TRICOLOUR ESTATE

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Winter or Summer?

Telangana Continues to Swelter in October

- **Temperatures Remain High as Cooler Weather Delays**
- **El Nino Adds to Concerns 17% Rainfall Deficit Leaves Reservoirs Under Pressure**
- **Hyderabad Could Face Drinking Water Stress from December**

(Editor's Note - Tricolour Estate)

Telangana is yet to experience the feel of winter, with summer-like temperatures continuing well into October. Daytime heat remains intense in several parts of the state, while persistent humidity is making nights uncomfortable. Normally, temperatures begin to fall after the southwest monsoon, bringing cooler nights and more pleasant weather. This year, however, the transition to cooler conditions appears to be delayed. Heat begins early in the morning and persists well into the night, leaving people wondering whether winter has been delayed or summer has simply refused to retreat. In Hyderabad, the maximum temperature on October 7 is expected to be around 34°C, while the minimum is likely to remain near 23°C. The combination of daytime heat and persistent humidity is adding to the discomfort. Several parts of Telangana recorded temperatures between 36°C and 37°C during the first week of October, while Hyderabad has also crossed 35°C on several occasions.

Weather Warms as the State Waits for Cooler Days

October generally marks the beginning of the transition from the monsoon to the cooler, drier season. Night-time temperatures usually begin to fall during this period, bringing a noticeable change in weather conditions. This year, however, the expected cooling has been less pronounced. Weather experts have indicated that Telangana could experience a warmer-than-normal winter this year. Experts associated with the Hyderabad Meteorological Centre have suggested that temperatures during the winter months could remain 4–5°C above normal. The prevailing El Nino conditions are also influencing weather patterns. El Nino can alter rainfall patterns over India and contribute to warmer conditions in some regions. Its influence is being closely watched as Telangana grapples with deficient rainfall and declining water availability.

Telangana Ends Monsoon With 17% Rainfall Deficit

The southwest monsoon season, which runs from June to September, ended with Telangana recording a 17% rainfall deficit. Against the normal rainfall of 740.6 mm for the period, the state received only 615.5 mm. Despite the deficit, the state's overall monsoon rainfall remained within the official 'normal' category. However, 18 of Telangana's 33 districts recorded deficient rainfall, highlighting the uneven distribution of precipitation across the state. Inadequate and uneven rainfall is also affecting groundwater levels. Groundwater levels have reportedly declined in and around Hyderabad, raising concerns that the impact of the rainfall deficit could extend beyond agriculture to drinking water resources.

Drinking Water Concerns Grow in Hyderabad

The continuing heat is not the only concern. Declining water levels in reservoirs that supply Hyderabad are raising fears of drinking water stress in the coming months. Poor rainfall and reduced inflows have put additional pressure on the city's major water sources. The situation at Singur reservoir, in particular, has emerged as a major concern. Singur has a full reservoir capacity of 29.9 TMC, but its current storage is estimated at around 3.9 TMC. The reservoir is therefore holding only about 13% of its full capacity. Officials are reportedly concerned that if the current situation continues, Singur could reach critically low levels within the next 60 days, potentially by mid-December.

Osman Sagar Levels Also Fall

Water levels in Osman Sagar, another important source for Hyderabad, have also declined. Officials reportedly said the reservoir's storage, which was earlier around 3.5 TMC, has now fallen to nearly 2.2 TMC. With inflows into several major reservoirs, including Nagarjuna Sagar and Singur, declining, concerns over Hyderabad's drinking water security are growing. The impact could be particularly significant in western parts of Hyderabad that rely on Singur water, including rapidly developing areas with a large concentration of information technology companies. Any disruption in Singur supplies could force authorities to rely more heavily on alternative sources.

Water Shortages Before Summer?

Hyderabad's drinking water situation normally becomes more critical during the later months of summer, when reservoir levels fall through March, April and May. The pressure on the city's water supply network generally peaks during this period. This year, however, warning signs have emerged much earlier. Officials in the irrigation and water supply departments are reportedly concerned that water shortages could begin as early as December or January if reservoir levels continue to fall. Authorities are therefore considering contingency measures well ahead of summer, including alternative water sources and supply routes. The Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board is reportedly preparing an action plan to identify areas dependent on Singur and Manjira water and assess how much water can be supplied from alternative sources if required.

Drinking Water Likely to Get Priority

With Telangana facing a rainfall deficit and reservoir storage under pressure, ensuring drinking water supplies is likely to become the immediate priority. Continued declines in reservoir levels could also put pressure on water releases for agricultural needs. The government is monitoring the prevailing conditions and assessing the possible impact of El Nino on the state's weather and water resources. The emerging situation presents a difficult contrast: Telangana is experiencing unusually high temperatures even in October, while concerns over drinking water shortages are surfacing months before the peak summer season.

Rising temperatures, deficient rainfall and declining reservoir storage could pose a significant challenge to the state in the coming months. Ensuring drinking water security, particularly for Hyderabad, is likely to be one of the government's biggest priorities as Telangana heads into the winter season.



Severe Drought in 320 TG Mandals

Hyderabad, October 6: Telangana is witnessing growing concerns over drought conditions, with preliminary assessments indicating that 320 mandals across 18 districts are facing severe drought-like conditions, officials said on Tuesday. The assessment comes amid a 17 per cent rainfall deficit during the Southwest Monsoon, which ended on September 30. Officials have attributed the worsening situation partly to the impact of El Nino. Telangana has 621 mandals across 33 districts. State Chief Secretary Sanjay Jaju directed officials to undertake a detailed assessment of the drought situation and prepare a comprehensive report by the end of October. He issued the directions during a review meeting on disaster management held at the Dr B.R. Ambedkar Telangana State Secretariat. Officials from the Planning, Revenue, Groundwater, Agriculture, Panchayat Raj and Rural Water Supply departments have been asked to collect and consolidate field-level data to identify drought-affected mandals as per government norms. The assessment will be based on 12 prescribed parameters, including rainfall received during the Southwest Monsoon between June and September. The Chief Secretary directed officials to follow established government guidelines while identifying and formally declaring drought-affected mandals. The government is also preparing a detailed report on the impact of El Nino for an all-party meeting proposed by the state government. The state Cabinet had recently decided to convene the meeting to seek suggestions from political parties before finalising the government's response to the emerging situation. A Cabinet sub-committee has also been tasked with assessing the drought situation and submitting a detailed report. The state government has decided to send a delegation of ministers to Delhi to meet Union ministers and submit a comprehensive report on the drought situation. The Centre will be requested to recognise the affected mandals as drought-hit and provide financial assistance to Telangana for undertaking relief and mitigation measures. Officials had earlier estimated that around 235 mandals were experiencing drought-like conditions. The latest preliminary assessment has now put the number at 320 mandals across 18 districts, indicating a significant expansion in the area of concern. Principal Secretary (Finance) Sandeep Kumar Sultania, Principal Secretary (Disaster Management) Rahul Bojja, and Secretaries Dasari Harichandana and Gaurav Uppal, among other senior officials, attended the review meeting.



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EDITORIAL

Power Crisis After Sunset

India's power sector is facing a new challenge: the country may have enough electricity during the day, but the real pressure begins after sunset. Solar generation drops sharply in the evening just as household, commercial and industrial demand remains high. Weak hydropower generation, rising cooling demand, limited storage capacity and El Niño-related rainfall deficits are exposing a serious weakness in the power system. The warning signs are already visible. India's power shortage reached about 560 million units in September 2026, the highest level since August 2023. Peak demand touched around 269 GW. At the same time, hydropower generation fell by about 20% year-on-year, while coal-based generation increased by 13.3% to compensate. Several states have sought additional power supplies to prevent shortages, particularly during nighttime hours. The biggest question is not whether India is generating more electricity. It is whether the electricity is available when people need it most. Solar power has rapidly expanded India's renewable-energy capacity. But solar generation is naturally concentrated during daylight hours. Once the sun sets, that supply disappears. Without adequate battery storage or other flexible generation, the grid must suddenly depend more heavily on coal, gas and hydropower. That is where the El Niño effect becomes dangerous. Lower rainfall reduces reservoir levels and weakens hydropower generation. Hydropower is particularly valuable because it can respond quickly when demand rises in the evening. When that flexibility disappears, thermal power plants have to carry a greater burden. But thermal generation itself faces fuel and maintenance constraints. Around 41 GW of generation capacity was reportedly offline, while nearly half of coal-based plants were facing critically low fuel stocks. This is no longer merely an electricity-sector problem. It is becoming a water-energy-food problem. Poor rainfall increases dependence on groundwater. Farmers use more electricity for irrigation. Higher temperatures increase the use of fans and air conditioners. Cities require more electricity for water pumping and cooling. Thus, water scarcity can increase electricity demand, while electricity shortages can disrupt water supply. Telangana is already seeing this connection. Deficient rainfall and increasing dependence on groundwater have contributed to higher electricity demand, with the state recording peak demand close to 20,000 MW in September. India therefore needs to rethink its energy strategy. Adding more solar panels alone will not solve the problem. The country needs large-scale battery storage, pumped-storage hydropower and other flexible generation systems that can supply electricity after sunset. The electricity generated during the afternoon must be capable of powering homes and industries during the evening peak. Energy planning must also become climate-sensitive. Power demand projections can no longer depend only on previous years' consumption.

Gandhi's Soul, Ambedkar's Constitution, Nehru's Vision



Mahesh Goud
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When we speak about India, we often speak about its diversity, its freedom struggle, its Constitution, and its journey after independence. But behind this journey were people who imagined what India should become. Among them, Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, and Jawaharlal Nehru hold a special place. They came from different backgrounds, had different ideas, and did not always agree with one another. Yet each contributed something important to the India we know today. One way of understanding their contribution is to say that Gandhi awakened India's soul, Ambedkar gave the Republic its constitutional backbone, and Nehru helped shape its vision for the future. This is only a way of understanding their historical contributions, not a claim that others were less important. Millions of people built India whose names may never appear in history books.



Gandhi and the Soul of the Freedom Struggle
Gandhi's greatest strength was his ability to connect the freedom struggle with the lives of ordinary people. He did not see independence as simply replacing British rulers with Indian rulers. For him, freedom had a deeper meaning. It meant dignity for the poor, social harmony, communal peace and a society based on truth and nonviolence. Under Gandhi's leadership, the freedom movement became a mass movement. Farmers, workers, women, students and ordinary citizens began to see the struggle for independence as their own struggle. The Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement and Quit India Movement brought large sections of Indian society into the national movement. Gandhi's politics was therefore not only about power. It was also about values. He constantly asked Indians to think about the kind of society they wanted to create. His emphasis on truth, nonviolence, and communal harmony gave the freedom struggle a strong moral dimension. That is why Gandhi can be remembered as someone who awakened the soul of a nation struggling for freedom.

Ambedkar and the Constitutional Backbone of the Republic:
Political freedom alone could not solve India's deep social inequalities. This is where Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's contribution becomes fundamental. Ambedkar had experienced caste discrimination personally and understood that independence would have limited meaning if millions of Indians continued to face inequality and humiliation. His fight was not simply for political representation. It was for human dignity, equality, and social justice. As Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly, Ambedkar played a central role in the framing of India's Constitution. The Constitution established fundamental rights, equality before the law, and safeguards against discrimination. It gave citizens a legal and democratic framework through which they could demand justice. This is why Ambedkar can be described as an important constitutional backbone of the Indian Republic. The Constitution provides the basic framework within which India's democracy functions and protects the rights of its citizens. Ambedkar also understood that democracy cannot survive only through elections. People must also believe in equality and fraternity. His emphasis on liberty, equality, and fraternity remains an important message for modern India. If Gandhi made Indians think about the moral meaning of freedom, Ambedkar made the country confront the social meaning of equality.

Nehru and the Vision of Nation-Building:
Then came the enormous task of building a country after independence. India in 1947 was facing poverty, illiteracy, Partition, displacement, and a weak industrial base. Political freedom had been achieved, but the work of building a functioning nation had only begun. This was the period in which Jawaharlal Nehru played a major role. As the first Prime Minister, Nehru placed considerable importance on parliamentary democracy, scientific thinking, higher education, industrialisation and public institutions. New universities, scientific institutions, industries and large development projects were established during the early decades of independence. Nehru believed that India could not remain trapped in poverty and dependence. Education and science had to become tools of national development. His vision also placed importance on maintaining India's independent position in world affairs during the Cold War. Nehru's contribution can therefore be seen largely in the process of giving the newly independent country institutions, a developmental direction and a modern outlook.

3 Leaders - 3 Different Ideas
The three leaders were not identical. In fact, their differences are part of India's history. Gandhi's village-centred ideas were different from Nehru's emphasis on industrialisation. Ambedkar's views on caste and social reform were sometimes sharply different from Gandhi's approach. Nehru and Ambedkar also had different perspectives on several aspects of economic and social development. But perhaps this is precisely why their contributions are worth remembering together. Gandhi asked India to think about its values. Ambedkar asked India to think about equality and rights. Nehru asked India to think about institutions, development, and the future. Their disagreements remind us that building a nation is not a simple task. It involves debate, disagreement, and different visions of what the country should become.

Why Their Ideas Still Matter:
India today is far different from the country of 1947. We have achieved great progress in technology, education, science, and infrastructure. At the same time, questions of social inequality, discrimination, poverty, communal harmony, and the strength of democratic institutions remain important. In such a situation, these three leaders are not merely names in history books. Gandhi's emphasis on humanity and nonviolence, Ambedkar's insistence on equality and constitutional rights, and Nehru's faith in science, education and institutions continue to offer ideas for public life. The best way to remember them is not simply by putting their photographs on walls or celebrating their anniversaries. It is by understanding what they stood for, where they differed, and what their ideas mean for ordinary citizens today. India was never the creation of one person. It is the result of many struggles, many ideas, and millions of lives. But three images help us understand three important foundations of modern India

Gandhi awakened India's soul.

Ambedkar strengthened the constitutional backbone of the Republic.

Nehru helped shape its vision for the future.

The future of India depends on how wisely each generation carries forward the values of humanity, equality, democracy, knowledge, and social justice.

Cotton Reforms to Boost Farmers, Textile Industry

Hyderabad, October 6 (PIB): The Ministry of Textiles, through the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI), organised a showcase event under 'Reform Utsav 2026' in Hyderabad, highlighting reforms aimed at empowering cotton farmers, strengthening the textile industry and improving transparency and efficiency across the cotton value chain. Telangana Agricultural Production Commissioner and Agriculture & Cooperation Department Secretary K. Surendra Mohan attended the programme as the chief guest. CCI Chairman and Managing Director Lalit Kumar Gupta, Special Commissioner for Cooperation and Registrar of Cooperative Societies Rahul Raj P.S., Silkmark Organisation of India CEO Dr. Naresh Babu N and Professor Jayashankar Telangana Agricultural University Director of Research Dr. M. Balram were among the other dignitaries present. Addressing the gathering, K. Surendra Mohan stressed the need for coordinated efforts among government agencies, agricultural institutions, industry bodies and farmers to strengthen the cotton and textile sectors. He appreciated the benefits of the High-Density Planting System (HDPS) over conventional cultivation and called for coordinated policy measures to expand its adoption across Telangana. CCI CMD Lalit Kumar Gupta highlighted the corporation's initiatives to protect cotton farmers' interests and transition towards transparent, technology-enabled and farmer-centric operations. He outlined reforms focused on farmer engagement, transparency, operational efficiency, ease of doing business and competitiveness.



Short films on key initiatives, including the'Kapas Kisan' App, 'Kapas Kanti' Cotton Productivity Mission, cotton Quality Control Orders (QCOs) removal and CotBiz, were screened during the programme. The initiatives aim to improve access to procurement information, raise cotton productivity and quality, facilitate raw material availability for the textile industry and streamline cotton bale and seed billing. A farmer from Akola shared his experience with HDPS, stating that its adoption in the district had expanded from about 5,000 hectares to nearly 30,000 hectares. He said the system had increased potential yields from 12 to 18 quintals per acre, while helping address labour shortages, facilitate mechanisation, improve weed management and reduce cultivation costs. Rahul Raj P.S. shared insights into cotton procurement under the Minimum Support Price (MSP) framework and stressed the importance of institutional coordination and efficient procurement arrangements. Dr. M. Balram highlighted the importance of scientific cultivation practices, productivity enhancement and collaboration among agricultural universities, government agencies, farmers and the textile industry to improve the productivity and quality of Indian cotton.





Shreyas Historic Ton Power India to Win

Lucknow, October 6: Captain Shreyas Iyer produced a breathtaking unbeaten century while debutant Naman Dhir impressed with the ball as India stormed to an eight-wicket victory over West Indies in the first T20I at the BRSABV Ekana Cricket Stadium on Tuesday. Chasing 172 for victory, India reached 172/2 in just 14.4 overs, taking a 1-0 lead in the five-match series. Iyer dominated the chase with an unbeaten 102 off 43 balls, bringing up his maiden T20I century from only 42 deliveries. It was the second-fastest T20I hundred against West Indies, behind Australia's Tim David, who reached three figures in 37 balls in 2025. The century was also the fastest by an Indian against West Indies in T20Is, surpassing KL Rahul's 46-ball hundred in 2016. Iyer became only the third Indian captain to score a century in men's T20Is, joining Rohit Sharma and Suryakumar Yadav. His unbeaten 102 also surpassed his previous T20I best of 80 not out against England earlier this year.



Iyer Turns the Chase Into a Rout

India suffered early setbacks as Abhishek Sharma was dismissed for 21 and Sanju Samson fell for 11, leaving the hosts at 62/2 after six overs. Instead of allowing the pressure to build, Iyer launched an aggressive counterattack. He found the boundary regularly and took control of the chase. Ishan Kishan provided valuable support with a 37 off 27 balls, as the pair added 137 runs from 68 balls to effectively settle the contest. India were 102/2 at the halfway stage, requiring 70 runs from 60 balls. Iyer then shifted gears, racing to his century and finishing unbeaten on 102 from 43 deliveries. Kishan also reached the landmark of 3,000 international runs during his innings. Iyer survived a scare when Matthew Forde appeared to have taken a low catch off Shamar Springer. However, a television review showed the ball had touched the ground between Forde's fingers, confirming that the catch had not been completed.

Dhir Makes Dream Debut

Earlier, Naman Dhir made an immediate impact on his T20I debut, claiming 3/31 in four overs as India dismissed West Indies for 171 in 19.1 overs. West Indies captain Shai Hope provided an aggressive start, taking 16 runs from Mayank Yadav's second over. India quickly fought back through Arshdeep Singh and Axar Patel. Kamil Pooran was dismissed for 12 before Shimron Hetmyer was run out for five and Rovman Powell fell for a duck. West Indies were reduced to 44/3 after six overs. Hope and Sherfane Rutherford then rebuilt the innings. Hope brought up his 13th T20I half-century, scoring 52 from 36 balls, while Rutherford provided the late acceleration. Hope and Rutherford added 63 runs before Dhir dismissed the West Indies captain for 52. India's spinners then tightened the grip. Kuldeep Yadav removed Roston Chase and Matthew Forde in successive overs, while Dhir dismissed Romario Shepherd and Shamar Springer. Rutherford remained the main resistance, smashing a quick 56 off 31 balls for his seventh T20I fifty. Mayank Yadav eventually ended his innings before Axar Patel wrapped up the West Indies innings at 171.

India's Bowlers Keep Control

Dhir finished with impressive figures of 3/31, while Axar Patel returned 2/26 and Kuldeep Yadav took 2/33. Arshdeep Singh and Mayank Yadav claimed one wicket apiece. With both bat and ball producing decisive performances, India completed a commanding victory and moved 1-0 ahead in the five-match T20I series.

Smriti to Lead Team India

Mumbai, October 6: Smriti Mandhana has been appointed the new captain of the Indian women's cricket team following Harmanpreet Kaur's decision to step down from the leadership role, the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) announced on Tuesday. Mandhana, one of the most experienced players in the Indian team, has previously led India in 18 T20Is and four ODIs. She will now take charge of the team on a full-time basis in white-ball cricket as India enters a new phase. A key figure in Indian women's cricket since making her international debut in 2013, Mandhana has established herself as one of the country's leading batters while also gaining considerable leadership experience at the domestic and franchise levels. Her credentials were further strengthened by her successful stint as captain of Royal Challengers Bengaluru, guiding the franchise to Women's Premier League titles in 2024 and 2026. "Having been part of the Indian team since 2013, Smriti brings considerable experience into the role. She will now take on the responsibility of leading the side, with the team entering a new phase and continuing to build on the progress made in recent years," the BCCI said in a statement. Reacting to her appointment, Mandhana said leading India was a special honour and expressed gratitude to the BCCI, selectors, teammates and supporters for placing their trust in her. She also acknowledged Harmanpreet Kaur's contribution as captain and praised her commitment to the team over the years. "I understand the responsibility that comes with this role and look forward to working with the team, learning along the way and giving my best to take Indian cricket forward," Mandhana said. BCCI President Mithun Manhas congratulated Mandhana and said her experience, understanding of the game and leadership qualities would be valuable to the Indian team. The BCCI has full confidence in Mandhana, Manhas said, adding that she has consistently demonstrated the commitment and professionalism required to lead from the front.

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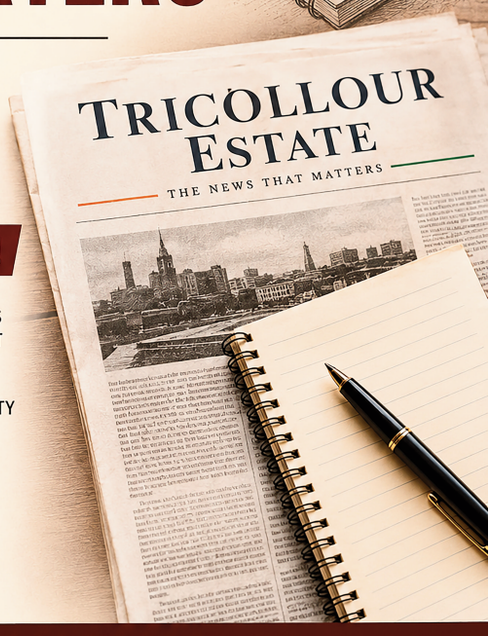
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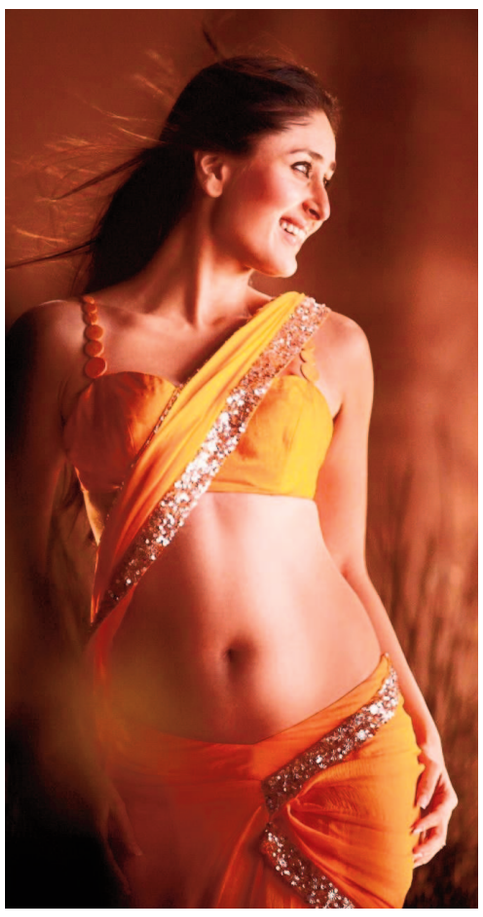
Style of the Day





‘The Traitors Telugu’ will stream on Prime Video

Actor Teja Sajja says the upcoming reality show ‘The Traitors Telugu’ is just as unpredictable for him as it is for the contestants competing in the game. The makers unveiled the trailer for the Telugu edition on Tuesday, introducing Sajja as the host of the streaming reality series, which brings together 20 celebrities from different fields. The contestants include Chinmayee Sripada, Harsha Vardhan, Pragathi Mahavadi, Shreedevi Chowdary, Nikhil Vijayendra Simha, Vidyu Raman, Vishnu Oi, Shravya Varma, Dr Meghanath Reddy, Mouneesha Chowdary, Sweekar Agasthi, Ashika Padukone, Varsha D'Souza, Pranav aka Abhinavakavi, SS Vardhan, Rahat Achanta, Gaurav Sunil, Sai Ronak, Puppala Dhanunjaya and Phalguni Bangera. Speaking about his new role, Sajja said hosting the show had been a completely new experience and that he was excited to take on a format different from his previous work. He said the Telugu adaptation was significant as it marks the first Telugu edition of an internationally popular reality format. According to Sajja, the show's unpredictability is what makes it engaging. Contestants must navigate lies, shifting alliances, mind games and questions of trust, with situations capable of changing within minutes. “As a host, this game is as unpredictable for me as it is for the contestants,” Sajja said, adding that the constant twists and second-guessing made the experience particularly enjoyable. He also expressed confidence that viewers would become involved in the contestants' journey and follow the game closely as the series progresses.



Kareena to Join King for Special Song

Kareena Kapoor Khan is reportedly set to reunite with Shah Rukh Khan in the upcoming action thriller King, making a special appearance in a song titled ‘Daddy Cool’. According to reports, Kareena will join Shah Rukh Khan for the song’s shoot in South Africa later this month. The actress is said to have allotted around five days for the shoot, which is being planned on a grand scale. The song has been composed by Sachin-Jigar and is expected to feature an Indian artist alongside an international performer. The makers have kept the names of the international artist and singer under wraps. Kareena and Shah Rukh have previously shared the screen in films including Asoka, Kabhi Khushi Kabhie Gham and Ra.One. Their reunion in King is therefore expected to be a special moment for fans. However, Kareena is reportedly making only a special appearance and is not expected to have a full-fledged role in the film. The song is also said to present Shah Rukh Khan in a different avatar, adding to the film’s visual scale. Meanwhile, the makers are reportedly planning to unveil a new asset from King around Shah Rukh Khan’s birthday on November 2. Directed by Siddharth Anand, King stars Shah Rukh Khan in the lead role and features Suhana Khan, Deepika Padukone, Abhishek Bachchan, Anil Kapoor, Rani Mukerji, Arshad Warsi, Abhay Verma and Raghav Juyal. Produced by Red Chillies Entertainment and Marflix Pictures, the action thriller marks Shah Rukh Khan’s first on-screen collaboration with daughter Suhana Khan. The film is scheduled for theatrical release on December 24, 2026.

Fire Breaks Out Near Ramayana Set

A minor fire broke out near the shooting location of Ranbir Kapoor and Sai Pallavi’s upcoming film Ramayana at Prime Focus Studios in Mumbai’s Film City, briefly raising concerns over safety arrangements at the production site. Federation of Western India Cine Employees (FWICE) president BN Tiwari said the incident occurred despite recent instructions to producers to strengthen safety measures following another fire reported in the vicinity. “We had reached out to all producers and asked them to ensure that proper safety measures were in place.

Janhvi Kapoor Brings India’s Khadi Heritage to Paris

Janhvi Kapoor brought a touch of India’s rich textile heritage to the global fashion stage as she attended the prestigious BoF 500 gala in Paris in an unconventional Bengal Muslin Khadi saree. Fashion stylist Rhea Kapoor shared details of the ensemble, highlighting the craftsmanship and heritage behind the six-yard drape. The saree was crafted from 460-count Bengal Muslin, a finely woven fabric that Rhea described as being “woven like air.” The Muslin used for the saree was Khud-Rang, meaning unbleached, and is also known by names such as Baft-E-Hawa, Shabnami and Chandani. Rhea described the fabric as a refined form of luxury and noted that the Muslin Khadi was woven entirely in India. Janhvi wore the off-white saree with fluid draping and intricate gold detailing. The ensemble featured pearls, shells and tassels, while ornate sleeves were embellished with polkis, garnets and emeralds. She paired the saree with a matching bustier-style blouse featuring delicate straps and a sweetheart neckline, blending traditional Indian craftsmanship with contemporary fashion. Janhvi has frequently incorporated Indian designers, textiles and traditional silhouettes into her public appearances, often pairing them with modern styling. Her Paris appearance once again placed Indian textile craftsmanship at the centre of an international fashion event.





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