**PAKISTAN’S STRATEGY ON POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT, SOCIAL COHESION AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION**

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**ABSTRACT**

Pakistan has most important geographical and political region, mainly due to its geostrategic location of its Balochistan Province that has760 km long ocean coastal belt is known as Mekran Coast. Pakistan has been facing many challenges internally and externally. The most important menacing is war of rebellion and aggression. Through the independence Pakistan face the internal instability such as poor governance economic development. The external instability is international standing. The second most important internal instability is the religious extremism, sectarianism, ethnic and moral values. The existing challenges of Pakistan like terrorism, the threat of Indian aggression, territorial subvert and other such type of activities can influence on the Pakistan- China relationship. Pakistan being a first Muslim Nuclear State will have to safeguard the rights of Muslim Ummah. Pakistan has strengthened ties with China through the integration of Gwadar Port. Iran is also our neighbor country and one f the biggest Muslim state. Pakistan has also strong ties with Iran through the integration of its Chabbar port. Iran is a very rich country owing to its natural resources especially oil. Empowerment, social cohesion and democracy are three important features for developing an enable civil society. There is a very powerful relationship among empowerment, social cohesion and democracy, and they conceivably situation each other in a welfare viewpoint. Empowerment is about assets; it indispensable politicians on all stages to make commitment that develop everyone’s hope of social welfare. Access to social networks, work, education and care is a conclusive element for the individual’s standard of life.

**Keywords:** political region, economic development democracy, social cohesion