

ABSTRACT

Earthquake disasters are unprecedented incidents which take many lives as a consequence and cause major damages to all types of infrastructures. Increasing rate of seismic activity over past two decades due to change in the interior of earth, movement of plates and disturbance in isostatic adjustment of earth due to climate change resulting glacier melting and high temperature speaks the importance of earthquake risk reduction plans and strategies. The main agenda of these plannings and strategies is to reduce vulnerability and enhance resilience and awareness among people. Pakistan is also at high risk of earthquake disaster due to its geographical location and movement of plates beneath it. It has high density of active faults and is located at the intersection of three plate boundaries, namely Indian, Eurasian and Arabian plates. The collision of tectonic plates causes uplift that produces the highest mountain ranges in the world including Himalaya and Karakorum. Islamabad is also at hit list of seismic activity because it is located on main fault line and intersection of Hazara fault line; it is also capital city of Pakistan therefore proper planning for risk reduction in this city is the question of the day. The data was collected through both primary and secondary resources in form of questionnaire survey, informal interviews and temporal data from relevant departments respectively to proceed in research work. The results after analysis shows the weak conditions of planning and awareness among the residents of study area, but their major problem during earthquake was delayed response of administration and 71% population was dissatisfied from government. Therefore the (ERRP) Earthquake risk reduction plan and (CBDRM) Community based disaster risk management is necessary to increase not only awareness among the people but also improve the efficiency level of administration. The other advantage will be the bridging of gap between Government and people by binding them through collective work and involvement of locals in decision making process.