



An insight
in the
working
conditions
of the
migrant
workers
in Lucknow

LABOR POSTS IN LUCKNOW

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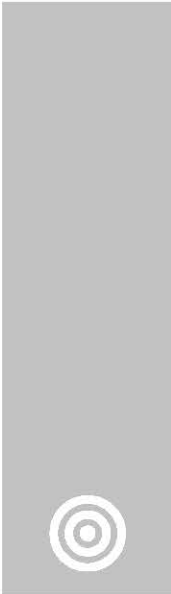
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LABOR POSTS IN LUCKNOW



**An insight in the working conditions
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CORE DEMANDS:

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- ❖ Recognition of all labor adda/posts
 - ❖ Compulsory registration of all construction workers coming at these labor posts under building workers act
 - ❖ Provision of basic services like toilets, drinking water and shade at all labor posts
 - ❖ Coverage of all unorganized sector workers under social security schemes
 - ❖ Right assessment of the population of unorganized sector workforce in the city and provision of temporary as well as permanent night shelters for them

[These demands were finalized during the Beghar Sammelan held on 10th December'2010 at Gandhi Bhavan, Lucknow. 1200 unorganized sector workers from Narahi, Nishatganj, Mulayam Nagar, Engineering College, Chinhaat Labour Posts and residing in slums like Jankipuram, Bastauli, Charbagh, Mohibullahpur, etc. collected at the venue and raised issues connected with their source of livelihood. It was collectively decided to demand for the recognition of all laborers as well as their place of livelihood so that they can lead dignified lives.]

Preface

The history of labor addas in India is quite old. Initially the skilled laborers migrated to bigger cities and searched for work while the presence of unskilled labor force was minimal. During 1844-1860, which symbolized the land resettlement era, the community land converted in to private land holdings. At the same time the centralization/pooling of land started in India in the form of *Zamindari System* and exploitative provisions were made for extraction of various taxes in the name of *lagaan*. On analysis we find that there is direct correlation between concentration of land and development of labor markets, the same phenomenon has also led to end of collective ownership of land and increase in unskilled labor force.

As liberalization and globalization replaced collective ownership by individual ownership, food security decreased and livelihood opportunities too dwindled. Thus people were forced to leave their native villages in search of work to cities. This further helped the market forces to ensure that the farmers who were having secured livelihood back at home become cheap and easily available labors who have negligible bargaining power. As a result, their dignity and identity were sacrificed in the name of fast paced development. Free market economy readily used this easily available cheap labor but always denied their presence or got away from provision of basic services at labor markets.

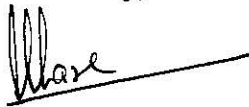
We have tried to map the labor markets in the city with the objective to ensure that they are not denied their rightful place in the city and are capacitated to demand for just wages and working conditions. We are hopeful that this would sensitize the government for better implementation of labor laws and would also provide ground for organization of the large unorganized labor force.

The mapping of labor adda would not have been possible without the support and efforts of those who work with and for the unrecognized city makers. I am grateful to our team members Sanjay Pratap Singh, Dileep Kr. Singh, Richa Chandra, Pramod Patel and our partner agency ActionAid Lucknow for their support in finalizing this document.

My special thanks to Mr. Sanjay Vijayvergiya, Mr. Debabrat Patra, Regional Manager, Actionaid, Lucknow and Mr. Arvind Kumar, Program Officer, ActionAid, Lucknow for time to time suggestions and support.

I am hopeful that this book will be a step forward in the struggle for recognition and rightful acknowledgement of the unorganized labor force.

In solidarity,



(Sandeep Khare)

LABOR POSTS IN LUCKNOW

An Insight in the working conditions of the migrant workers in Lucknow

Over the years, rapid industrialization, urbanization, depleting natural resources, biased development priorities, and many other factors have led to massive rural-urban migration. In the year 1900 there were only 11 cities with a population of 1 million, but by 2000 there were 300 of them. The number of cities with more than 15 million population has become 50 in 2010.

Migration is on rise and every year thousands of people are migrating in bigger cities in search of livelihood. People move for many reasons - to find employment, or to escape calamities like floods, famine and drought. Rural poverty is one of the biggest reasons for the great migration to the city. As per census 2001, 314.54 million persons moved for various reasons within the country. The vast majority of these men and women are farmers and farm laborers who in their villages lack resources and opportunities for an economically active life. The under estimation of urban poor population has been a major setback in urban planning. Urban slums and slum population is victim of systematic or structural exclusion. Uttar Pradesh is considered as one of the less urbanized States of the country but with respect to population, it has second largest urban population after the Maharashtra. Uttar Pradesh has highest number of the persons living below poverty line in the country. Though the State is considered as less urbanized and only 22 percent of the total is urban population, which is counted to more than 38 million.

As far as Lucknow city is concerned, the census population of municipal area of the city has increased by 20-30 times during 1981-2001 but slum population has reported sheer decline during 1991-2001. Whereas DUDA [District Urban Development Agency] reported 670,000 slum population in 2005 and in same year a detailed slum survey and slum mapping was carried out that reported 10,18,000 i.e. 46% population residing in settlements of poor. Reported census population is important from the perspective of planning and largest program for urban development. The variation is not only in terms of population but it is also in terms of number of settlements. DUDA in its survey reported 530 slums and our study identified 787 settlements of poor. The same goes with the migrant population too. The number of migrants coming to the city for work is totally unaccounted for and there is no official record of the number of labor addas and consequently no data pertaining to the facilities there. No labor adda has been officially recognized by the government. The unorganized sector population has also never been enumerated. In the current scenario of rapid urban development, the cities have become major job destinations and lack of adequate livelihood options in the rural areas is accelerating the process of migration in the cities. These migrants either live on road sides or in shabby slum settlements with their families. Some are seasonal migrants from near-by areas, staying for a few months in the cities on a routine basis while others who migrate from far-flung places of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar and Assam, tend to stay for longer durations. Migrants from

near-by districts of Unnao, Sitapur, Bahraich, Gonda etc do visit their families once in a while and some of them stay at their native village during harvest time. Most of them have been compelled to migrate due to extreme poverty, paucity of economically productive work and also recurring flood or drought conditions back at home. Urban development is the top most priority and as usual urban poor or the unorganized sector has no say in the urban planning and development. No authentic data regarding the migrants is available till date. Concrete data could be a potential tool for advocacy for this sector and could lead to pressure building for the formation of pro-poor policies. It is imperative to collect adequate and correct data regarding the migrant labourers and advocate for their rights, otherwise they will be the one to face exclusion in the name of development.

Keeping this in view, a rapid survey was conducted to ascertain the number of labor posts in the city, their location, the number of labor coming to these labor posts and their working conditions.

For this in August September 2010, Vigyan team surveyed the city and collected the following information. The information revolves around the location of all labour markets, the kind of basic facilities available at those markets, the accommodating capacity of each labour market, source and destination points of the labourers, no. of work days per month, kind of skills available with the labourers, wages for different kinds of labours, gender perspective of the labour (differential work and wage rate), causes of migration and specifically the route map for reaching the specific labour market.

LUCKNOW CITY PROFILE

Description of Lucknow	2011
Actual Population	4,588,455
Male	2,407,897
Female	2,180,558
Population Growth	25.79%
Area Sq. Km	2,528
Density/km²	1,815
Proportion to Uttar Pradesh Population	2.30%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	906
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	915

Source : www.census2011.co.in

Status of Construction Workers in Lucknow City



The city of Lucknow is growing on a fast pace. Many construction projects are on-going in the city. At places malls are being constructed while at other fly-overs are being built. In such a scenario, lakhs of migrant workers are coming into the city in search of work. Some of them are from near-by areas while others are from different states. At present we find laborers from near-by places like Sitapur, Gonda, Bahraich, Lakhimpur, Unnao and states like Chhatisgarh. Since a lot of stone work is going on in the city, we find laborers from Agra, Jalesar as well as Rajasthan.

Generally there are three types of labourers-

Labourer at the labour post: Generally this category consist of people from neighbouring villages who are not associated with any particular construction project with some middlemen. These people are seasonal labourers who might not turn up in cases there is work in their field in the villages.

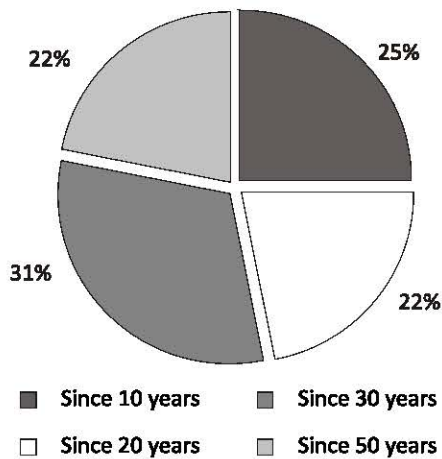
Project Labourer: These are the people who are tied up with some middlemen for any particular construction projects in the city.

Contract Labourer: These are people who are from neighbouring states like Bihar, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh who are tied up with a middlemen who take the labour contract and gets the labour and ties them with some construction projects in the city. Out of the three types of labour, this type of labourers are likely to face most discrimination and violence and these labourers generally migrate to the city with their families.

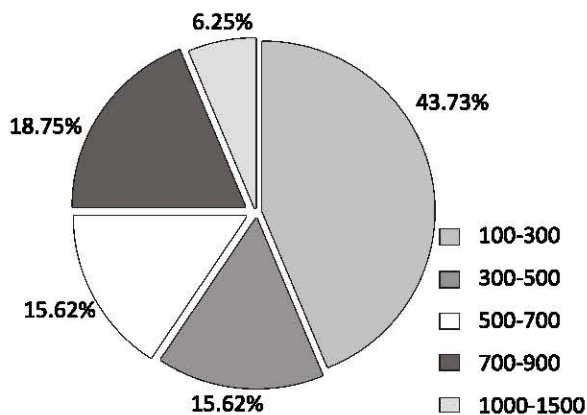
The number of laborers working on these places is approximately like this-

Labor adda laborer	Approximately 25,000
Project laborer	Approximately 50,000
Contract laborer	Approximately 50,000

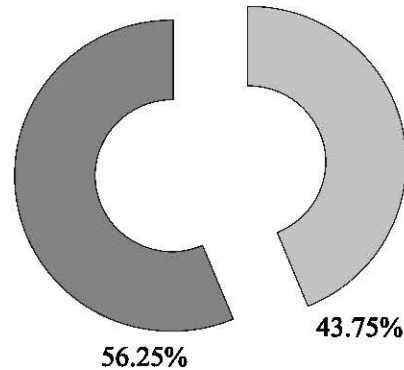
There are 32 labor posts in Lucknow where the laborers collect each day between 7.00 am to 10.00 am daily. Out of these 10 labor posts have been in existence for more than 30 years, 8 have been existence for the last 20-30 years, 6 are running for 10-20 years while the rest have been in existence for at least last 10 years. Percentage wise the data is shown in the figure.

AGE OF LABOR POST

On an average, 16 labor posts have 100-300 laborers, while 6 labor posts are host to 300-500 laborers, 4 have around 500-700 laborers and 2 have more than 1000 laborers daily.

NO. OF LABORERS STANDING AT THE LABOR POST

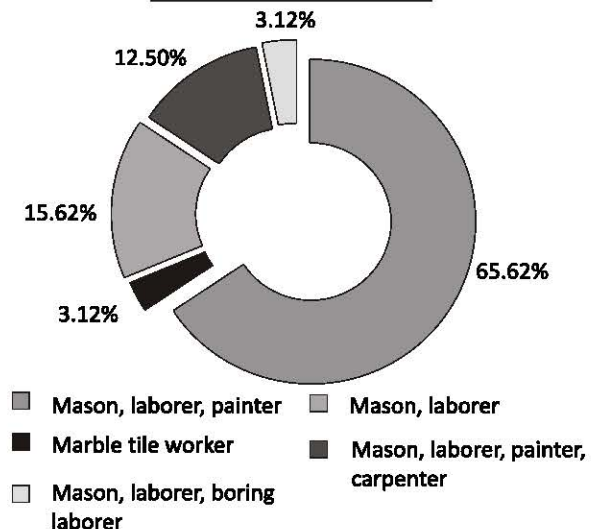
18 labor posts have female work force waiting for work. They constitute around 25-40% of the total

SITUATION OF GENDER AT LABOR POST

■ Only males ■ Males & females both

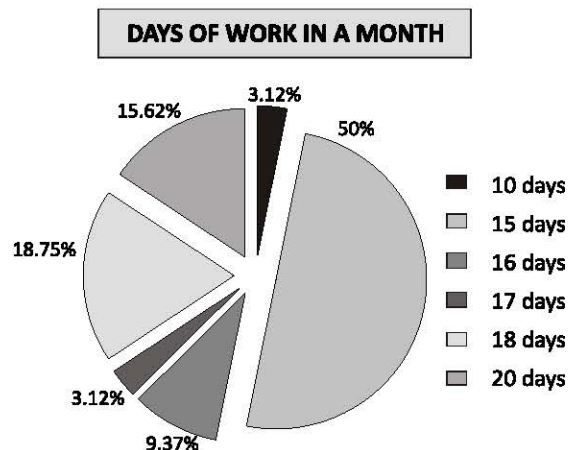
work force. Majority of the female laborers are migrants from Bilaspur & Chhatisgarh who migrate along with their families. This also indicates the poor living conditions back home which force these people to migrate in large numbers to cities for work and survival. Secondly it also shows the dominance of males in skilled labor.

Most of the laborers under the construction workers category comprise of masons, carpenters,

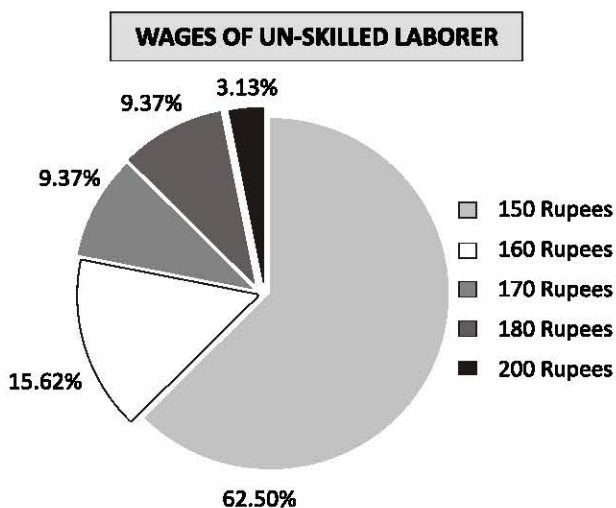
TYPE OF LABORER

marbel tile workers and daily wagers doing unskilled labor. 65% of the labor posts have a combination of masons, daily wagers and painters while only 3% have boring laborers.

On an average, the laborers get work for 15-20 days a month. Percentage wise, 50% laborers get work for 15 days, 18% get work for 18 days and only 15 % get work for 20 days. 3 % reported to getting work for only 10 days.



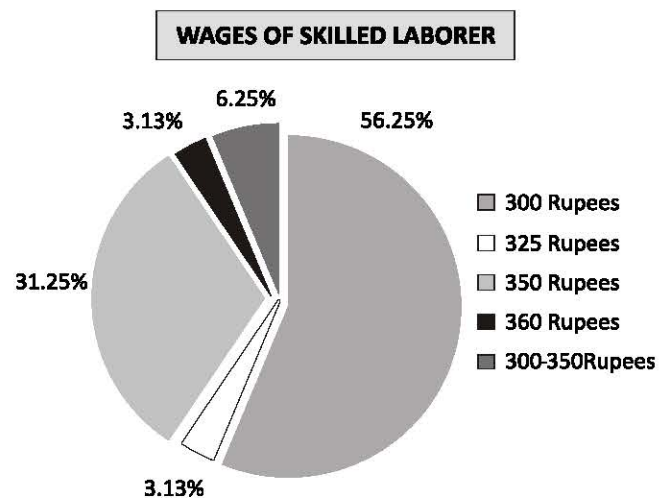
Similarly, talking about unskilled laborers, 62% reported to earning 150 rupees a day, 15 % said they earned 160/- a day 9% said they earned 170-180/- per day while only 3% said they could earn Rs 200/- a day. So we can



assume that an unskilled laborer earns Rs 1500/- (150 X 10) to Rs 4000/- (Rs 200 X 20), considering the maximum and minimum range of wages as well as working days.

Here it is important to keep in mind that maximum income level reflects the peak season for earning and very often the laborers work at very low wages. This income covers their living cost, their saving to be sent back home as well as health and other expenses as there is no social security cover available to them.

Regarding wages, 56% skilled laborers told that they earn 300 rupees per day, 31 % said they can earn 350 rupees a day. That means a skilled laborer earns Rs 3000/- (300 X 10) to Rs 7000/- (350 X 20) a month.



As far as basic services at the labor posts are concerned, there is absolutely no service available. Tree shade is the only shade available, though most of the labor posts are situated in the open. 9 labor posts have community toilets nearby for which one has to pay user charge. For drinking water, the laborers depend on public tap or hand-pump if there is any or the local tea shop is the only option.

Case Studies

Rani Sadaram is a 40 years old woman construction worker. She hails from Barapora village, Durg district, Chhattisgarh and lives in Faridinagar area slum. Her husband is sick and he can't work. She has 2 sons (14 year old Omkar who is with them in Lucknow); 20 year old son who does labour work in Pune, Maharashtra and one married daughter back in village. Omkar now works at a construction site, he gets about 20 days work a month; mixing cement etc on building sites. Her family could not find adequate work in the village. There was a food crisis as well as water scarcity. It became hard to irrigate. So they had to move and go in search of work. They didn't have any choice. Says she *"I come to the labor adda with the hope to get some work on a labour site. I mainly do work like carrying bricks on construction sites. I can earn 160-170 Rs a day. I come here every day hoping to get work. In the village we have one acre of land. But it is rain-fed. We grow paddy and gram but it is not enough for us. The rainfall is unpredictable. We don't have money to buy farm inputs. We don't have enough work and it is not enough for the family. That's why we moved here. I go home every 2-3 months. I stay there for about a week then come back here."*

Raju Sahu is a 26 year old laborer. He lives in the city with his wife Surekha Sahu and daughters Khushboo and Kavita who are 2 ½ years and 4 years old respectively.

Each day the couple comes at the labor adda with Khushbu, perched on a bicycle. They plan to get work on building site/construction site; their little daughter then plays while they work. Their older daughter lives with grandparents in village in Ranjitpur, Chhattisgarh. They have been living in Lucknow for 9 years. Raju says he was 17 when he came to city with his brother. He had 5 bigha land in village but it was divided between 7 brothers *"The land was small and family was large and there was not enough food. That's why we had to come here."*

Says Raju : *"I am a skilled worker and can do masonry work so I do construction work while my wife will do the fetching, carrying and so on. She can earn 150 Rs; I can get 230 Rs a day. But it is very unpredictable. Sometimes we get 15-20 days work only each*

month *We have to come here every day. We don't have any ration card here. There is no shade, no drinking water at the labor post.*

Manohar Gupta, 42 is a skilled mason. His wife Teejan is 40. She has 6 children. The couple has been living for 2 years in Lucknow. They have 2 bigha of land in village. He says, "We go to the village for half a year. It is not possible to survive on the food production we have. We have no alternative earning. That's why we moved. Since then, we have given the land to shared cropping. The produce we get is just enough for 2-3 months only and we get heavily into debt, often.

Teejan says they took out multiple loans and owes about 60,000 rupees. A lot of the debt was to pay for marriage of 2 sons. *"We have come to earn money to pay the loan we owe the money lender."* He charges 4-5 Rs interest for every 100 rupees they borrowed.

They live in an urban village in Lucknow and rent a room 1,200 rs/month. The whole family can save 1,000 rs a month (because her son and husband are skilled masons and can earn around 300 rupees a day. She gets 150-180 rupees a day. Her husband normally only manages to get work for 15 days a month. Sometimes they don't get any work for days. Says Manohar, *"It is very difficult to survive here but we have no choice. I have been able to marry 3 children; but 3 others are still unmarried. But my biggest worry is my disabled daughter. We are very worried about her future. We get 200 rupees from the government for help for the physically challenged but its barely enough for survival. Earlier, we used to work in Agra but moved here 2 years ago and we don't have any other option. If there had been any work from farming I would not have thought to move away from the village and leaving the children back at home. Even working at MNREGA has done no good; at times the payment is done so late that it becomes difficult to survive."*

Annexure - 1

Labour legislations influencing wages in the informal sector in India

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948

- ❖ To provide minimum compensation for work. Workers in scheduled employment to be paid minimum wage.

The Trade Unions Act, 1926

- ❖ To enable workers of a number of small units to form unions, who can bargain wages and other condition of work.

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

- ❖ To enable unions to raise industrial disputes on wages and the conciliation machinery to intervene.

The Equal Remunerations Act, 1976

- ❖ Assure equal wage to women for same or similar work.

The Payment of Wages Act, 1936

- ❖ To regulate the manner of payment of wages and their realization in case of non-payment.

The Contract Labours (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970

- ❖ The contractor is required to pay wages and in case of failure on the part of the contractor to pay wages either in part or in full, the Principal Employer is liable to pay the same.

INTER-STATE MIGRANT WORKMEN (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) ACT, 1979

- ❖ Registration of all principal employers/contractors employing migrant labour.
- ❖ Licensing of contractors no contractor can recruit any migrant labour without obtaining license from the appropriate government.
- ❖ Issue of passbook affixed with a passport-sized photograph of the workman indicating the name and the place of the establishment where the workman is employed. The period of employment, rates of wages, etc. to every inter-state migrant workman.
- ❖ Payment of minimum wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
- ❖ Payment of equal wages for inter-state migrant workmen performing similar nature of work along with the local labourers.
- ❖ Payment of journey allowance including payment of wages during the period of journey.
- ❖ Payment of displacement allowance.
- ❖ Providing for suitable residential accommodation.
- ❖ Providing for medical facilities free of charge.
- ❖ Providing for protective clothing.

UNORGANIZED WORKERS' SOCIAL SECURITY ACT, 2008

- ❖ Creation of Advisory Board at central and state level
- ❖ **Registration of Beneficiaries :** Clause 9 of the Bill creates the legal entitlement in the entire Bill that of all unorganized sector workers above 14 years to register themselves and receive a 'smart' identity card.
- ❖ **Social Security Schemes under the Act :** The Act has mentioned that the government would periodically notify schemes related to life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the central government. It has also mentioned ten schemes in the schedule which includes Aam Admi Bima Yojana, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, Janshree Bima Yojana, Janani Suraksha Yojana, Old Age Pension, Family Benefit and schemes related to weavers, artisans and master crafts persons.

Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment 1996 and Conditions of Service) Act

- ❖ The above law aims to provide for regulation of employment & conditions of service of the building and other construction workers as also their safety, health and welfare measures in every establishment which employs or employed during the preceding year ten or more workers. The exception made is only in respect of residential houses for own purpose constructed with a cost not exceeding Rs. 10 lakh and such other activities to which the provisions of Factories Act, 1948 and Mines Act, 1952 apply.
- ❖ Provision for an Advisory Committee at the Central and the State levels with the function to advise the Governments concerned on such matters arising out of the administration of the Act as may be referred to it.
- ❖ Provision for registration of each establishment within a period of sixty days from the commencement of work to ensure that there are no malpractices and to discourage non-compliance of law by circumventing.
- ❖ Provision for registration of building workers as beneficiaries under this Act.
- ❖ Provision for constitution a Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board by every State Government to exercise the powers conferred on, and perform the functions assigned to it, under the Act.
- ❖ Provision for immediate assistance in case of accidents, old age pension, loans for construction of house, premia for group insurance, financial assistance for education, to meet medical expenses, maternity benefits etc.
- ❖ Provision for health and safety measures for the construction workers in conformity with ILO convention No.167 concerning safety and health in construction revising the Safety Provisions (Building) Convention, 1937. For this purpose comprehensive Central Rules i.e. Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Service and Conditions of Service) Central Rules, 1998 have been notified by the Central Government.
- ❖ Provision for constitution of safety committees in every establishment employing 500 or more workers with equal representation from workers and employers in addition to appointment of safety officers qualified in the field.
- ❖ Provision for Penalties of fine and imprisonment for violation and contravention of the Act

निर्माणाधीन अपार्टमेंट से गिरकर दो श्रमिक मरे

विभूतिखंड में एलिटको ग्रीन का मामला। मरने वाले दोनों श्रमिक छत्तीसगढ़ के थे। ठेकेदार अस्पताल में श्रमिकों की लाश छोड़कर फरार

काशीपुर संवाददाता
लखनऊ

बेमती नगर के विभूति खंड में निर्माणाधीन अपार्टमेंट से गिरकर दो श्रमिकों की मौत हो गई। छत्तीसगढ़ के रहने वाले दोनों श्रमिक इमारत की 11वीं मंजिल पर काम कर रहे थे। अपार्टमेंट का निर्माण एलिटको ग्रीन कर रहा है। इससे के बाद इमारत का निर्माण रुक गया। ठेकेदारों के दबाव में मजदूरों को भी परेशान से कहा दिया गया।

कंपनी की तरफ से अधिकाधिक धन देने के बिना कोई भी मजदूर नहीं था। पुलिस ने शरीर को पोस्टमॉर्टम के लिए भेज दिया। दो सप्ताह तक बेमतीनगर बस्ती में इस मामले में कोई सुकृष्ट नहीं आया। पुलिस के मुताबिक ठेकेदार महेश चोपड़ा मृतकों की तलाश करने में कोशिश कर रहे हैं।



बेमती नगर के विभूति खंड में सोमवार को एक निर्माणाधीन अपार्टमेंट की इमारत में लगे गिरने वाले श्रमिकों की लाशें।

मानक जिनका पालन होना चाहिए



- ईंटों इमारतों के काम में बेमती मजदूरों और श्रमिकों इलाका की नियुक्ति
- श्रमिकों को (संकेतित) की मजदूरी की जांच हो
- काम शुरू करने से पहले सुरक्षा के न्याय और सैफ्ट चेक हो
- मजदूरों को ईंट, लकड़ी और सैफ्ट के लिए चेक कर हो काम करे
- सैफ्टी गैटिंग पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों को प्रशिक्षित किया जाए
- मजदूरों को इमारतों पर सैफ्ट रेल फेंकने का इलाका निर्धारित

मिट्टी में दबा मजदूर, मौत

लखनऊ, 26 दिसंबर (जस) : गोमतीनगर में ताज होटल के सामने एक निर्माणाधीन स्थल पर मजदूर मौ. इनामूल (22) गहरी गड्ढा में गिर गया। ऊपर से मिट्टी भरने से वह उसमें दब गया। करीब चार घंटे बाद मिट्टी के ढेर में दबे इनामूल को निकाला जा सका लेकिन तब तक उसकी मौत हो चुकी थी।



गुमनाम मजदूर इनामूल अपने भाई इनामूल व अन्य मित्रों के साथ यहां काम कर रहा था। ज्ञात हो कि ताज होटल के सामने स्थित निर्माणाधीन स्थल पर शनिवार रात करीब 7:15 बजे इनामूल मिट्टी धसने के कारण एक गहरे व

गोमती नगर इलाके में खुदाई के दौरान हादसा

मिट्टी में दबकर मजदूर की मौत

डेली न्यूज नेटवर्क

लखनऊ : राजधानी में सुरक्षा मानकों की अनदेखी कर चल रहे निर्माण कार्यों ने एक मजदूर की जान ले ली। गोमतीनगर इलाके में सौंदर्यीकरण निर्माण कार्य की खुदाई के दौरान ताज फोर्ड गहरी गड्ढा में गिर बिहार निवासी 22 वर्षीय मजदूर मौ. इनामूल की शनिवार देर रात इलाक के दौरान मौत हो गई। घटना के समय निर्माण कार्य में लगे मजदूर के परिवार उधे ट्रामा सेंटर में गए थे। आधे रात के बाद निर्माण करा रही संस्था के लोगों ने रात का आनन-फानन पोस्टमॉर्टम कराया कर शव सहित परिवारों को उनके गृह जनपद भेज दिया।

सह में जेएनएफएमएन योजना के तहत खास खात व गहरी सीवर लाइन डालने का कार्य तेजी से चल रहा है। डेरा की बात यह है कि चौक से लेकर 7.35 मीटर गहरी खाता की खुदाई व निर्माण में सुरक्षा मानकों की लगातार अनदेखी की जा रही है। शनिवार को रात सात बजे गोमती नगर के ताज होटल के सामने 7.35 मीटर गहरी सीवर लाइन की खुदाई का कार्य चल रहा था। इस कार्य में मजदूर हाईड्रोलिक कैच व जेलीकी मशीनें लगी हुई थी। इसी दौरान मशीनों की कैच में मिट्टी की जांचकारी दुश्चर एक पहुंचा रहे कठिना जिले के उपनिवेश केवल गांव निवासी 22



वर्षीय मजदूर मौ. इनामूल खोद गए गड्ढा में गिर गया। गहराई अधिक होने के चलते उसके गिरने की ऊपर से काफी मिट्टी भी गिरी जिससे वह पूरी तरह दब गया। निर्माण

• सुरक्षा मानकों की अनदेखी कर रही निर्माण संस्थाएं

कार्य में मजदूरों को रूके मजदूर के चाचा जे.नरसल व उसके भाई इनामूल ने मजदूरों की सहायता से करीब एक घंटे में इनामूल को बाहर निकाला। इस दौरान कार्यवाही संस्था या कोई अन्य मजदूर की मदद को नहीं आया। मजदूर के

परिवार इनामूल को लेकर मेडिकल कॉलेज के ट्रामा सेंटर लगे गए। हालांकि के दौरान रात दस बजे मजदूर की मौत हो गई। ट्रामा सेंटर सूचना के अनुसार मजदूर की मौत पर कोई सख्त खतरा न हो इसके लिए कार्य कर रही संस्था के दर्जनों लोग पोस्ट मॉर्टम हाउस पहुंच गए। देर रात 1:30 बजे मजदूर को पोस्टमॉर्टम कराया कर संस्था के लोगों ने रात को पुलिस से समेत गुमनाम कठिना रवाना कर दिया। गहरी सीवर या खात खनन कार्य के जांचकार बताते हैं कि चार मीटर से अधिक खुदाई करते निर्माण में लाइन के अलग-अलग कार्य करने वाले मजदूरों को हुक में रस्सी फंसा कर रखने के साथ ही सैफ्टी ऑफिस लगाने के बाद ही कार्य करना चाहिए।

ठेकेदारों के दबाव में दिखे मजदूर

एलिटको ग्रीन में दो श्रमिकों की मौत के बाद इलाका में खतरा बढ़ा। मजदूरों को दबाव में मजदूरों को अस्पताल भेज दिया। लेकिन ठेकेदारों के दबाव में मजदूरों को घरे में कुछ केवल को पैसा नहीं था। उन्हें तक कि पत्रिका केवल को पैसा दिया और मां पुलिस को हाथों पर पहुंचा था। बहुत कुरादी पर उसने निर्माण रुकवा देने से ही काम कर दिया। एक मजदूर मजदूर काम के मुताबिक कर लोग 5-6 महीने से वहां काम कर रहे हैं। लेकिन सैफ्ट पर

निर्माणाधीन इमारत से गिरे दो मजदूर, मौत

गोमती नगर

लखनऊ : गहरी में सुरक्षा मानकों की अनदेखी कर चल रहे निर्माण कार्यों की जांच करने वाले जे.नरसल व उसके भाई इनामूल ने मजदूरों की सहायता से करीब एक घंटे में इनामूल को बाहर निकाला। इस दौरान कार्यवाही संस्था या कोई अन्य मजदूर की मदद को नहीं आया। मजदूर के

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- सुरक्षा मानकों की अनदेखी कर रहे निर्माण
- मिट्टी में दबने से एक मजदूर की हुई थी मौत
- घटनाओं की नहीं दर्ज हुई कोई प्राथमिकी

आने के बाद ही मामले में कुछ अन्य की जांचवाई की जा रही है। पुलिस हाथों की जा रही है। फिलहाल ट्रामा की जांच की जा रही है। निर्माण कंपनी के जांचकारी करने के लिए उनके पोस्टमॉर्टम पर दो दर्जनों जांच करने का प्रयास किया पर देर रात तक उनका फल लया होने का उल्लेख भी सूत्रों से नहीं मिल रहा।



About Vigyan Foundation ...

Vigyan Foundation is a right based non-government organization which has been working with the community for the rights of the deprived and the most vulnerable sections of the society, be it children, women, slum dwellers or the homeless community. Vigyan Foundation emerged as a creative and collective response to the needs of the people so as to passionately advocate for the rights of the deprived and the most vulnerable sections of the society. Vigyan Foundation was formed in 1988, and registered as a society under the Society Registration Act, 1860.

Our objective is to create such an oppression-less, non-discriminatory society where all the citizen have access to equal rights, freedom and opportunities in ways that enable them to live safe and dignified lives and thereby get opportunities to express their creativity. The mode to achieve this is through raising collective voices in sustainable manner.

Vigyan believes in strengthening the dignity of people and enhance their capacity to raise their voice to access their basic rights through formation of community based organizations / issue based alliances to advocate for the pro-poor policies. According to this point of view Vigyan Foundation team is working in urban slums, marginalized or homeless. Our goal is to empower groups of women, children, youth and unorganized sector and to expand them in a federation for alliance building. It is our strong feeling that while working in a group it is a logical fight back for initiation of community issues. In rural areas the focal point for work is education and health.

Through Urban resource centre, Vigyan Foundation publishes study materials for advocating different issues from time to time.



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