

SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECT OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT OF EARTHQUAKE 2005 AT AZAD JAMMU KASHMIR (PAKISTAN)

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ABSTRACT

On 8 October 2005 the strongest and most destructive earthquake hit Muzaffarabad, Pakistan. The United State Geological Survey (USGS) measured its magnitude as 7.6 on the Richter scale, with its epicenter about 19 km (11.8 miles) northeast of Muzaffarabad, Pakistan; and 100 km (65 miles, north-northeast of Islamabad (Pakistan). The hypocenter was located at a depth of 26 km (16.2 miles) below the surface (USGS). This major earthquake and its attendant geologic processes surface faulting, liquefaction, landslides and debris flows exacted a toll of 73,318 dead, 69,292 seriously injured, 58,896 injured, 400,000 households affected and this account' for about 3.5 billion people. The children have taken major front of the casualties. About 80 percent of Balakot and 80 percent of Bagh's populations died. A full generation has been lost and more than \$5.2 billion in actual damages to public infrastructure and facilities and private properties has occurred. To find out the causes and damage of earthquake researcher had detailed investigation to the families, which affected by Earthquake at Muzafarabad. Researcher adopted Quantitative research design. Selected universe was Muzafarabad. Sample consists of 200 affected families. Random technique of sampling is adopted and household survey was held. Structured questionnaire is used as the tool of research: Firstly, questions were related to personal crisis, secondly to community crisis and thirdly to country crisis.

KEYWORDS: Sociological Aspect, Earthquake, rehabilitation, Reconstruction, Disaster Management, Policy Implication