

New Delhi Korma

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EMBASSY HOLIDAYS

- September 5– Labor Day
- October 3– Gandhi's Birthday
- October 5– Durga Puja
- October 10– Columbus Day
- October 24– Diwali



WHAT IS LABOR DAY?

Labor Day celebrates the American labor movement, and the contributions that laborers have made to the development of the United States. The first official public holiday for Labor Day was celebrated in Oregon in 1887, and it became an official federal holiday in 1889. The recognition of Labor Day marks a significant victory for trade unions and labor movements

who fought for better conditions and fair wages for workers in the United States. Though the history is somewhat disputed, P.J. Maguire, a former Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, is generally believed to be the father of Labor Day. Labor Day is also significant as it traditionally marks the end of the summer holidays, and many children start school the

“Diwali is the victory of light over darkness, good over evil, and knowledge over ignorance.”

COVID 19 BOOSTERS

COVID boosters are now available for adults 18-60 in all of India. Previously boosters were only available to people over 60 and frontline workers. Individuals are eligible for boosters nine months after you received your second dose. Boosters are an effective and safe way to prevent severe illness from COVID-19. Contact your healthcare provider to find your nearest vaccination location.





PLEASE JOIN US FOR A

FALL

TOWN HALL

SEPTEMBER 13 AT 7PM

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR U.S. CITIZENS IN NORTH INDIA
THE TOWN HALL WILL BE VIRTUAL

[CLICK HERE TO REGISTER](#)

HEALTH UPDATE– MONKEYPOX

Monkeypox was first identified in 1958 in a colony of laboratory monkeys. The first documented case of human infection was in 1970 in The Democratic Republic of Congo. Since then, monkeypox has been found to be endemic in a handful of countries in Africa. The disease has been rarely seen outside of the African continent. As of August 3, there have been eight confirmed cases in India, with one death.

Laboratory Testing The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) advises that swab samples be taken directly from a lesion (rash or growth) when testing for the monkeypox virus. In India, all monkeypox lab specimens are sent to the National Institute of Virology, in Pune, to be processed. The Government of India has designated specific “nodal” hospitals to specialize in the testing and treatment of monkeypox. These nodal hospitals are the only available testing sites in India as of now. The nodal hospitals in each of the Consular cities are as follows:

Delhi - Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Hospital

Hyderabad - Government Fever Hospital

Kolkata - Infectious Diseases & Belegghata General Hospital

Mumbai - Kasturba Hospital

Chennai - Rajiv Gandhi Government Hospital

Several commercial laboratories in India are in the process of developing the capacity to perform monkeypox testing.

MONKEYPOX VACCINES

JYNNEOS (also known as Imvamune or Imvanex) is licensed by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for prevention of monkeypox. Although the smallpox vaccine ACAM2000 is not licensed for the prevention of monkeypox, it has shown efficacy for preventing monkeypox. Jynneos is associated with fewer side effects and contraindications, but as of now, worldwide supplies of the vaccine is limited.

WHAT IS DIWALI?



Diwali is one of the most popular festivals of Hinduism, though Sikhs, Jains, and some Buddhists also celebrate. Diwali is the celebration of the victory of light over darkness, good over evil, and knowledge over ignorance. It is celebrated in the Hindu lunar month of Kartika, usually between mid-October and mid-November. The third day of Diwali coincides with the new moon, and is known as the darkest night of the lunar calendar. Diwali will be celebrated this year October 24 to October 27, and each day has its own significance.

The festival is mostly associated with Lakshmi, the goddess of prosperity, and Ganesha, the god of wisdom and remover of obstacles, though many gods are celebrated during this time.

Before Diwali people will clean, renovate, and decorate their homes and workplaces with oil lamps and colorful circular art patterns known as rangolis. During the festival many people celebrate with fireworks and host family feasts where sweets and gifts are shared.

Diwali is an ancient tradition, with the word coming from the Sanskrit word “dipavali” which means row of lights”. Sanskrit texts dating from the mid-first century mention Diwali, and Diwali is specifically referred to in the Sanskrit play *Nagananda*, which

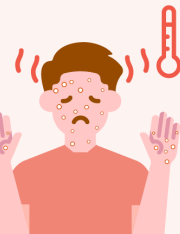
MONKEYPOX: WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

An outbreak of monkeypox is occurring in many countries:

- WHO has declared a public health emergency of international concern.
- Monkeypox is preventable. Most people recover fully, but some people can get seriously ill.
- Symptoms can be uncomfortable and painful.
- While monkeypox can affect anyone, most cases in this outbreak are among men who have sex with men
- What we know about the outbreak is changing fast – we are learning more every day

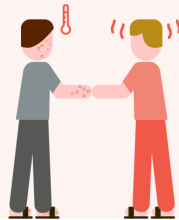
Symptoms of monkeypox often include:

- Rash on face, hands, feet, body, perianal area or genitals
- Rash in mouth, throat, eyes, vagina and anus
- Fever
- Swollen lymph nodes
- Headaches
- Muscle and back aches
- Low energy
- Painful swelling inside your rectum (proctitis)
- Pain or difficulty when urinating



You can catch monkeypox through close contact with someone who has symptoms including:

- Skin-to-skin (e.g., touching, anal and vaginal sex)
- Face-to-face (e.g., talking, singing, breathing)
- Mouth-to-skin (e.g., oral sex)
- Mouth-to-mouth (e.g., kissing)
- From contaminated bedding, towels, clothing, surfaces or objects



Protect yourself from monkeypox:

- If someone you know is diagnosed with or has suspected monkeypox, avoid close contact with them
- Know the symptoms and check yourself regularly
- If you have symptoms, seek health advice and self-isolate while you wait to get tested
- Get vaccinated if it is available to you
- Follow advice to reduce the risk of infection if you live with someone who has monkeypox

Monkeypox can spread through sex :

- People who have sex with multiple or new partners are most at risk
- Check yourself regularly for symptoms and ask partners to do the same
- If monkeypox is impacting your community, you can reduce your risk by reducing your number of sexual partners, waiting for a while before having sex with any new partners or taking a break from sex
- Have open, non-judgmental conversations. Swap contact details with sexual partners and agree to let each other know if you develop symptoms
- Condoms will prevent some STIs. They may also reduce your risk of exposure to monkeypox, but they will not prevent you becoming infected through close physical contact

If you think you have monkeypox:

- Get advice from a health worker
- Get tested
- Isolate at home if your health worker recommends you do so
- Take care of your rash, physical and mental health
- Protect others by avoiding close contact with them
- If you are sharing a house with others while isolating, stay in separate rooms, frequently clean hands, clean/disinfect objects and surfaces often and open windows
- Avoid contact with your pets

Stigmatising people because of a disease is never ok.

**Anyone can get or pass on monkeypox.
Together, we can end this outbreak.**



WHAT IS A CONSULAR REPORT OF BIRTH ABROAD?

If you are a U.S. citizen and have a child overseas, that child may be eligible for U.S. citizenship. When your child is born, you should visit travel.state.gov to determine if you are able to transmit citizenship to your child. If you and the other parent of your child are U.S. citizens, you will need to prove previous residency of one parent in the United States prior to the birth of the child. If the other parent is not a U.S. citizen, the U.S. citizen parent will need to prove that he or she has lived in the United States for at least five FULL years (time adding up to 1825 days) and two of those years must be after the age of fourteen.

Please note that each case is different, and parents need to make sure they have the appropriate documentation when they are interviewed. Please also research the full list of requirements at travel.state.gov.

INFORMATION FOR EXPECTING PARENTS

Congratulations! Having a child is an exciting and wonderful time, but the logistical paperwork can be intimidating, especially if you are not a native of India or do not have family here. If you are a U.S. citizen you may be able to transmit citizenship to your child. A Consular Report of Birth Abroad is an official document that shows that your child has been a U.S. citizen from the moment that he or she was born. If your Consular Report of Birth Abroad is approved, there are a few

other things you will need to do in order to make sure your child has legal status in India, including registering him or her with the FRRO. You will also need to apply for his or her social security number.



THE FRRO AND SOCIAL SECURITY

After you receive your child's Consular Report of Birth Abroad and passport, you will need to make sure that your child is legally registered in India. Without a visa or an exit permit from the Foreigners Regional Registration Office (FRRO), your child will face significant difficulties including a fine when he or she tries to leave India. Make sure to check online to get the most updated information from the Indian government on how to register your child. Please note there will be fine for newborns for entering India without a visa. Amounts vary, but it can be as much as INR 50,000.

If your child ever plans to study or work in the United States, he or she will need a social security number, but it is a good idea to get one as soon as possible. When you receive your child's passport and Consular Report of Birth Abroad you will need to make certified or notarized copies of those documents as well as certified or notarized copies of identification for both parents. This can be done at any Indian notary, or free of charge at U.S. Embassy New Delhi if you have a notarial appointment. The documents together with the Social Security Card Application Form (Form SS-5-FS) should be mailed to:

Social Security Administration

American Embassy Manila
1201 Roxas Blvd.
Ermita 0930 Manila
Philippines
fbu.manila@ssa.gov



****Procedures are subject to change and it is necessary to double check all requirements online before submitting the application. The child's passport must be signed to be valid.***

*****The U.S. Embassy does not issue OCI cards and cannot advise on the issuance thereof as this is a function of the government of India.***

VOTING FROM ABROAD

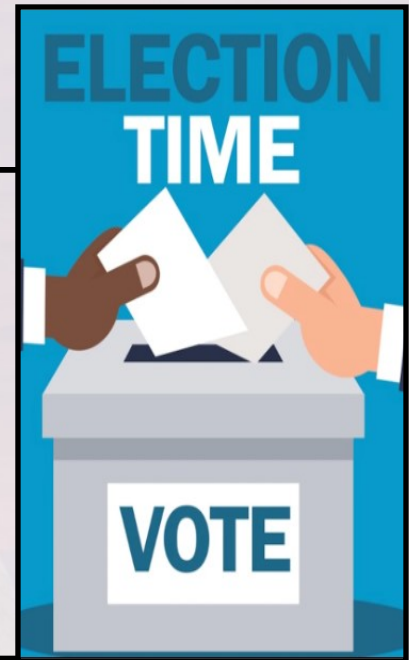


The mid term elections are Tuesday, November 8, 2022. Voting from overseas is easy with the Federal Voting Assistance Program! Please visit www.fvap.gov/citizen-voter to see clear state by state guidelines.

Questions about voting residency? Visit www.fvap.gov/citizen-voter/voting-residence to understand where your voting residence is.

DID YOU KNOW: You can mail your ballot with U.S. postage (mailed from Virginia) directly from the Embassy in New Delhi! Please drop ballots at American Citizens Services and allow four weeks for delivery.

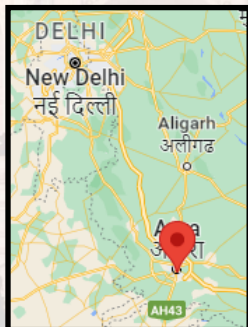
Even if you have never resided in the United States you may still be eligible to vote!



“The world believes it was built by love, but reading Shah Jahan’s own words on the Taj, one could say it was grief that built the Taj Mahal, and it was sorrow that saw it through sixteen years until completion.” -Aysha Taryam

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHT—AGRA

One of the wonders of the world, the Taj Mahal needs no introduction. Agra is an easy 3.5 hour drive from New Delhi, and one of the most popular tourist destinations in the world. The Taj Mahal (Crown of the Palace) was commissioned in 1632 by Mughal emperor Shah



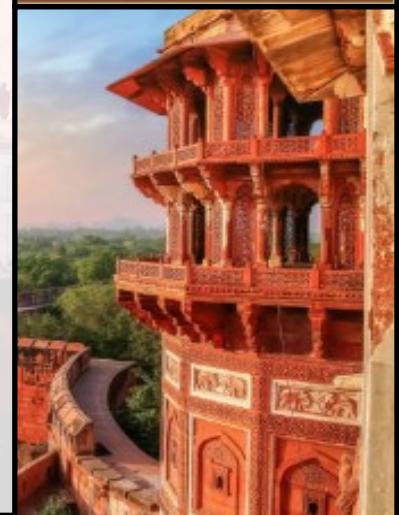
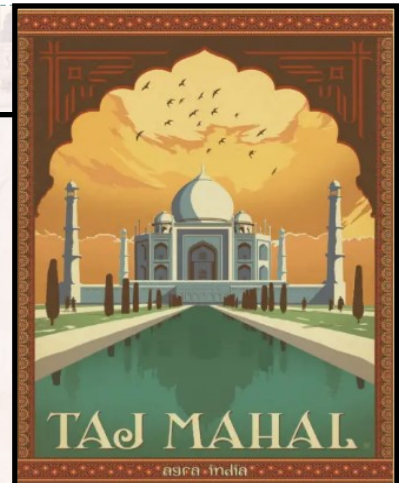
Jahan is also there. In 1983, the Taj Mahal was given status as a UNESCO World Heritage Site for being “the jewel of Muslim art in

India and one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world’s heritage.

As impressive as the Taj Mahal is, Agra itself has many more sights on offer including: Agra Fort, Itimad-ud-Daulah’s Tomb, Mehtab Bagh, Akbar’s Mausoleum, and many more!

Interesting Facts:

- ◇ Agra’s population is 4,418, 797
- ◇ Area is 10,863 km sq
- ◇ Modern Agra was founded in 1558 but civilizations on the east bank of the river Yamuna are believed to be much older.
- ◇ During Mughal rule Agra was the most important city on the Indian subcontinent
- ◇ Agra is famous for Pietra



PASSPORT RENEWALS

The holidays are coming and you don't want to be caught off guard!

Make sure you check the expiration date on your passport and mail in your application or make an appointment to renew your children's passports if necessary. Turnaround time for passports is about three weeks (after approval) so please plan accordingly.

FLOOD SEASON

Monsoon season is upon us and with that can come catastrophic flooding. Floods are the most common natural disaster in India. Of the India's over 1,260,000 square miles, approximately 150,000 square miles are flood prone. The map below shows areas in red that are particularly prone to flooding. If a flood is likely to hit your area, you should monitor the situation either online, by television, or by radio. Be aware that flash flooding can occur, and have a meeting point on higher ground designated for you and your loved ones. Be aware of the local area; flash floods can occur in streams and drainage tunnels without warning. If you need to evacuate, secure your home by bringing outdoor furniture indoors, moving valuable items to a higher floor, and turning off utilities at their main switches if you have time. If you do not, leave immediately. If leaving your home on foot, try not to walk through moving water and use a stick to check the firmness of the ground in front of you. Do not drive through flooded areas. If floodwaters rise, abandon your car and move to higher ground. For more on emergency preparedness, please refer to page three of our [Spring 2022 newsletter](#) where we discuss go and stay bags, or www.ready.gov.

EDUCATION USA

Do you have or know high school age children who considering studying in the United States? Education USA is a U.S. Department of State program that assists students around the world to pursue their higher education in the United States—including U.S. citizens living abroad! Education USA offers information on schools and programs around the country as well as scholarships that are available from a host of funding sources.

Prospective students should go to www.usief.org.in to learn more about services provided by Education USA.

And don't forget that students needing to take standardized entrance exams for U.S. universities and colleges can take those exams at the New Delhi Education USA center near Connaught Place.

Timelines to keep in mind:

In the winter of Grade 11, students should begin to research schools and admission requirements.

By summer and fall of Grade 12, students should take required standardized tests, gather reference letters, and begin applying to universities and colleges. Application deadlines for regular admission are between December and January each year.

U.S. universities and colleges will begin to make admission offers in the spring of Grade 12. Students are expected to notify universities of their decisions, typically, by May 1.

For more information about Education USA or to set up a consultation go to www.usief.org.in or email them at info@usief.org.in.



US Embassy New Delhi
Shantipath,
Chanakyapuri