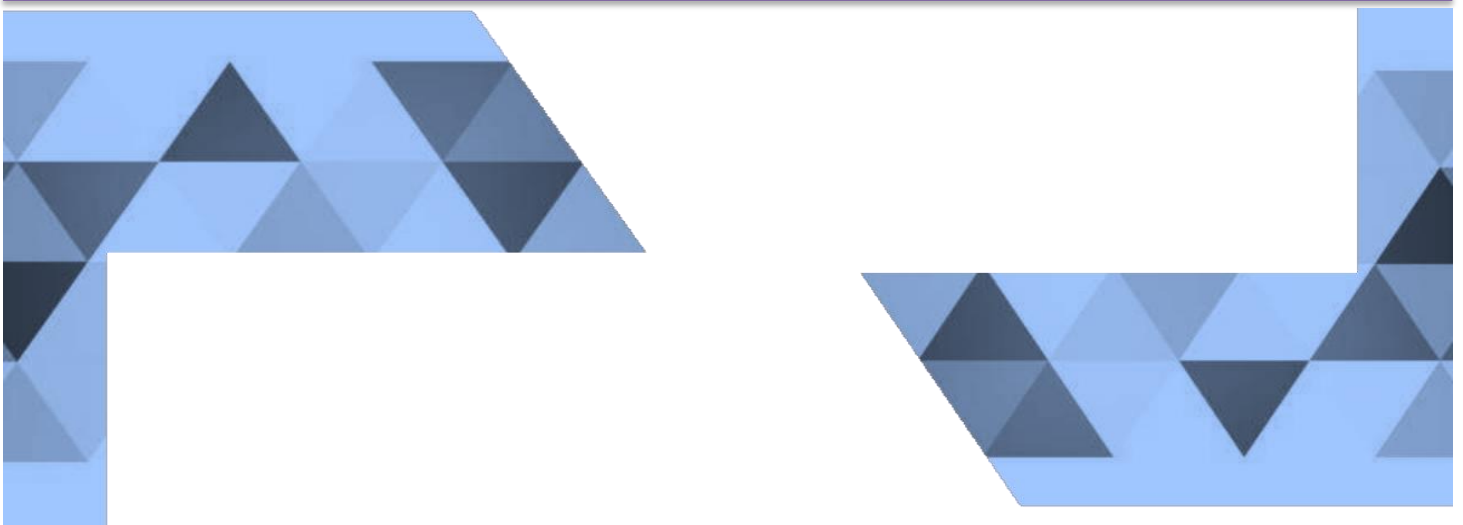


SASMA



APRIL' 26

NEWS LETTER



ABOUT SASMA



Shri. Mihir R. Mehta - Chairman



Smt. Smita A. Yeole – Vice-Chairperson

- Synthetic & Art Silk Mills’ Association Ltd. (SASMA) is the oldest organization in the Country representing Man-made Textile Industry.
- SASMA was established in 1939-40 and is registered under the Companies Act.
- It has been providing yeoman service to the Man-made Textile Industry for Eight and half decades.
- SASMA is the parent organization in the man-made Textile Industry and is instrumental in establishing The Synthetic & Art Silk Mills’ Research Association (SASMIRA), The Rayon Mills Commercial Corporation Ltd. (RMCC), Rayex (India)Ltd. (RAYEX), and Federation of Indian Art Silk Weaving Industry (FIASWI).

SASMA Board Members	
1. Shri Mihir R. Mehta	6. Shri Viresh Kamdar
2. Mrs. Smita A. Yeole	7. Shri Kapil A. Shorewala
3. Shri. Bharat S. Parekh	8. Shri Rohit C. Patel
4. Shri. Gokul K. Mehta	9. Shri Dinesh S. Zaveri
5. Shri S.S. Khetan	

India Grants Relief to SEZ Units with Easier Domestic Sales Norms

Date: 1 April 2026

Source: Reuters

In a significant policy support measure announced in April 2026, the Government of India has temporarily allowed units operating in **Special Economic Zones (SEZs)** to sell a larger portion of their production in the domestic market at concessional customs duties. The move is aimed at supporting manufacturers facing weak export demand and ongoing global trade uncertainties.

The decision is expected to provide immediate operational relief to industries with substantial SEZ presence, including **textiles, chemicals, electronics, pharmaceuticals, and engineering goods**.

Positive Implications for Textile Industry

For the textile sector, the relaxation is likely to benefit manufacturers operating from SEZ-based production facilities who have been impacted by fluctuating overseas demand and slower export orders. The policy allows such units to redirect part of their production to the domestic market, thereby improving capacity utilization and reducing dependence on exports alone.

Industry observers believe the move can particularly support textile companies engaged in garments, fabrics, home textiles, made-ups, and technical textile products.

Improved Cash Flow and Market Flexibility

The temporary relief measure is also expected to strengthen liquidity for exporters by creating an additional revenue channel through domestic sales. With improved access to the Indian market, companies may be able to manage inventories more efficiently and optimize production planning.

Key expected benefits include:

- Better utilization of idle or underused manufacturing capacity
- Improved cash flow generation
- Reduced inventory pressure
- Greater market flexibility during export slowdown
- Stronger business continuity for labour-intensive sectors

Timely Support Amid Global Trade Challenges

The announcement comes at a time when manufacturers across sectors are navigating uncertain global demand conditions, logistics disruptions, and pricing pressures. By permitting greater domestic market participation, the government has provided a practical support mechanism for export-oriented units.

Industry Outlook

Stakeholders have welcomed the measure as a positive step that balances export promotion with industrial stability. For the textile industry, the policy may help sustain production levels, protect employment, and maintain momentum until international demand conditions improve.

The move reinforces the government's intent to provide responsive support to manufacturing sectors while strengthening India's overall industrial competitiveness.

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Surat Weavers Under Pressure as Yarn Prices Remain Elevated

Date: 11 April 2026

Source: The Times of India



Surat's textile weaving sector came under continued pressure in April 2026 as manufacturers raised concerns over persistently high yarn prices despite recent customs duty relief on select petrochemical raw materials. The situation has impacted production economics across the city's large synthetic textile ecosystem, leading to weaker profitability and cautious operating schedules.

Surat is one of India's largest centres for synthetic fabrics, sarees, dress materials, and polyester-based textiles, making cost fluctuations in yarn a critical issue for the industry.

Limited Relief Despite Duty Exemptions

Although customs duty concessions were introduced on certain petrochemical inputs to ease raw material costs, industry participants indicated that the expected reduction in yarn prices has not materialized to the desired extent. As a result, weaving units continue to face elevated input costs while market demand remains subdued.

Manufacturers noted that raw material price rigidity has reduced their ability to offer competitive fabric prices in domestic and export markets.

Profitability Impacting Daily Operations

Higher yarn costs, combined with moderate sales demand, have placed pressure on margins for weavers operating in a highly competitive environment. Many small and medium units reported that current market conditions are making regular production financially challenging.

To control expenses, several manufacturers have taken measures such as:

- Reducing the number of operating shifts
- Temporarily closing units for a few days each week
- Lowering fresh yarn procurement volumes
- Producing only against confirmed orders
- Delaying expansion or new investment decisions

Importance for the Textile Value Chain

Surat's weaving industry supports a large network of traders, processors, transporters, job workers, and ancillary service providers. Any prolonged slowdown in weaving activity can therefore have wider implications across the regional textile economy.

The sector is particularly important for products such as sarees, synthetic fabrics, dress materials, home textiles, and affordable fashion garments supplied across India.

Industry Expectations

Stakeholders have called for closer monitoring of yarn pricing trends and additional measures to improve raw material affordability. Many believe that a combination of lower input costs and stronger demand recovery will be necessary to restore normal production momentum.

Outlook

While Surat remains one of India's most resilient textile clusters, the current situation highlights the sensitivity of weaving operations to raw material price movements. Sustained policy support and stable input costs will be important to safeguard competitiveness and employment in the sector.

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Maharashtra Textile Sector Seeks Relief Amid Estimated ₹4,000 Crore Losses

Date: 14 April 2026

Source: *The Times of India / Deccan Herald*



Maharashtra's textile industry came under severe pressure in April 2026, with major powerloom and manufacturing clusters such as **Bhiwandi, Malegaon, and Ichalkaranji** reporting significant financial stress due to export slowdown, weak market demand, and rising input costs. Industry representatives have estimated cumulative losses of nearly **₹4,000 crore**, prompting renewed calls for immediate support measures from the state government.

The situation has raised concerns across the textile value chain, particularly among small and medium enterprises that form the backbone of Maharashtra's weaving and processing sector.

Production Slowdown Across Key Textile Hubs

Several units in the state's leading textile centres have reportedly reduced operating schedules in response to lower order inflows and mounting production costs. In many areas, powerloom units have curtailed activity for **two to three days per week** to contain losses and manage working capital.

Manufacturers indicated that lower export demand, cautious domestic buying, and reduced margins have made regular operations increasingly difficult, especially for smaller enterprises with limited financial flexibility.

Rising Cost Pressures Impact Competitiveness

One of the major concerns highlighted by industry stakeholders is the sharp increase in operating expenses. Electricity tariffs, labour costs, transportation charges, and raw material prices have collectively affected production economics, reducing the competitiveness of local manufacturers.

High power costs remain a particularly serious issue for powerloom clusters, where continuous operations are energy-intensive and margins are traditionally narrow.

Employment Concerns Emerge

With units reducing production days and some factories operating below capacity, concerns have also emerged

regarding employment security for workers dependent on the textile sector. Maharashtra's textile clusters support a large workforce directly and indirectly through weaving, processing, transport, trading, and ancillary services.

Industry leaders have cautioned that prolonged stress may affect livelihoods if corrective measures are delayed.

Demand for Government Support

Representatives from textile associations have urged the Maharashtra government to consider targeted relief measures to stabilize the sector. Key suggestions include:

- Rationalization of electricity tariffs for textile units
- Financial assistance for MSME manufacturers
- Export promotion support
- Working capital relief measures
- Policy incentives for cluster modernization

Outlook for the Sector

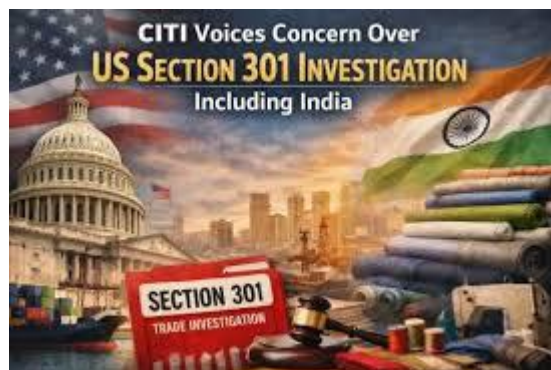
Maharashtra remains one of India's most important textile-producing states, and the performance of its major clusters has significant implications for employment and industrial output. Stakeholders believe timely intervention, coupled with improved market conditions, can help restore momentum and protect the long-term competitiveness of the state's textile industry.

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TEXPROCIL Responds to US Section 301 Trade Investigation

Date: 18 April 2026

Source: The Economic Times



India's leading cotton textile export promotion body, The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (TEXPROCIL), has formally submitted its response to the United States Trade Representative (USTR) in

connection with the ongoing Section 301 trade investigation related to manufacturing capacity and global trade competitiveness.

The development is considered significant for India's textile sector, as the United States remains one of the country's most important export destinations for cotton textiles, garments, home furnishings, and value-added textile products.

Importance for Indian Exporters

The Section 301 investigation has drawn attention from exporters worldwide, as any policy measures arising from the review could influence market access, tariffs, or sourcing decisions in the US market. Recognizing the potential implications, TEXPROCIL has represented India's position to safeguard the interests of domestic cotton textile manufacturers and exporters.

Industry stakeholders view the move as timely, given the strategic importance of the US market for India's textile trade.

Focus of TEXPROCIL's Representation

Through its response, TEXPROCIL is understood to have highlighted key aspects of India's textile sector, including:

- India's role as a reliable and competitive sourcing destination
- Strong manufacturing capabilities across the cotton textile value chain
- Compliance with international quality and sustainability standards
- Contribution of textile exports to employment and economic growth
- Need for fair and balanced trade practices

Strategic Importance of the US Market

The United States continues to be a major buyer of Indian textile products across multiple categories, including:

- Cotton yarn and fabrics
- Home textiles
- Towels and bed linen
- Ready-made garments
- Technical and value-added textile products

Any change in US trade policy can therefore have a meaningful impact on Indian exporters, especially companies with substantial exposure to North American markets.

Industry Perspective

Trade bodies and exporters have welcomed proactive engagement by TEXPROCIL, noting that continuous dialogue with international trade authorities is essential to preserve market access and ensure a level playing field.

The response also reflects the increasing importance of institutional representation in a global environment shaped by trade reviews, tariff discussions, and supply chain realignments.

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Garment Exporters See Recovery Prospects as US Tariff Pressure Eases

Date: 21 April 2026

Source: The Economic Times



India's garment export industry is witnessing early signs of recovery as tariff pressures in the United States begin to moderate, improving market sentiment and supporting fresh business enquiries. Exporters have indicated that overseas buyers are gradually resuming sourcing activity after a prolonged phase of uncertainty that had impacted order flows and pricing decisions.

The United States remains one of the most important destinations for Indian apparel exports, making any improvement in trade conditions a positive development for the sector.

Buyer Sentiment Shows Improvement

Industry representatives reported that international buyers are becoming more confident in placing orders as tariff-related concerns ease. While recovery remains gradual, apparel manufacturers have noted renewed enquiries across categories such as casual wear, cotton garments, fashion apparel, and basic essentials.

The improvement in sentiment is expected to support order visibility over the coming quarters.

Revenue Recovery Likely in Second Half of FY 2026–27

According to industry leaders, stronger financial recovery may become more visible during the second half of FY 2026–27. This is because a portion of current shipments and revenue bookings still reflect earlier order cycles placed during the period of higher tariff pressure.

As new contracts are negotiated under improved conditions, exporters expect better pricing stability and stronger volumes.

Diversification Strategy Gains Momentum

Alongside recovery in the US market, Indian garment exporters are also accelerating efforts to diversify into alternative markets such as **Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and emerging economies**. The strategy is aimed at reducing overdependence on any single destination and building a more resilient export base.

Key focus areas include:

- Expanding presence in non-traditional markets
- Strengthening relationships with global brands
- Enhancing product value addition
- Improving compliance and sustainability standards
- Increasing competitiveness through faster delivery and design capability

Positive Outlook for Apparel Sector

The easing of tariff pressure is expected to benefit apparel manufacturers, exporters, job workers, and the broader garment supply chain. India's strong manufacturing base, skilled workforce, and integrated textile ecosystem continue to support its position as a reliable sourcing destination.

Industry Perspective

Stakeholders believe that if global demand remains stable and trade conditions continue to improve, the garment export sector could witness stronger momentum in the coming quarters. The current trend signals cautious optimism for one of India's largest employment-generating industries.

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Indian Cotton Yarn Exports to China Surge Amid Global Supply Disruptions

Date: 23 April 2026

Source: Reuters

India's cotton yarn industry witnessed a strong export boost in April 2026, as spinning mills - particularly in Gujarat - benefited from a sharp rise in demand from China. The development has emerged as a positive trend for the domestic spinning sector, with several mills reporting higher order volumes, improved capacity utilization, and stronger export enquiries.

The surge in demand came at a time when global cotton yarn supply chains were facing logistical delays and shipment constraints from competing exporting nations.

Supply Delays in Competing Markets Create Opportunity

Industry sources indicated that shipment delays from the **United States** and **Brazil**, two important cotton suppliers to China, created supply gaps in the Chinese market. As buyers looked for reliable and faster alternatives, Indian exporters were able to secure additional orders due to shorter transit times and ready availability of yarn.

India's established spinning capacity and export infrastructure helped mills respond quickly to the sudden increase in demand.

Competitive Currency Advantage

The relatively competitive position of the Indian rupee also supported export momentum by improving price attractiveness for overseas buyers. Combined with faster dispatch timelines, Indian yarn suppliers were able to offer commercially favourable terms compared with some global competitors.

Strong Performance by Gujarat Spinning Mills

Gujarat, one of India's largest cotton-growing and spinning states, emerged as a key beneficiary of the trend.

Several spinning units in the state reported:

- Up to **40% increase in order books**
- Operations running at or near **full capacity**
- Significant rise in monthly dispatches to China
- Improved sentiment across the spinning segment

Some industry estimates suggested that monthly cotton yarn exports to China increased nearly **fivefold** compared with earlier levels.

Positive Impact on Domestic Industry

The export revival is expected to support spinning mill margins, improve inventory movement, and strengthen demand for domestic cotton. Higher export activity can also generate positive spillover effects for transporters, traders, ginners, and ancillary textile businesses linked to the cotton value chain.

Outlook Ahead

Industry stakeholders view the current momentum as an encouraging development for India's cotton textile sector. However, they also note that sustaining gains will depend on consistent cotton availability, competitive pricing, stable logistics, and continued international demand.

The April 2026 export surge highlights India's ability to capture global market opportunities when supply disruptions affect competing exporters, reinforcing the country's position as a major cotton yarn supplier.

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West Asia Conflict Sends Shockwaves Through Polyester Industry

Date: 24 April 2026

Source: Reuters



The escalating geopolitical conflict in West Asia during April 2026 created major turbulence across the global polyester and synthetic textile supply chain, with India's textile hubs feeling the immediate impact. Since several countries in the Gulf region play a critical role in supplying petrochemical feedstocks used in polyester manufacturing, disruptions in crude oil movement, shipping routes, and refinery operations triggered sharp increases in raw material prices worldwide.

Polyester, one of the most widely used fibres in the textile and apparel sector, is derived from petroleum-based inputs such as **PTA (Purified Terephthalic Acid)** and **MEG (Mono Ethylene Glycol)**. As tensions intensified in the region, international prices of both PTA and MEG rose by nearly **30%** within a short span, placing heavy pressure on yarn manufacturers, fibre producers, processors, and garment exporters.

Impact on Indian Textile Industry

India, being one of the world's largest producers and consumers of polyester textiles, witnessed an immediate rise in production costs. The impact was particularly visible in **Surat**, Gujarat — India's largest hub for synthetic fabrics, weaving, dyeing, and polyester processing.

Many textile units in Surat reported:

- Reduction in production schedules due to expensive raw materials
- Temporary slowdown in loom operations
- Lower fresh procurement of yarn and chips
- Delay in fabric deliveries to traders and exporters
- Rising working capital pressure for SMEs

Several small and medium manufacturers preferred to cut production rather than operate at lower margins.

Rise in Polyester Staple Fibre Prices

The increase in feedstock costs quickly translated into higher fibre prices. **Polyester Staple Fibre (PSF)** prices rose by more than **25%**, affecting downstream sectors such as spinning mills, fabric manufacturers, home textiles, and apparel makers.

This price escalation impacted products such as:

- Sarees and dress materials
- Sportswear and activewear
- Uniform fabrics
- Home furnishing textiles
- Technical textiles
- Fast fashion garments

Pressure on Dyeing and Processing Sector

The dyeing and finishing industry also came under severe pressure as chemical prices, fuel costs, steam generation expenses, and transportation charges increased simultaneously. Processing houses faced higher operational costs, while customers resisted immediate price hikes, squeezing profitability.

Global Apparel Prices May Rise

Industry experts warned that if the disruption continues, higher polyester input costs could gradually push up

prices of ready-made garments across global markets. Since polyester is heavily used in affordable fashion and blended fabrics, brands and retailers may eventually pass on cost increases to consumers.

Strategic Industry Response

Indian manufacturers are now exploring:

- Alternative sourcing of raw materials
- Inventory management to avoid sudden shocks
- Greater use of recycled polyester fibre
- Diversification into cotton and viscose blends
- Price renegotiations with buyers

Industry Outlook

While the polyester sector remains fundamentally strong, the April 2026 crisis highlighted how dependent the global textile industry is on energy-linked raw materials and stable trade routes. Continued geopolitical uncertainty could keep polyester markets volatile in the coming months, making cost planning difficult for textile manufacturers worldwide.

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Navi Mumbai Textile Recycling Initiative Wins Recognition for Sustainable

Innovation

Date: 24 April 2026

Source: *The Times of India* (Mumbai Edition)



Navi Mumbai's “**Threads of Change**” textile recycling project has emerged as a notable example of

sustainable development in the textile sector, receiving state-level recognition in April 2026 for its contribution to waste recycling, livelihood generation, and women empowerment.

The initiative highlights the growing importance of circular economy practices in the textile industry, where discarded materials are reused and converted into value-added products instead of being sent to landfill.

Significant Environmental Contribution

The project has successfully recycled over **41,500 kilograms of textile waste**, helping reduce environmental burden while promoting responsible resource utilization. Through systematic collection, segregation, and processing, the recycled material has been transformed into a range of useful commercial products.

To date, more than **400 products** have been created under the initiative, demonstrating the practical and economic potential of textile upcycling.

Women Empowerment Through Skill Development

In addition to its environmental impact, the project has delivered strong social outcomes by creating livelihood opportunities for women from local communities.

Key achievements include:

- Employment generation for **more than 150 women**
- Skill training imparted to **over 300 women**
- Income opportunities through textile product manufacturing
- Promotion of self-employment and entrepreneurship

Model for Circular Textile Economy

The success of the initiative underlines the role of recycling and reuse in building a sustainable textile ecosystem. As the industry increasingly focuses on ESG goals, waste management, and sustainable production, such projects offer a scalable model for replication across textile clusters in India.

Industry Perspective

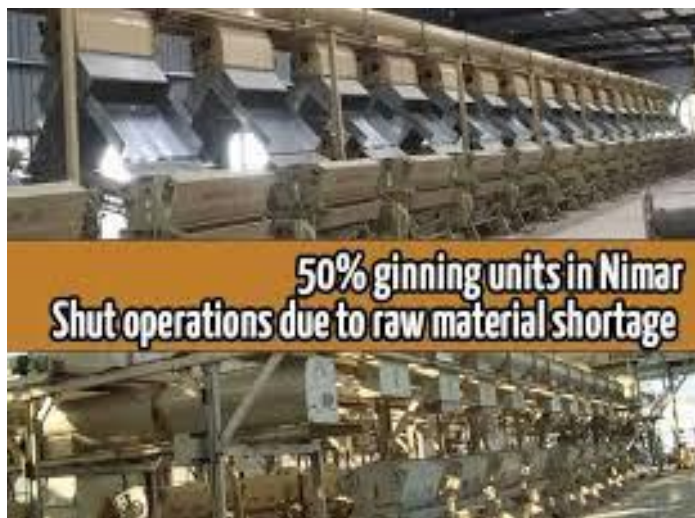
Stakeholders believe initiatives such as “Threads of Change” can support India’s long-term sustainability agenda while creating inclusive economic growth. The project stands as a strong example of how environmental responsibility and social development can be integrated within the textile value chain.

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Madhya Pradesh Ginning Units Close Early Amid Decline in Cotton Arrivals

Date: 26 April 2026

Source: The Times of India



Cotton ginning units across Madhya Pradesh have reportedly suspended operations nearly one month earlier than the usual seasonal schedule following a sharp decline in cotton arrivals across key agricultural markets. The development has drawn attention from textile industry stakeholders, as Madhya Pradesh remains one of India's important cotton-producing states and a significant supplier of raw material to spinning mills. The early closure of ginning factories indicates tightening cotton availability and may have implications for fibre prices and supply planning in the coming months.

Lower Market Arrivals Impact Operations

Industry sources indicated that reduced arrivals in mandis during the latter part of the season made continued operations commercially unviable for many ginning units. As raw cotton supplies thinned, several factories chose to wind up processing activities earlier than normal.

The shorter operating season reflects weaker market inflow volumes compared to previous years and has created concern across the cotton value chain.

Importance for Textile Industry

Cotton ginning plays a critical role in converting seed cotton into lint cotton, which is supplied to spinning mills for yarn manufacturing. Any disruption or early closure in major producing regions can directly affect raw material flow to textile processors and yarn manufacturers.

Madhya Pradesh supplies cotton to multiple textile clusters, and reduced output from ginning units may influence procurement strategies for mills in the coming months.

Potential Market Impact

The development may result in:

- Tighter cotton fibre availability in the domestic market
- Increased competition for remaining cotton stocks
- Volatility in cotton and yarn prices
- Pressure on spinning mill sourcing costs
- Need for advance inventory planning by textile units

Industry Outlook

Market participants will closely monitor cotton stock levels, new sowing trends, and demand from spinning mills over the next quarter. If arrivals remain subdued and demand improves, raw material prices could remain firm.

For the textile sector, the early closure of ginning units highlights the importance of stable cotton supply chains and effective crop planning to support uninterrupted industrial production.

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India–New Zealand FTA Creates Fresh Export Prospects for Textile Industry

Date: 27 April 2026

Source: *The Economic Times / Confederation of Indian Textile Industries (CITI)*



India's Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with New Zealand, announced in April 2026, is expected to open new avenues for the domestic textile and apparel sector by expanding market access, reducing tariff barriers, and strengthening bilateral trade relations. The development comes at an important time when Indian exporters are actively seeking to diversify beyond traditional markets such as the United States and the European Union.

The agreement is likely to support India's broader export strategy by creating opportunities in the Oceania region while enhancing long-term trade resilience for the textile sector.

Export Potential for Apparel and Home Textiles

With improved trade terms, Indian manufacturers are expected to gain stronger access to the New Zealand market for a range of products including ready-made garments, fashion apparel, cotton textiles, blended fabrics, home furnishings, and sustainable textile products. Reduced duties and streamlined procedures may improve the price competitiveness of Indian goods and encourage higher export volumes.

Advantage Through Premium Wool Imports

New Zealand is internationally recognized for its high-quality wool production. Easier access to premium wool under the FTA could benefit Indian mills and garment manufacturers engaged in value-added textile production. This may support growth in segments such as suiting fabrics, knitwear, winter apparel, outerwear, and specialized wool-blended garments for export markets.

Strategic Diversification of Export Markets

The agreement is also significant from a strategic perspective, as it helps reduce overdependence on a limited number of markets. In recent years, fluctuating demand conditions in the US and Europe have underlined the need for broader market reach. Entry into New Zealand can provide Indian exporters with a stable and high-value destination while also creating opportunities for expansion into the wider Pacific region.

Positive Outlook for the Industry

Industry stakeholders view the India–New Zealand FTA as a progressive step that can strengthen India’s position in global textile trade. With continued focus on quality standards, product innovation, and competitive pricing, the agreement is expected to contribute positively to export growth and enhance the global competitiveness of India’s textile and apparel industry.

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NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL- EXHIBITIONS & CONFERENCES

SNo.	Name of the Fairs	Country	City	Date/Month
1.	SGCCI Global Fabric Expo 2026	India	Surat International Exhibition & Convention Centre, Sarsana, Surat	26 – 28 June 2026
2.	Bharat Tex 2026	India	Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi	14–17 July 2026
3.	Garment Technology Expo (GTE) 2026	India	Gayatri Vihar Palace Ground in Bengaluru	18–20 September 2026
4.	ITMA Asia + CITME 2026	Shanghai, China	National Exhibition and Convention Centre (NECC), Shanghai, China	20 – 24 November 2026
5.	INTEX International Textile Expo	India	Bombay Exhibition Center a BEC, Mumbai, India	22–24 December 2026
6.	India ITME 2026 & Textile Horizons	India	Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh	4 – 9 December 2026

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