7</u>	Alaska (AK), Iowa (IA), Illinois (IL), Minnesota (MN), North Dakota (ND), Nebraska (NE), South Dakota (SD), Wisconsin (WI), Wyoming (WY)
<u>Zone 8</u>	Indiana (IN), Kentucky (KY), Michigan (MI), Ohio (OH)
<u>Zone 9</u>	Northern California (CA), Idaho (ID), Montana (MT), Oregon (OR), Washington (WA)
<u>Zone 10</u>	Arizona (AZ), Southern California (CA), Hawaii (HI), New Mexico (NM), Nevada (NV)

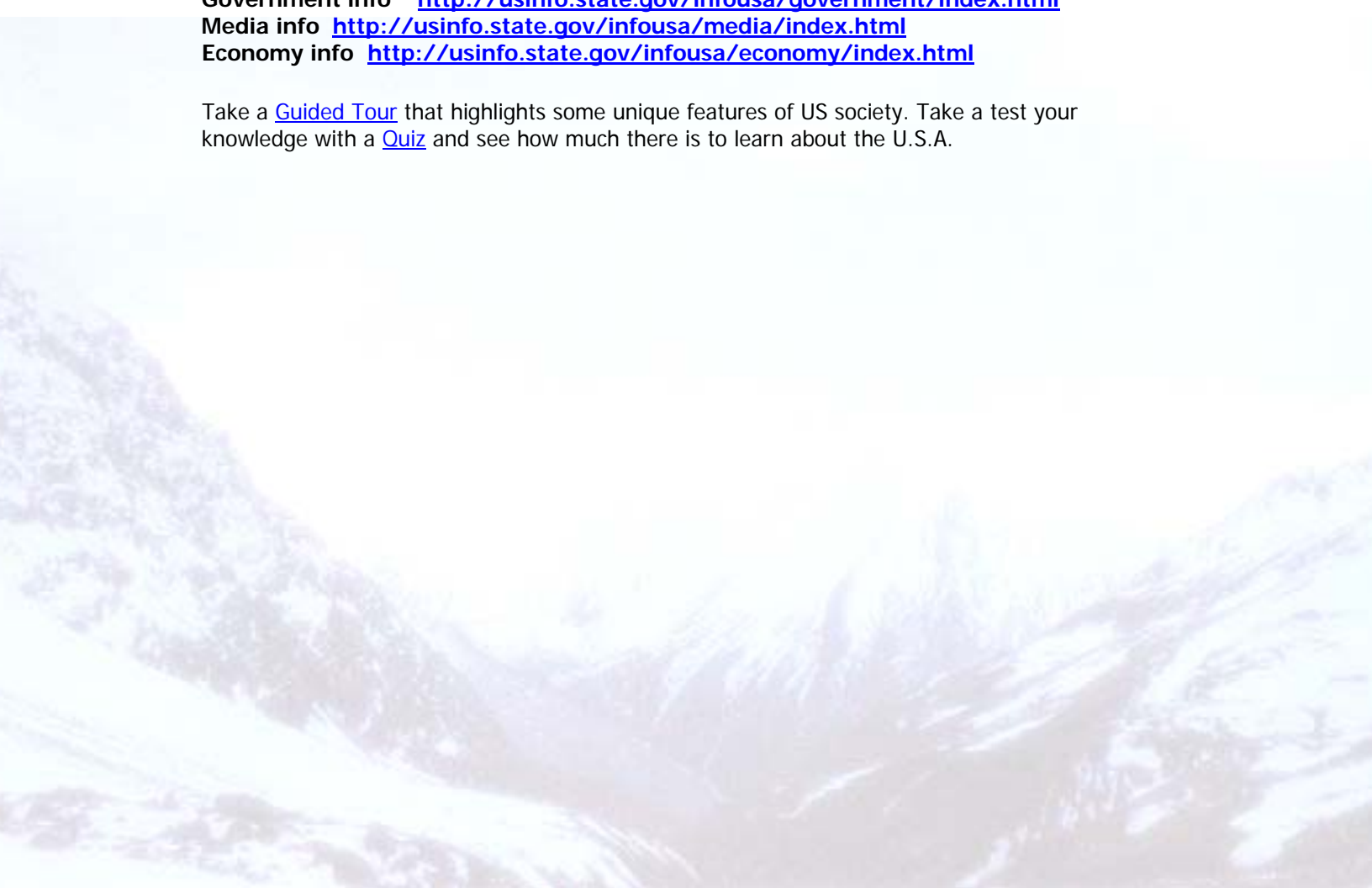


2. About USA

Welcome! TME is a resource for people around the world who seek information about United States history, culture, economy, educational systems, political processes and more. TME provides e-links to many categories including life, Education, Government, Media and Economy.

Life in general: <http://usinfo.state.gov/infousa/life/index.html>
Education info <http://usinfo.state.gov/infousa/education/index.html>
Government info <http://usinfo.state.gov/infousa/government/index.html>
Media info <http://usinfo.state.gov/infousa/media/index.html>
Economy info <http://usinfo.state.gov/infousa/economy/index.html>

Take a [Guided Tour](#) that highlights some unique features of US society. Take a test your knowledge with a [Quiz](#) and see how much there is to learn about the U.S.A.





3. How Do I Become an Academic Student in the United States?

Who is allowed to Study in the United States?

A nonimmigrant is someone admitted to the U.S. temporarily for a specific purpose. People who are coming to the United States to pursue full-time academic or vocational studies are usually admitted in one of two nonimmigrant categories. The F-1 category includes academic students in colleges, universities, seminaries, conservatories, academic high schools, other academic institutions, and in language training. The M-1 category includes vocational students. For more information on vocational studies in the United States, please see *How Do I Get Approval For Vocational Studies in the United States?*. If you are planning to study in the United States as an Exchange Visitor, please see the Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs and the Department of State Websites. Also, please see the Code of Federal Regulations at 8 CFR 214.2, 212.7, and 22 CFR 514.

Please note: If you wish to attend public high school (grades 9-12) in the United States in student (F-1) status, you must submit evidence that the local school district has been reimbursed in advance for the unsubsidized per capita cost of the education. Also, attendance at U.S. public high schools cannot exceed a total of 12 months. F-1 students are prohibited from attending public elementary schools and publicly-funded adult education programs in the United States.

What Does the US Law Say?

The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) governs the admission of all people to the United States. For the part of the law concerning temporary admissions to the United States, please see INA § 214. The specific eligibility requirements and procedures for applying for academic student status are included in the Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] at 8CFR § 214.2(f).

How Do I Apply?

- **How Do I Apply if I am Outside of the United States?** You first must apply to study at a USCIS-approved school in the United States. When you contact a school that you are interested in attending, you should be told immediately if the school accepts foreign national students. If you are accepted, the school should give you USCIS Form I-20 A-B/ID (Certificate of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant (F-1) Student Status - for Academic and Language Students). If you require a visa, then you should take the USCIS Form I-20 to the nearest U.S. consulate to obtain a student visa. Only bring the USCIS Form I-20 from the school *you plan on attending* for visa processing at the U.S. consulate. You must also prove to the consulate that you have the financial resources required for your education and stay in the United States. Please see the State Department Website for more information on visa processing.

When you arrive in the United States, you should receive a Form I-94 (Arrival-Departure Record) that will include your admission number to the United States. An Immigration inspector will write this admission number on your USCIS Form I-20 A-B/ ID. The Immigration Inspector will then send pages one and two of this form, known as I-20 A-B, to your school as a record of your legal admission to the United States. You are expected to keep pages three and four, known as the I-20 ID. This document is your proof that you are allowed to study in the United States as an F-1 student. You should see your designated school official (DSO) if you need a replacement copy of your I-20 ID. You should also keep safe your Form I-94, because it proves that you legally entered the



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United States. If you need a replacement copy of your Form I-94, please see How Do I Get an Arrival-Departure Record?.

- **How Can I Change My Nonimmigrant Status to Become a Student If I Am Already in the United States?**

You first must apply to study at a USCIS-approved school in the United States*. When you contact a school that you are interested in attending, you should be told immediately if the school accepts foreign national students. If you are accepted, the school should send you USCIS Form I-20 A-B/IID (Certificate of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant (F-1) Student Status - for Academic and Language Students). You must submit this form and a USCIS Form I-539 (Application to Extend/Change Nonimmigrant Status) to the USCIS. You must also prove that you have the financial resources required for your education and stay in the United States. For more information, please see How Do I Get Permission to Change to a New Nonimmigrant Status?.

**Please be aware that if you have been admitted as a B-1 (Temporary Visitor for Business) or B-2 (Temporary Visitor for Pleasure) visa holder, you may not begin your program studies until your application for these studies is approved.*

- **How Do I Apply for Permission to Transfer Schools?** You must be a full time student in good academic standing. You must notify your current school of your intent to transfer. You must ask the school that you plan on attending to give you a new USCIS Form I-20 A-B/ID (Certificate of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant (F-1) Student Status - for Academic and Language Students). You must complete your portion of the USCIS Form I-20 and give it to your new designated school official (DSO) within 15 days of transferring. The designated school official (DSO) should give you the last two pages, known as Form I-20 ID, and forward a copy of the first two pages, known as Form I-20 A-B, to the USCIS and your prior school.
- **Can I Bring My Spouse and Children with Me to the United States?** Your spouse and children may come with you to the United States in F-2 status. They should go with you to the U.S. embassy or consulate when you apply for your student (F-1) visa. They should be prepared to prove their relationship to you. If your spouse or children are following to join you at a later date, they should provide the U.S. embassy staff with a copy of your USCIS Form I-20 ID (Certificate of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant (F-1) Student Status - for Academic and Language Students) and proof of their relationship to you. The F-2 status of your family will be dependent upon your status as the F-1 academic student. This means that if you change your status, your family must change their status. If you lose your status, your family will also lose their status. (For more information on changing status, please see How Do I Get Permission to Change to a New Nonimmigrant Status?)

How Long Can I Stay in the United States?

You are allowed to stay in the United States for as long as you are enrolled as a full-time student in an educational program and making normal progress toward completing your course of study. If approved, you also will be allowed to stay in the country up to twelve additional months beyond the completion of your studies to pursue practical training. At the end of your studies or practical training, you will be given sixty days to prepare to leave the country. See 8 CFR § 214.2 for more complete time limits.

How Can I Extend My Stay as a Student in the United States?

You do not need to apply to extend your stay in the United States as long as you are maintaining

TME - a KOA Program headed by Pradumon K Tickoo - Director Zone 8



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your student status and making normal progress toward completing your academic course of study. The designated school official (DSO) from your school will write down a completion date on your USCIS Form I-20 A-B (Certificate of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant (F-1) Student Status - for Academic and Language Students). Under normal circumstances, you should be able to complete your studies by this date.

Will I Get a Work Permit?

You may be allowed to work on-campus or off-campus (after the completion of your first year of study) under limited circumstances. Please see the rules on student employment at 8 CFR 214.2 (f) . You may also wish to discuss employment with the designated school official (DSO) at your school. Your accompanying spouse and child may not accept employment.

Can I Travel Outside the United States?

Students may leave the United States and be readmitted after absences of five months or less. Upon your return to the United States, you should provide immigration inspectors with:

- A valid passport.
- A valid F-1 entry visa stamped in the passport (if necessary).
- A current USCIS Form I-20 ID (Certificate of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant (F-1) Student Status - for Academic and Language Students) signed by your appropriate school official (you should have the appropriate school official sign your USCIS Form I-20 each time you wish to temporarily travel outside the United States).
- A new USCIS Form I-20 A-B/I-20 ID if there have been any substantive changes in your course of study or place of study.
- Proof of your financial support.

When making your travel plans, please remember that you must be a full-time student to keep your F-1 student status. You will be considered to be "in status" if you take the annual summer vacation, as long as you are eligible and intend to register for the next school term.

How Can I Get USCIS Forms?

You should be able to pick up immigration-related forms from your designated school official (DSO). Only your designated school official (DSO) can give you a USCIS Form I-20 (Certificate of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant (F-1) Student Status - for Academic and Language Students). If you would like other immigration forms, you may call 1-800-870-3676, or submit a request through our forms by mail system. For further information on filing fees, please see USCIS filing fees, fee waiver request procedures, and the USCIS fee waiver policy memo .

More info on College and University Education in the United States

<http://usinfo.state.gov/infousa/education/studyteach/docs/ijse1105.pdf>

Do's and Don'ts of American Student Life

1. Never pick at your nose in public.
2. Never talk about someone's weight --"you are very fat".
3. Never ask "how much did you pay for that" or "how much money do you make".
4. Never smoke indoors (unless given permission).
5. Never change the TV station, the air conditioner or fan controls in someone else's home. If you are cold, put on a sweater.
6. Never hit anybody - animal or human.



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7. Never talk about the bathroom.
8. Never spend more than 5 to 10 minutes on someone else's phone.
9. Never bring a friend with you to a party or dinner - unless you have asked the host if it is okay.
10. Never spend more than 20-30 minutes in the bathroom at one time--others may be waiting.
11. Never burp, belch, or pass gas in public - if you do be sure and say, "excuse me".
12. If you sneeze in public, cover your mouth and say "excuse me".
13. Always be on time - between 5 minutes early and 5 minutes late, no more.
14. If you say that you will attend something--attend! Don't say "yes" to be nice and then not show up.
15. If for some reason you cannot attend, call the host ahead of time to explain.
16. Use deodorant and brush your teeth or use mouthwash. Americans are very sensitive about body odors.
17. Driving - do not honk the horn, except in very dangerous emergencies. It is considered very rude, except in New York City.
18. Do not flash your lights at someone to tell them to hurry or get out of your way.
19. If you are driving on bright lights for better visibility and a car comes toward you, dim your lights.
20. Before 8 AM and after 9 PM Be Quiet. No loud TV or radio.
21. Do not wipe off your cup or silverware in a restaurant. They are clean. If you see that they are not clean ask the waiter or waitress for a new one.
22. When moving out of your dorm room or apartment--leave it clean. always leave a place even cleaner than you found it--people will have fond memories of you.
23. Do not address your school teacher as "teacher". Call him by name: for example, Professor Brown, Mr. Smith, Ms, Jones.
24. Never throw trash on the ground or out a window--it is illegal.
25. Buy trash bags for your trash and put it out only at the appointment time at the right place.
26. When you have a guest come to visit, turn down, or off the TV set.



4. Visa Process

Visas and Legal Requirements

- **Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS)**
<http://usinfo.state.gov/infousa/education/studyteach/docs/sevis.pdf>
SEVIS is an Internet-based system from SEVP that maintains accurate and current information on non-immigrant students, exchange visitors, and their dependents. SEVIS enables schools and program sponsors to transmit mandatory information and event notifications to the Department of Homeland Security and Department of State throughout a student or exchange visitor's stay in the United States.
- **Destination USA : Student Visas**
<http://usinfo.state.gov/infousa/education/studyteach/studUS.html>
Links to information on applying for a student visa.
- **Exchange Visitor (J) Visas**
http://usinfo.state.gov/infousa/government/forpolicy/types_1267.html
Tips for obtaining U.S. visas for exchange visitors.
- **Foreign Students in the United States: Policies and Legislation**
<http://usinfo.state.gov/infousa/education/studyteach/docs/foreignst.pdf>
A 2006 report from the Congressional Research Service reviews the post-September 11 policies that have impacted foreign students in the U.S.
- **Student Visas**
http://infousa.reingoldweb.com/government/forpolicy/types_1268.html
Information on Student Visas.
- **Legal Requirements for F-1 Foreign Students in Public Schools**
http://infousa.reingoldweb.com/government/forpolicy/types_1269.html
Information on legal requirements for foreign students in U.S. public elementary and secondary schools.
- **Civics and Citizenship Study Materials**
<http://usinfo.state.gov/infousa/education/studyteach/civicsCitizen.html>
Study materials that allow immigrants to learn more about U.S. history and government.
- **Student and Exchange Visitor Program**
<http://usinfo.state.gov/infousa/education/studyteach/sevis.html>
The international student or exchange visitor has some responsibilities to attend to before they can enter the U.S. This section of the Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP) website assists with those responsibilities by providing helpful tips in a variety of languages, important immigration documents, information on pursuing employment in the U.S., emergency information and other FAQs.



5. Immigration related information

For information on Immigration, Visa, Green card information / help, please visit the following web site: <http://www.immihelp.com/> AND <http://www.usimmigrationsupport.org/>

Also visit <http://www.uscis.gov/portal/site/uscis> a US government immigration site for information on citizenship and immigration services.

Immigration to Canada

<http://www.canadim.com/> & <http://cic.gc.ca/english/>





6. Travel To and From USA information

Travel to USA

Following is a very informative website on traveling / moving to USA, information about USA customs

<http://www.hqusareur.army.mil/opm/ustravel.htm>

What Can I Bring?

When visiting the United States there is no limit on the amount of money you may bring with you. However, if you are traveling with more than \$10,000 in currency, traveler's checks or other monetary instruments, you must declare it to a Customs inspector. Failure to do so can result in the confiscation of your money. If two or more people are filing a joint declaration, they should declare the total amount of currency they are all carrying. It is not necessary to declare credit cards.

- Each visitor to the U.S. may bring in gifts totaling \$100 in value without paying duty. There is a 3% duty rate on the next \$1000 worth of gifts brought into the U.S.
- Travelers should be aware that goods purchased in a duty free shop or on-board a plane or cruise ship may not be eligible for duty free treatment when they are brought into the U.S. Generally, duty will be assessed on more than 1 liter of alcohol and/or 200 cigarettes and/or 100 cigars. Greater quantities of alcohol and tobacco products purchased in Caribbean Basin countries or U.S. territories are eligible for duty-free treatment.
- All food must be declared to inspectors. While many food items may be entered into the U.S., it is essential that they be inspected to ensure that they are not carrying insects or disease organisms. Failure to declare food items could automatically result in their being seized - even if they would otherwise have been permitted to enter the U.S.
- Cuban cigars and other products of Cuban origin may not be brought into the U.S., either for your own personal use or as gifts. Please leave them at home to avoid the disappointment of having them seized.

Travel from USA

If you are living in USA and would like information on traveling abroad, following is US official travel site: <http://travel.state.gov/>



7. Living In USA

In a country as large and dynamic as the United States, nationalities and races mix. People are individuals; they don't always act or think in predictable ways as members of groups. For convenience, however, we'll classify Americans according to several factors. The first is race: European (White), African (Black), Asian or Native American (American Indian). But even this is not a perfect classification system, since Hispanic Americans (those with a Spanish language background) can also be white, black or even part Native American.

Every country has different everyday ways. To get to know Americans, it pays to know certain mannerisms and habits most Americans share.

Americans shake hands firmly with each other when first introduced, or when they meet again, but rarely when they part (a more European custom). Social kissing, as a greeting, is also sometimes acceptable between men and women who know each other well and between women. American men rarely embrace each other or kiss on both cheeks.

Distance and Eye Contact. When two Americans are standing and talking to each other they stay at least 16 inches away from each other, yet they do make eye contact.

Life in the USA is the **complete web guide to American life for immigrants and Americans.**

<http://www.lifeintheusa.com/>

8. Jobs In USA

The information on USA job market / job's can be obtained from following two websites in addition to monister.com etc.

<http://www.usajobs.gov/>

and

<http://www.jobbankusa.com/>

9. Health and Fitness

If you are new to this country, you will discover that USA medical care is slightly (or even greatly) different from medical care in India. In the United States, we do not have socialized medicine or national health insurance. Instead, in order to obtain medical care, you must either have health insurance or pay for the medical care directly yourself.

Doctors

Before discussing insurance, we should discuss how our health care system is set up. Most doctors in America must go to four years of college, and then pass tests and show excellent qualifications before being accepted at a medical school. In medical school, they study for four more years after graduating from college.

They also do clinical studies in a hospital, including a year of internship, then several years as a resident, learning under the supervision of other doctors. They may decide to specialize in a branch of medicine, such as cardiology or gynecology, or they may choose to become a family practice doctor or an internal medicine doctor. Many medical doctors practice at hospitals, and at clinics where patients are seen outpatient. They may choose to go into private practice, where they will see patients at their own office (which may be shared with other doctors in a group practice). But most doctors also have admitting privileges at a local hospital they are affiliated with, and can help admit a very ill patient.

Different Types of Insurance Coverage

Fee for service plans

This type of insurance will cover most providers and hospitals and pays fees for services that you receive from them. You will have a deductible, or yearly amount that you must pay before the insurance company starts paying for services (each year, the deductible renews and you must pay it again). This deductible can vary from a couple of hundred dollars to several thousand, depending on the policy. Once the deductible is met, the insurance company pays part of the costs of covered (remember to check what is covered!) medical services, and you pay the rest. A typical split is 80% paid by the insurance, while you pay 20%.

When you receive medical care, you will be asked to fill out forms and send them to your insurance provider for reimbursement (your doctor's office may fill them out for you in some cases). Your plan may also have a limit to how much you are required to pay in a year's time in total medical expenses. This may vary from \$1000 to \$5000 depending on the policy's maximum for out of pocket expenses.

Health Maintenance Organization (HMO)

This type of health plan is prepaid with a monthly premium. It provides comprehensive coverage, which means that it covers all medical costs for doctor visits, hospitalizations, lab tests, emergency care, preventive health care such as immunizations, and other items provided by medical providers who contract with the HMO. All medical care must be provided by doctors and hospitals which contract with the HMO (the only exception is medical emergencies, when you may be taken to the closest medical facility that provides treatment. In this case, the HMO will pay).

Sometimes you can self refer yourself to an outside specialist if your HMO has point of service (POS) coverage. If you see a doctor who is out of network, you will be fully covered if your primary care physician referred you, or you may receive partial coverage (such as 50%) if you



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self-referred. But if your HMO does not have this option, then if you self refer you will have to pay the full cost of the visit.

The copay is usually minimal for routine visits. Once you register with an HMO, you also do not have to fill out paperwork each time you receive medical care. Instead, they will issue you a card with an identification number on it, and during each visit you present the card. Normally, clinics are quite busy at HMOs, so it is good to make appointments quite awhile ahead of time if you need a special hour (early or late), and you can expect a wait once you arrive.

Preferred Provider Organization (PPO)

A preferred provider organization is a type of compromise between a fee for service plan and an HMO. When you sign up for this type of insurance, you will be given a list of "preferred providers" or "network providers". When you visit one of these doctors, most or all of your medical costs will be covered by your health insurance. And like an HMO, you present a card when seeing a preferred provider (instead of filling out paperwork each time). You will also be asked to choose a primary physician from the approved list of preferred providers, and to see him or her for routine visits. If you need a specialist, this primary care physician must be the one to refer you if you want full or almost full coverage.

But you can also see a doctor who is not part of the preferred list (an "out of network" doctor). Normally you will have to pay a higher percentage of the cost of the visit (such as 50% or 40%) if you are seeing an out of network provider. When seeing an out of network provider, you must also fill out paperwork for each visit, similar to that which is filled out with a fee for service plan.

Other Things You Should Know About Health Insurance

Sometimes you may be covered by more than one insurance plan. For example, you may be listed as a dependent on your spouse's insurance, but also have your own insurance from your work. The insurance that pays the largest percentage of the medical bill is considered your primary insurance, and the other is your secondary insurance. Most insurance plans require a coordination of benefits, where both companies are aware of what the other is covering, and the total reimbursement for any medical procedure by both companies together cannot be more than 100 percent.

While your health insurance may cover medical care, it may or may not cover such items as dental care or eye care (including eye exams or glasses). It is important to find out whether these things are covered. Often an employer will provide a supplemental dental policy, although this also has a monthly premium which is deducted from your paycheck if you sign up for it. Preventive dental care (such as regular dentist visits, daily cleaning and flossing) can help prevent dental problems such as gum disease or decayed teeth. A doctor of dental science can do minor oral surgery and root canals, as well as fill cavities, perform dental x-rays, and provide care for your teeth with the help of dental hygienists (specially trained and licensed assistants).

If you have a pre-existing health condition when you sign up for insurance (such as diabetes, hypertension, or other chronic diseases) in some cases, the insurance provider may choose to deny coverage, or you may have to pay a higher rate to have coverage. In some states, mandatory state sponsored insurance is available even if you have a pre-existing condition, although the monthly premiums can be quite high.



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Links

USA Health and Fitness guide

<http://www.officialusa.com/stateguides/health/index.html>

http://www.rapidimmigration.com/usa/1_eng_coming_medical.html

Fitness USA

<http://www.fitnessusa.com/HealthNews.asp>





10. Indian business and related information in USA

Professional Indian Associations

- Asian American Hotel Owners Association
 - <http://www.aahoa.com/>
- Global Organization of People of Indian Origin, Inc
 - <http://www.gopio.com/>
- Indian Professionals Network - Open to all area Indian American professionals and friends.
 - <http://www.ipnatlanta.net/ipn/>
- Network of Indian Professionals
 - <http://www.netip.org/>
- Network of Indian Professionals (NetIP) Atlanta
 - <http://www.netipatlanta.org/home/>
- Network of Indian Professional, Philadelphia Chapter
 - <http://www.netipphiladelphia.org/>
- Network of Indian Professional, New York Chapter
 - <http://www.netip-ny.org/newsite/>
- Network of South Asian Professionals
 - <http://www.netsap.org/>
- SacIPA Sacramento Indian Professionals Association
 - <http://www.sacipa.org/>
- Silicon Valley Indian Professional Association
 - <http://www.sipa.org/index.php>
- South Asian Women's Leadership Forum (SAWLF)
 - <http://www.southasianwomen.org/>
- TiE- The Indus Entrepreneurs
 - <http://www.tie.org/>

Chambers of Commerce

- Georgia Indo-American Chamber of Commerce (GIACC)
 - <http://www.giacc.org/>
- Greater Dallas Indo-American Chamber of Commerce (GDIACC)
 - <http://www.gdiacc.org/index.html>
- Indo-US Chamber Of Commerce, Tampa
 - <http://www.indo-us.org/>
- Indo-US Chamber Of Commerce, Northern California
 - <http://www.iccchamber.org/>
- Indo-American Chamber of Commerce of Greater Houston
 - <http://www.iaccgh.com/>

Indian Associations in the US

- Arizona India (AZ India.com) - Information on events, news, etc in Arizona.
 - <http://www.azindia.com/>
- Broadview Kala Sampath Lions Club, Broadview, IL
 - <http://www.kalasampath.com./>



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- **Colorado Springs Indians** - An informative portal for those residing within or near Colorado Springs.
 - <http://www.cosindia.com/>
- **Daya Inc.,** - An organization to serve South Asian families in crisis.
 - <http://www.dayahouston.org/>
- **Dallas-Fort Worth Oriya Society** - This society consists of all oriya living in and around Dallas Fortworth Metroplex.
 - <http://www.dosusa.org/>
- **Friends of India Association of Murfreesboro**
 - <http://www.fiam.us/>
- **India Association of Colorado**
 - <http://www.iaocdenver.org/>
- **India Association of Northern Colorado**
 - <http://members.tripod.com/~malaiya/>
- **India Association of North Texas (IANT)**
 - <http://www.iant.org/>
- **India Association of Western Washington**
 - <http://www.iaww.org/>
- **India Association Tallahassee , Florida**
 - <http://www.iatlh.org/>
- **Indo American Association Of Delaware** -IAAD is the largest cultural non-profit organization whose mission is to promote Indian Culture amongst Non-Indians in Delaware area.
 - <http://www.iaadelaware.org/>
- **Jain Center of Northern California**
 - <http://www.jcnc.org/>
- **Mahdavia Publications** Mahdavia Publications a not for profit organization mainly engaged in publication and distribution of Mahdavia Islamic Literature in English language for the benefit of the youth.
 - <http://www.promisedmehdi.com/>
- **Indo American Association of Iowa** -Association has dedicated to honor all major festivals in India. Music groups were often invited to come and perform and local talent was also encouraged to perform.
 - <http://www.iaaiowa.org/>
- **India Association of Greater Charleston** India Association of Greater Charleston is a cultural organisation in Charleston, SC. Key words for search engines: India, Association, Charleston, South Carolina, Culture.
 - <http://www.charleston.net/org/iagc/>
- **India Association of Tallahassee, Florida** India Association of Tallahassee (IAT) was formed in May 1997. Present membership is about 150. The Indian population in Tallahassee and vicinity is approximately 400 including about 100 students.
 - <http://members.tripod.com/~PunwaniR/iatlh.html>
- **Indo-American Golf Association** - serving the advancement of the Indo-American community through the game of golf.
 - https://www.iagagolf.com/index_secure.html
- **U.S. India Political Action Committee** - working to impact policy on issues of concern to the Indian-American community in the U.S.
 - <http://www.usinpac.com/>
- **Indo American Democratic Organization, Inc.** - lobbys on behalf of the Indian-American community on issues such as immigration, affirmative action, education, social security, Medicare, and welfare reform.
 - <http://www.iado.org/>

TME - a KOA Program headed by Pradumon K Tickoo - Director Zone 8



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- **India Abroad Center for Political Awareness (IACPA)** - Advocacy organization for Indo-Americans. Information on demographics, history, politics, and civil rights.
 - <http://www.iacfpa.org/>
- **India Community Center of Austin** - yellow pages, community news, events calendar, and more.
 - <http://www.iccaustin.org/>
- **International Rajasthani Association**
 - <http://www.iraja.org/>
- **Kashmiri Overseas association** - All you need to know about the Kashmiri community in USA. KOA is a socio-culture organization of Kashmiri pundits in USA
 - <http://www.koausa.org/>
- **Metro Atlanta Indian American Community**
 - <http://www.ipnatlanta.net/>

11. Links to Indian food and Shopping in USA

Indian Restaurants in North-East of US

<http://www.garamchai.com/RestNE.htm>

Indian Restaurants in New York (City and upstate)

<http://www.garamchai.com/RestNewYork.htm>

Indian Restaurants in New Jersey

<http://www.garamchai.com/RestNENewJersey.htm>

Indian Restaurants in South-East of US

<http://www.garamchai.com/RestSE.htm>

Indian Restaurants in Mid-West of the US

<http://www.garamchai.com/RestMW.htm>

Indian Restaurants in Central Plains of US

<http://www.garamchai.com/RestCE.htm>

Indian Restaurants in Chicago

<http://www.garamchai.com/RestCEChicago.htm>

Indian Restaurants in Texas

<http://www.garamchai.com/RestCETexas.htm>

Indian Restaurants in North-West of US

<http://www.garamchai.com/RestNW.htm>

Indian Restaurants in South-West US

<http://www.garamchai.com/RestSW.htm>

Indian Restaurants in Canada

<http://www.garamchai.com/RestSW.htm>

<http://www.garamchai.com>