Published by :
https://www.ijert.org/
An International Peer-Reviewed Journal

International Journal of Engineering Research & Technology (IJERT)
ISSN: 2278-0181
Vol. 15 Issue 11 , November - 2026

Construction Site Accidents in Hyderabad 2023 to 2026

What Press Reports Record and Leave Out, Read for Design Relevance

RajaRao Mylapalli
Dept. of Building Construction Management (M.Arch.)
Aurora Deemed University
Hyderabad, India

***Abstract*—Construction deaths in India are counted badly and almost never counted by cause in a form that lets anyone ask whether design could have helped. This paper builds a small, open dataset from what is publicly available: press reports of accidents at building sites in Hyderabad and its fringe between January 2023 and November 2026. Twenty-two events met the inclusion rules. They account for 34 to 38 deaths, the range reflecting conflicting reports. Every event falls into one of four types: fall from height or into an opening (7), collapse of structure or temporary works (9), wall or earth collapse (2) and electrocution (4). Each event was then tagged for whether its hazard class is one where a designer has a recognised lever. Fourteen events fall in such classes and account for 19 to 21 deaths; eight cannot be classed because the report is too thin. None of the 22 reports mentions design, and none names a designer, architect or engineer as responsible. Seven name an owner, builder, contractor or mason. The log is a convenience sample and supports no rate, trend or comparison between years. What it does show is how little a news report records about the stage of work, the mechanism and the design, which are the three things a design-safety duty needs to be tested against. The paper proposes a minimum set of fields for site accident records and releases the log so others can correct and extend it.**

Keywords—construction accidents; Hyderabad; design for safety; OSH Code 2020; accident classification; open data

I. INTRODUCTION

If you want to know how many people died on construction sites in Hyderabad last year, there is no table to look at. There are newspaper paragraphs, each one written within hours of the event by a reporter who often has the police's first account and little else. The reports usually say who died, roughly where, and that a case has been registered. They seldom say what stage the work had reached, what exactly failed, or what anyone had drawn, specified or planned beforehand. [VERIFY: authors to check whether the Telangana Labour Department, DGFASLI or the NCRB publish any incident-level construction data with cause and stage; none was found while preparing this draft.]

That gap matters now for a specific reason. The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 came into force on 21 November 2025 and Section 9 of it [1] places a duty on the architect, project engineer or designer to give due consideration to worker safety at the planning stage. A duty like that can only be tested if accidents are recorded in a way that connects them to design decisions. This paper asks a modest question that comes first: when an accident at a Hyderabad site reaches the press, what is actually on record, and how much of the harm falls in hazard classes where design could plausibly matter?

The paper makes three contributions. It builds and publishes a reproducible incident log with stated inclusion and reconciliation rules. It proposes a simple three-level tag, which I call design relevance, that can be applied from a press report. And it measures, in plain counts, how much the reports leave unsaid. It does not estimate accident rates, does not claim to be a census, and does not claim that any particular accident was caused by a design decision. A companion paper compares the designer's duty in Section 9 with the UK's CDM Regulations 2015 [INSERT: full citation of companion paper, if submitted].

II. BACKGROUND

A. Design and construction accidents

The idea that design decisions shape site risk is not new, but the evidence is mostly from the United States and Europe. Behm [2] examined fatality records and judged that a substantial share, which he reported as 42 per cent of 224 cases, had a link to design [VERIFY figure and sample against the paper]. Gambatese, Behm and Rajendran [3] asked an expert panel how design contributes to accident causation and how it could prevent it. Toole and Gambatese [4] traced how prevention through design developed as a field. [INSERT: 3–5 further references, preferably including at least one Indian study of construction accident causes, and one on temporary works failures.]

Those studies share a limitation that matters here. They are built on investigation files, which record cause in detail. Press reports are a different kind of source and need a different kind of reading: not for cause, but for what is visible to the public and to the regulator at the moment of the accident.

B. The legal moment in India

The OSH Code, 2020 took effect on 21 November 2025 [5]. Section 143(1)(s) repeals the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 [1], and Section 143(3) lets

(This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.)

International Journal of Engineering Research & Technology (IJERT)
ISSN: 2278-0181
Vol. 15 Issue 11 , November - 2026

rules made under the repealed Acts stay in force to the extent they are not contrary to the Code. Central Rules under the Code were notified on 8 May 2026 as G.S.R. 345(E) [6], and a draft set of Telangana rules was issued the same day with objections invited for 45 days [7] [VERIFY: whether Telangana rules have since been finalised]. For the accidents examined here, this means five of the 22 events were reported after the Code came into force and 17 before it. Because the reports themselves never cite the Code, I do not attempt a before and after comparison.

III. METHOD

A. Sources and search

The log draws on reports in eleven named outlets: Telangana Today, Deccan Chronicle, Siasat, The News Minute, The South First, Free Press Journal, IANS, Asianet Newsable, Oneindia, Medical Dialogues and Newstap. Candidate reports were found through web searches combining Hyderabad locality names with accident terms, and each candidate article was read in full. [INSERT: list the exact search strings, search engine and dates used; the authors should repeat the search themselves and add any events missed.]

B. Inclusion and exclusion

An event was included if it was an accident causing at least one death or injury at a building or other construction site in Hyderabad or its metropolitan fringe, reported by a named outlet with a report date from 1 January 2023 to 10 November 2026. Six candidates were excluded and are listed in the dataset: five fall before 2023, and one (a crane collapse at a precast yard in Shankarpally in April 2026, five dead) was a manufacturing yard rather than a building site. Two included sites, Moinabad and the Venkatapur campus in Medchal district, are peri-urban; I kept them because the reports describe them as Hyderabad events.

C. Extraction and reconciliation

For each article I recorded only what it states: dates, locality, structure, accident mechanism, stage of work, stated cause, deaths, injuries, safety lapses mentioned, legal action reported, the party named, and any reference to design. Nothing was inferred, with one exception. Press reports usually give only a weekday, so the incident date is the most recent such weekday on or before publication and is flagged with an asterisk in Table I.

Several events were reported by more than one outlet, and the outlets disagreed. The LB Nagar cellar collapse appears in four reports; the Kukatpally collapse of 7 September 2023 appears in three, with different descriptions of what fell. I treated reports as the same event when locality, weekday and casualty pattern matched. Where death counts conflict, the log keeps both figures as a minimum and a maximum, and totals are reported as ranges. I did not choose between them.

D. Classification and the design-relevance tag

Each event was assigned one of four accident types from the mechanism as reported. The design-relevance tag is deliberately coarse and describes the hazard class, not the cause of the accident:

- D1, strong design lever. The hazard comes from a permanent opening, an excavation scheme, or a fixed external hazard that is known before design is finished. Examples in the log are lift shafts and elevator pits, cellar excavation, and overhead high-tension lines near the site.
- D2, partial design lever. The hazard sits mainly with temporary works, floor-edge protection or access, where the designer's contribution is information, sequencing or anchorage points and the main control belongs to the contractor.
- D3, weak or no design lever: weather, plant, or non-work activity. Used only for the excluded precast-yard crane event.
- DU, cannot tell. The report does not say enough about mechanism or stage.

A D1 or D2 tag does not mean design caused or could have prevented that accident. It means the accident belongs to a family of hazards that design-stage hazard review is meant to catch. I read the tag as an upper bound on how much of the recorded harm design review could touch. The codebook is in the dataset. All coding in this draft was done by one coder; [INSERT: a second coder should code columns F–I of the dataset independently, and Cohen's kappa should be reported here].

IV. RESULTS

A. The log

Table I lists the 22 events. The full dataset, with every source, quoted mechanism and note, accompanies this paper.

TABLE I. REPORTED CONSTRUCTION-SITE ACCIDENTS IN HYDERABAD, 2023–2026

ID	Date	Locality	Type	Stage as reported	Dead	Injured as reported	Class
H01	2023-01-07	Shantinagar, Kukatpally	Collapse	Slab casting	2	A few (number not given)	D2
H02	2023-09-07	Addagutta Housing Society / Hydernagar, Kukatpally	Collapse	Top-floor work (exact stage not stated)	2–3	3 (two critical)	D2
H03	2023-09-24	Jalpally, Pahadishareef	Collapse	Slab laying	2	3 (two critical)	D2
H04	2023-11-20	Kanakamamidi, Moinabad	Collapse	Not stated	2–4	10 (DC); at least 5 (TT, earlier)	DU
H05	2024-05-07	Bachupally (Renuka Yellamma Colony)	Wall / earth	Not stated	7	Not stated	DU
H06	2025-01-09	Bandlaguda Jagir, Rajendranagar	Collapse	Slab formwork erection	0	About 6	D2
H07	2025-02-05	LB Nagar / Mansoorabad	Wall / earth	Cellar excavation (foundation)	3	1	D1
H08	2025-02-10	Balanagar (NIPER campus)	Fall / opening	Not stated	1	None reported	D2

(This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.)

International Journal of Engineering Research & Technology (IJERT)
ISSN: 2278-0181
Vol. 15 Issue 11 , November - 2026

ID	Date	Locality	Type	Stage as reported	Dead	Injured as reported	Class
H09	2025-03-14	Hafeezpet, Miyapur	Fall / opening	Not stated	1	1	D1
H10	2025-03-22*	Simhapuri Colony, Dundigal	Fall / opening	Not stated	1	None reported	D1
H11	2025-05-18*	Indira Nehru Nagar, Malkajgiri	Shock	Not stated	1	1 (husband, severe)	DU
H12	2025-05-22	HUDA Colony, Chandanagar	Shock	Not stated	1	None reported	D1
H13	2025-07-12	Anurag University campus, Venkatapur (Medchal district)	Collapse	Not stated	0	4 (two critical)	DU
H14	2025-07-18	Kukatpally	Fall / opening	Not stated	1	None reported	D2
H15	2025-08-30	Gachibowli	Shock	Not stated	1	Not stated	DU
H16	2025-09-08*	Qutbullapur (Petbasheerabad PS limits)	Shock	Not stated	1	None reported	DU
H17	2025-11-14*	Raghavendra Colony, Kondapur / Gachibowli PS	Collapse	Elevation finishing	1	1	D2
H18	2025-11-24*	ESIC Hospital, Sanathnagar	Collapse	Not stated (repair/removal per officials)	1	4 or 5 (report inconsistent)	DU
H19	2026-03-05	Al Hasnath Colony, Tolichowki (Mehdipatnam PS)	Fall / opening	Not stated	2–3	2 (DC) or 4 (Asianet)	D2
H20	2026-06-04	Navodaya Venture, Medchal	Fall / opening	Formwork (centering)	1	None reported	D2
H21	2026-06-22	New Vivekananda Nagar, Jeedimetla	Fall / opening	Not stated	1	None reported	D2
H22	2026-08-22	Anjaiah Nagar, Madhapur	Collapse	Not stated	2	Several (number not given)	DU

* Date inferred from weekday and publication date, or not stated in the report (H17). Dead shows a range where reports conflict. Class: D1, D2 or DU as defined in Section III-D. Source: press reports [9] to [38].

B. What happened

Collapses of structure or temporary works were the commonest type (9 events) and the deadliest (12 to 15 deaths), followed by falls from height or into openings (7 events, 8 to 9 deaths). Wall and earth collapses were only two events but account for 10 deaths, because the Bachupally wall collapse in May 2024 killed seven people, including a four-year-old child, at a site where workers' families were living. Electrocutions were four events, one death each.

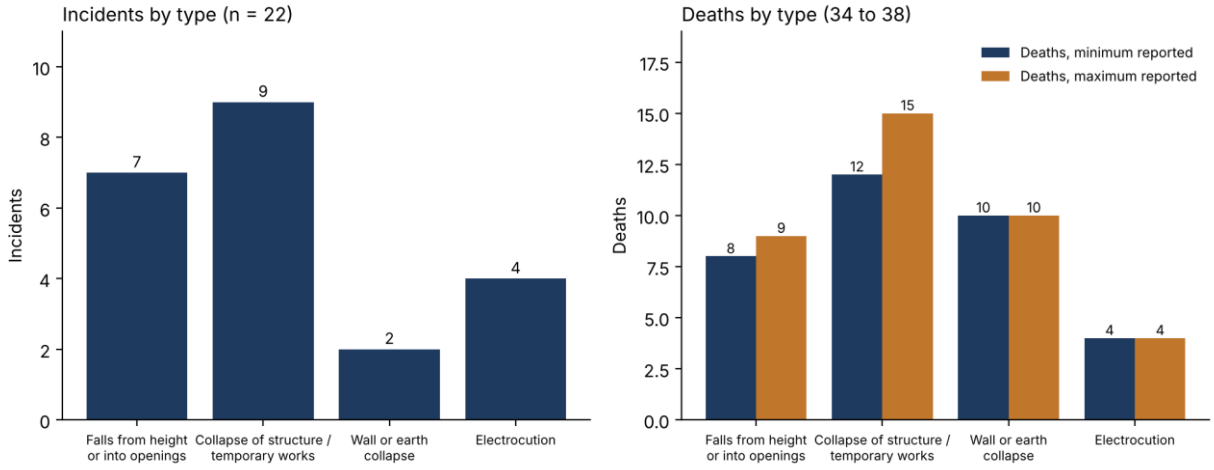


Fig. 1. Incidents and reported deaths by accident type, 22 events. Where reports conflict, minimum and maximum are shown.

TABLE II. EVENTS AND DEATHS BY ACCIDENT TYPE

Accident type	Events	Deaths (min–max)
Falls from height or into openings	7	8–9
Collapse of structure or temporary works	9	12–15
Wall or earth collapse	2	10
Electrocution	4	4
All	22	34–38

By year the log holds 4 events in 2023, 1 in 2024, 13 in 2025 and 4 in 2026. These numbers say something about what my search found, not about safety. A single event in 2024 does not mean 2024 was safe; it means fewer reports surfaced. I draw no trend from them.

C. What the reports say, and do not say

Table III counts what the 22 reports contain. Only seven state the stage of work. Fifteen offer a cause of some kind, but most restate the mechanism: a worker 'slipped', 'accidentally fell' or 'touched a live wire'. Six mention a safety lapse of any kind, and in most of those it is an allegation by a relative, a legislator or a police officer rather than a finding. No report mentions design, drawings, specifications or the people who produced them.

(This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.)

International Journal of Engineering Research & Technology (IJERT)
ISSN: 2278-0181
Vol. 15 Issue 11 , November - 2026

TABLE III. WHAT THE 22 PRESS REPORTS CONTAIN

Item	Count
Reports that mention a safety lapse of any kind	6 of 22
Reports that mention design, drawings or the designer	0 of 22
Reports that name a designer, architect or engineer as responsible	0 of 22
Reports that name an owner, builder, contractor or mason	7 of 22
Reports that state the construction stage	7 of 22
Reports that offer any cause (most restate the mechanism)	15 of 22
Reports citing the OSH Code, 2020 (five events were reported after 21 Nov 2025)	0 of 22

The one event where a regulator's earlier warning is on record is the LB Nagar cellar collapse (H07, 5 February 2025). GHMC said excavation began without the mandatory commencement notice and without proper precautions, despite a precautionary notice dated 16 January, and asked police to file a criminal case against the owner or developer. Three men from one family died and one was hurt. It is also the clearest case in the log of a hazard, a basement excavation next to a boundary, that belongs in a design-stage hazard review. Even here, the report is silent on the excavation scheme and who designed it.

Where cases are described, they are directed at the people on site or paying for the work. Cases were reported against the owner and contractor (H01), the contractor (H03, H21), the owner or developer (H07) and the builder (H08), and two were registered under Section 106(1) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita [8], which deals with death caused by negligence (H08, H21). In 22 reports, no designer, architect or engineer is named.

D. Design relevance

Fourteen of the 22 events fall in hazard classes where a designer has some lever: 4 in D1 and 10 in D2. They account for 19 to 21 of the 34 to 38 deaths. The other eight cannot be classed because the report is too thin, and that count is a finding in its own right. Three of the eight are electrocutions where the source of the live wire is not stated, and in H22, a seven-storey building collapse, the cause was undisclosed. A whole-building collapse might be a structural-design problem or a workmanship problem, and the report gives no way to tell.

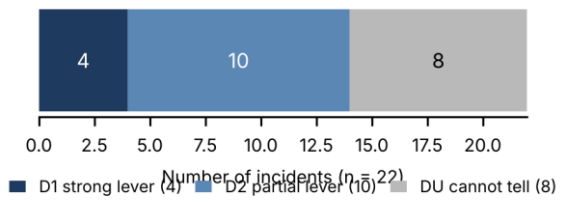


Fig. 2. Design-relevance class of the 22 events (author-coded; single coder).

TABLE IV. DESIGN-RELEVANCE CLASS, EVENTS AND DEATHS

Class	Events	Event IDs	Deaths (min–max)
D1 Strong design lever	4	H07, H09, H10, H12	6
D2 Partial design lever	10	H01, H02, H03, H06, H08, H14, H17, H19, H20, H21	13–15
DU Cannot tell from report	8	H04, H05, H11, H13, H15, H16, H18, H22	15–17
All	22		34–38

V. DISCUSSION

A. The silence is the finding

The most striking result is a zero. Across 22 reports and eleven outlets, nothing is said about design. I would not read that as evidence that design played no part. It is what a news report is built to leave out. But it does mean that anyone trying to test Section 9 against the public record today would find nothing to test it against. The duty to give 'due consideration' to worker safety at the planning stage is a duty whose performance leaves no trace in an accident report, and so far no trace in an accident record either.

B. Who is held to account

Accountability in the reported cases runs toward the owner, builder, contractor and mason. That is natural: they control the site, and an FIR is written against the people who were there. But it also means the system learns about each accident only at the point where it is least preventable. By the time a slab is being cast or a worker is climbing a floor edge, the options that design offered are mostly spent. Where the hazard is a lift shaft, an excavation or an overhead line, the choices that made the risk larger or smaller were made earlier, on paper.

C. Permanent openings and the worker who was not working

Two events in the log involve people falling into lift shafts or pits (H09, H10). In one the men had been drinking after a dispute; in the other the man had gone to sleep on the fourth floor. Neither was working at the time. This is easy to dismiss as bad luck or misbehaviour. I think it points the other way. Sites are lived in. People sleep, eat and bring their children there, as H05 and H10 show. A permanent opening that is only covered when someone remembers to cover it is a hazard that a designer can address by detailing, for instance by specifying a permanent barrier or a lift-pit cover at the time the opening is formed, and the contractor cannot reliably address by supervision alone. I mark this as an argument rather than a result: the log cannot show that either death would have been avoided.

D. What a better record would contain

The practical lesson is not to ask reporters to write more. It is to specify what an accident record should carry, so that Section 10 notices under the Code, police reports and later studies all capture the same facts. A minimum set, using only items that someone at the site can answer on the day, would be:

(This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.)

International Journal of Engineering Research & Technology (IJERT)
ISSN: 2278-0181
Vol. 15 Issue 11 , November - 2026

- the stage of work and the floor or level;
- the element involved (slab edge, shaft opening, scaffold, formwork, excavation face, electrical line);
- whether the element was temporary or permanent;
- whether a design-stage hazard record, drawing note or method statement existed for it, yes or no;
- who was responsible for the design of that element, by name of firm;
- the permit and commencement-notice status.

None of these requires an investigation. All of them would let an analyst ask the question this paper could not: where design information existed, did it reach the site? [INSERT: authors to check Rule 4 and related provisions of the Central Rules 2026 for the prescribed accident notice form and compare its fields with this list.]

VI. LIMITATIONS

The log is a convenience sample drawn from press coverage. It misses accidents that were not reported, non-fatal accidents that were reported only locally, and accidents reported only in Telugu-language media, which I did not search. Under-reporting is probably greatest for injuries and for small sites. The 22 events cannot support a rate, a trend, or a statement that one hazard type is more common than another in Hyderabad. Reports sometimes conflict, and I have recorded both figures rather than resolve them. Dates are partly inferred. The design-relevance tag was applied by one coder, describes hazard classes and not causes, and has not been tested for agreement. Some events rest on a single report (H22 in particular). Finally, I read the articles through a summarising tool and recorded only stated facts; the authors should open each source and confirm the entries before submission. [VERIFY: confirm all 22 entries and the figures in Tables 1 to 4 against the original articles.]

VII. CONCLUSION

A press report of a construction accident records who died and where. It rarely records what stage the work was at, what exactly failed, or what anyone had planned or drawn. In 22 Hyderabad events from 2023 to 2026, 14 fell in hazard classes where design could plausibly matter, 8 could not be classed, and none of the reports said a word about design. That silence is a gap in the record, not proof about causes. It does mean the Code's designer duty currently has no way of being observed in the data that reaches the public. The remedy is cheap: a short, standard set of fields at the point of accident notice. The log released with this paper is a starting point that others can correct, extend with Telugu-language and official sources, and test with a second coder.

REFERENCES

[1] Government of India, The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020, Act 37 of 2020, Sections 9, 10 and 143. [Online]. Available: https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/22041/1/2020-37.pdf

[2] M. Behm, “Linking construction fatalities to the design for construction safety concept,” Safety Science, vol. 43, no. 8, pp. 589-611, 2005. [VERIFY volume, pages and the 42% / 224 figures]

[3] J. A. Gambatese, M. Behm, and S. Rajendran, “Design’s role in construction accident causality and prevention: perspectives from an expert panel,” Safety Science, vol. 46, no. 4, pp. 675-691, 2008. [VERIFY]

[4] T. M. Toole and J. Gambatese, “The trajectories of prevention through design in construction,” J. Safety Research, vol. 39, no. 2, pp. 225-230, 2008. [VERIFY]

[5] DLA Piper, “Government of India notifies the Labour Codes: ushers a new era of compliances,” 2025. [Online]. Available: https://knowledge.dlapiper.com/dlapiperknowledge/globalemploymentlatestdevelopments/2025/government-of-india-notifies-the-labour-codes-ushers-a-new-era-of-compliances

[6] Sansa Legal, “OSH Code Central Rules 2026 notified,” 2026 (notification dated 8 May 2026, G.S.R. 345(E)). [Online]. Available: https://www.sansalegal.com/post/osh-code-central-rules-2026-notified-by-ministry-on-may-9

[7] TeamLease RegTech, “Draft Telangana Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Rules, 2026,” 2026. [Online]. Available: https://teamleaseregtech.com/updates/article/57246/draft-telangana-occupational-safety-health-and-working-conditions-rules-2026/

[8] Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, Section 106(1). [VERIFY citation form]

[9] H01: Telangana Today, 2023-01-07. [Online]. Available: https://telanganatoday.com/hyderabad-under-construction-building-caves-in-kukatpally-two-killed

[10] H02: The News Minute, 2023-09-07. [Online]. Available: https://www.thenewsminute.com/telangana/three-workers-killed-in-hyderabad-as-scaffolding-collapses-at-construction-site

[11] H02: Telangana Today, 2023-09-07. [Online]. Available: https://telanganatoday.com/hyderabad-three-labourers-killed-after-slab-of-under-construction-building-caves-in-at-hydernagar

[12] H02: Newstap, undated. [Online]. Available: https://www.newstap.in/crime/two-die-three-injured-after-building-wall-collapses-in-kphb-1493599

[13] H03: Telangana Today, 2023-09-24. [Online]. Available: https://telanganatoday.com/two-killed-three-injured-after-slab-of-under-construction-building-caves-in-hyderabad

[14] H04: Deccan Chronicle, 2023-11-21. [Online]. Available: https://deccanchronicle.com/nation/crime/201123/4-workers-dead-10-severely-hurt-in-slab-collapse-at-moinabad-work-sit.html

[15] H04: Telangana Today, 2023-11-20. [Online]. Available: https://telanganatoday.com/hyderabad-two-construction-workers-killed-in-indoor-stadium-slab-collapse

[16] H05: IANS, 2024-05-08. [Online]. Available: https://ianslive.in/seven-killed-in-wall-collapse-in-hyderabad--20240508084506

[17] H06: Telangana Today, 2025-01-09. [Online]. Available: https://telanganatoday.com/hyderabad-centring-frame-collapses-at-construction-site-injuring-several-workers

[18] H07: Siasat, 2025-02-06. [Online]. Available: https://www.siasat.com/developers-to-face-fir-after-3-fatalities-at-hyderabad-construction-site-3176369/amp/

[19] H07: Free Press Journal, 2025-02-06. [Online]. Available: https://www.freepressjournal.in/amp/india/hyderabad-three-workers-die-as-mud-collapses-at-under-construction-site-developer-faces-criminal-case-video

[20] H07: The South First, 2025-02-06. [Online]. Available: https://thesouthfirst.com/telangana/three-people-killed-following-wall-collapse-in-hyderabad/

[21] H07: The News Minute, 2025-02-06. [Online]. Available: https://www.thenewsminute.com/telangana/three-workers-killed-in-wall-collapse-in-hyderabad

(This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.)

International Journal of Engineering Research & Technology (IJERT)
ISSN: 2278-0181
Vol. 15 Issue 11 , November - 2026

[22] H08: Siasat, 2025-02-11. [Online]. Available: https://www.siasat.com/construction-worker-falls-to-death-from-building-in-hyderabad-3178587/amp

[23] H08: Telangana Today, 2025-02-10. [Online]. Available: https://telanganatoday.com/hyderabad-construction-worker-falls-off-building-dies

[24] H09: Siasat, 2025-03-15. [Online]. Available: https://www.siasat.com/2-construction-workers-fall-in-lift-shaft-in-miyapur-one-dies-3194965/amp

[25] H10: Telangana Today, 2025-03-23. [Online]. Available: https://telanganatoday.com/construction-worker-dies-after-falling-in-elevator-pit-in-hyderabad

[26] H11: Telangana Today, 2025-05-19. [Online]. Available: https://telanganatoday.com/telangana-woman-worker-electrocuted-at-construction-site-in-malkajgiri

[27] H12: Telangana Today, 2025-05-22. [Online]. Available: https://telanganatoday.com/hyderabad-construction-worker-electrocuted-at-site-in-chandanagar

[28] H13: Deccan Chronicle, 2025-07-12. [Online]. Available: https://deccanchronicle.com/southern-states/telangana/four-workers-seriously-injured-in-slab-collapse-1890972

[29] H14: Telangana Today, 2025-07-18. [Online]. Available: https://telanganatoday.com/hyderabad-crane-operator-falls-to-death-from-24th-floor-at-kukatpally-construction-site

[30] H15: Telangana Today, 2025-08-31. [Online]. Available: https://telanganatoday.com/24-year-old-construction-worker-dies-of-electrocution-in-gachibowli

[31] H16: Telangana Today, 2025-09-11. [Online]. Available: https://telanganatoday.com/hyderabad-man-dies-of-electrocution-at-under-construction-site-in-petbasheerabad

[32] H17: Telangana Today, 2025-11-15. [Online]. Available: https://telanganatoday.com/hyderabad-mason-dies-colleague-injured-after-scaffolding-collapse-in-gachibowli

[33] H18: Medical Dialogues, 2025-11-26. [Online]. Available: https://medicaldialogues.in/amp/news/health/hospital-diagnostics/tragic-1-killed-4-injured-as-scaffolding-collapses-at-esic-hospital-hyderabad-159466

[34] H19: Deccan Chronicle, 2026-03-05. [Online]. Available: https://www.deccanchronicle.com/southern-states/telangana/three-workers-killed-after-falling-from-under-construction-building-in-tolichowki-1941700

[35] H19: Asianet Newsable, 2026-03-05. [Online]. Available: https://newsable.asianetnews.com/amp/india/hyderabad-2-workers-dead-4-injured-as-they-fall-from-building-articleshow-wyg2kt0

[36] H20: Telangana Today, 2026-06-04. [Online]. Available: https://telanganatoday.com/construction-worker-dies-after-fall-from-under-construction-building-in-medchal

[37] H21: Deccan Chronicle, 2026-06-23. [Online]. Available: https://www.deccanchronicle.com/southern-states/telangana/worker-dies-in-fall-at-jeedimetla-site-1965541

[38] H22: Oneindia, 2026-08-23. [Online]. Available: https://www.oneindia.com/hyderabad/hyderabad-building-collapse-2-killed-as-seven-storey-under-construction-structure-falls-in-madhapur-8184863.html

(This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.)