



Analyzing the Geopolitical Significance of Makran: A Historical Perspective from Ancient Times to The Arab Era

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Abstract

It is very important to understand the historical and geopolitical importance of Makran Balochistan, the region was occupied by different rulers .They implemented their policies and fulfilled their ambitions, so it is important to know it, which helps us to understand the present in the light of history, the eyes of different countries of the world are on Makran Balochistan Makran, the coastal belt in southwestern Pakistan, has emerged as a pivotal geopolitical zone in the 21st century due to its unique geographical location, so to avoid the occupation of another superpower, understand the historical and geopolitical situation in depth. This research gives knowledge and conditions of Makran in ancient era that how were rulers of world aware of the importance of Makran. The Persians, Greeks and Arabs ruled this region and tried to include this region in their empire. This area is a crossroads between the East and the West. This research will contribute to the inclusive field of geopolitical history shedding



light on the complicated dynamics between the rulers and the people of Makran by investigating the geopolitical importance of Makran. It will provide an opportunity to showcase original voices and perspectives.

Keywords: Median, Achaemenians, Gedorosia, Greek, Sassanian, Parthian, Arabs Islam

Introduction

Balochistan is largest province of Pakistan in terms of area. It is spread over 347000 square kilometers, and has been divided into many political divisions. Every division has its own political social and economic system. Makran is one of the important divisions of Balochistan. The division is further divided into three districts, like Kech, Panjgur and Gwadar. It carries special importance due to its historical process, geo-political and geoeconomic location. These are with a geographical area of 54,647 square kilometers (Mehrab et al 2017) Total population of Makran division according to the census report of 2017 is 1,484,788. (MaZheng & Hussain 2022)

According to historians, the historical Makran region was divided to three countries Pakistan, Afghanistan and Persia. Oritan/Tomirus (Hangul river) eaters of fish, (Makran coast) Gedorosia (includes half of the territory of Inner Iranian Balochistan, and Pakistani Balochistan). Similarly Balochistan was also divided Pakistani Balochistan,,Iranian Balochistan and Afghanistan Balochistan.(Ebrahimi 2016) Historian argues in this regard by saying that the population of Baloch existing in blow- mentioned region in ancient era of Peesh Daadi, Baloch were residents of Caspian Sea “Daasht Loth , Karman, Sistan, kohe Alberz Maazandaran , Alan Gillan ,Tabreez Turkmanistan , Khurasaan, Sarawan, Jhalwan, and Balochistan”. (Baloch 2012) Baloch had fought many battles bravely against, Persian Cyrus, Alexaander of Macdonia, Genghiz Khan of Mongolia, and never allowed them to stay in Baluchistan for long”. (Baloch 2012)

METHODS AND SOURCES The sources use from secondary data to framework this research article as research journal articles and books from social studies and historical sources.

Additionally, historians' sources analysis through Qualitative and analytical method to get a better understanding.

Geo political control of different ruler of Makran

Makran is a region which has been considered politically, socially, militarily and economically important since ancient times and has not diminished its importance in any period of history in this area - the artifacts scattered in Makran show this. Testify that even before the historical period, Makran was a great and progressive society, which had political, social and economic relations with the outside world, and these monuments also prove that this area has never been free from human existence. It was not empty and when the prehistoric period was turning into the historical period, Makran also played a role in these political and social changes - this is the reason why the name of this region is present in the oldest books of the world and often the socio-geographical military and social importance of this region has also been described - even after a long journey of thousands of years, the importance of this region remains as it is today, that is, until the modern era. The geo-regional and economic importance has increased tremendously and the region is playing a key role not only in Asia but also internationally. (Baloch,2023)

Median Rule

It sounds like to talking about the ancient Medes and their influence in the region of Makran. The Medes were indeed a significant ancient people who played a crucial role in the history of the Near East, particularly in the area corresponding roughly to modern-day Pakistani Makran and Irani Makran and parts of surrounding regions.

The Medes established a major kingdom in the 7th century BCE in northwestern Iran, with their capital at Ecbatana (modern-day Hamadan). While the core of Media was in northwestern Iran, the extent of their empire at its peak (before Cyrus the Great of Persia conquered them around 550 BCE) is debated. Some sources suggest that eastern Iran and parts of present-day southern Pakistan, including Makran have been under their influence, if not direct control. Makran was a

marginal, arid, and challenging region but lay along important trade and military routes between Persia, India, and Mesopotamia.

History began with Herodotus. Herodotus mentions the Med government in his book (Herodotus, 2001) but did not describe his rule in Makran. Badakhshani mentions the Med government on Makran through historical facts. and this region was conquered by the famous Med ruler Kekhusro (the grandson of Keqibad Med) during the Med period and handed it over to Farbers. (Badakhshani,1967) While the Shanama mentions Kayani attacks on Makran, remnants of the ancient Med tribes still exist in the coastal areas of Makran, which are still called Meds and are mostly engaged in the fishing profession. (Baloch,2023)

A distinguished historian of Balochistan, Malik Muhammad Saeed Dewar, mentions, prosperous rule of Med over Makran and writes with reference to Shahnama Ferdosi.Khusrau, the famous Kayani king of Iran, sent a message to China and Shah Makran asking them to pay tribute to him for their obedience. China's ruler accepted obedience and showed his willingness to pay tribute and sent gifts to Khusrau's service. But Shah Makran refused to submit to Khusrau. As a result of Khosrow's attack on Makran, Shah Makran was killed in this battle and the Iranian army conquered Makran, of the next large-scale multinational conflict. (Dewar,1990) Professor Baloch and Malik Muhammad Saeed describe the Medes' rule in Makran, by referring to Shahnameh Firdausi. Professor Baloch even goes so far as to say that the present Medes Baloch tribes living in Makran are the remnants of the ancient Medes, meaning that the first rule in this land was that of the Medes Baloch.

Aryan Achaemenians had demolished the rule of Med Baloch in 550 BC and recognized own kingdom. (Baloch,2012) In 837 or 550 BC most probably, Med Baloch had begun their rule in existing Iranian area. (Baloch,2012) Meds faced danger challenge of Assur (Assirians) of Iraq who were rushing and increasing towards Med area. All the Med tribes of this region became united under umbrella of Kaikubad Med, who was declared the first ruler. Badakhshani writes that Kaikubad died in 655 BC. (Badkhishani,1967) The area was called Medistan (Media) where Kaikubad ruled with his tribe. The period of Med not visible in easily but we found details of this period from ancient history of Herodotus (Herodotus,2001) Mirza Maqbool

(Badkhisani,1967). Achaemenians defeated Med tribes and occupied their state in battle command of Ibn e Kumises (Herodotus,2001)

Historian writes that, the Meds rule before Christ, which he describes as the Baloch rule, the current people who live in the coastal areas of Makran are the remnants of the ancient Med race, who are the Baloch. He further writes that before the Aryan nations, this region, which is today called Iran, was the land of the original Baloch, which stretched from the Zagros Mountains to the western banks of the Indus River, because the entire region was inhabited by Baloch tribes. (Baloch,2023) Iran, South Khorasan, Sistan and Baluchistan, where the Baloch tribes live, are the original homes of the Baloch people. (Baloch,2023)

The historical evidence regarding direct Median rule over the region of Makran (ancient Gedorosia) is limited and inconclusive. While the Medes, under King Cyaxares in the 7th century BCE, established a significant empire encompassing much of northwestern Iran and parts of Anatolia.

Achaemenians period

The end of the ancient period of Makran is generally considered to be the beginning of the Achaemenians period, when the rule of the Medes over, the kingdom of Madistan ended and power was gained by the Persian-speaking Aryan tribe Achaemenians , policy of expansion was based on their favorable ambitions, so Makran, where even the Median tribes could not establish their sovereignty, came under the control of the Achaemenians.(Baloch,2023)

The rule of the Achaemenid Aryans began in the land of Iran. They migrated and settled in this land. These Aryan tribes were powerful to some extent. The great ruler of the Achaemenids was Cyrus. He conquered various areas from China and a large part of Makran also came under his control. He ruled over a thousand nations, but Cyrus also undermined the power of the Baloch and treated them very cruelly. (Baloch,2023) Their Empire was truly the greatest empire in the world. Its history spanned 230 years, during which it encompassed many countries of the ancient world. Although the Achaemenid Empire faced many local wars and rebellions during their time, the empire continued to expand and flourish for 230 years. (Baloch,2023). The Achaemenid Empire (c. 550–330 BCE), founded by Cyrus the Great, was one of the largest and

most administratively sophisticated empires of the ancient world. Among its eastern territories, the region of Makran—located in what is now southeastern Iran and southwestern Pakistan—held strategic importance. The Achaemenid occupation of Makran was not only evidence to their expansive ambitions but also integral to their control over eastern trade and communication routes. There are a large number of historians who mentioned the existence of Makran called Maka during the Achaemenid period, also through archaeological and geographical references that the above-mentioned area is the present-day Pakistani and Iranian Makran (Baloch,2023).

Achaemenid ruler Cyrus the Great (r. 559–530 BCE) is credited with its conquest, integrating it into the Achaemenid administrative system. The capital was Pura, likely corresponding to modern-day Bampur. The incorporation of Makran into imperial structures is more clearly attributed to the subsequent Achaemenid expansion under Cyrus the Great. Cyrus's army included a large number of Baloch tribes and they were the most active on the military front. These forces are mentioned in the Shahnameh of Firdausi and the writings of Eratosthenes. Rhodes has mentioned the Baloch tribes and written about the armies of each tribe, while Firdausi calls the armies of these tribes as Koch and Baloch, while sometimes he also uses their regional names. Achaemenid's armies also included a large number of Baloch tribes. Statements of this kind confirm that the strong community of the Baloch nation used to protect the region and because of their intransigence, they were attacked and conquered by nations. These Baloch began to support the Aryan rulers. These statements also indicate the strong military alliance and deep relations between the Baloch and the Iranians. (Baloch,2023)

Makran is first mentioned in Achaemenid inscriptions during the reign of Darius I (r. 522–486 BCE). One of the most notable references is found in the Behistun Inscription, where Darius listed the provinces under his control, including Maka, widely understood to be the region of Makran (Kent,1953). Maka was one of the provinces of the empire, incorporated into the imperial structure during the early expansionist campaigns toward the Indus Valley.

Historical sources such as Herodotus and Arrian suggest that the region played a key role during Cyrus the Great's eastern campaign toward the Indus. Although Herodotus does not describe the region in great detail, later Greek historians like Arrian note that Cyrus lost a

significant portion of his army to the harsh desert conditions of the Makran region during his march eastward (Arrian,1976). Despite these hardships, the area remained under Persian control. This administrative system enabled the empire to maintain control over distant and culturally diverse regions. The inclusion of Maka in imperial records and tribute lists of Achaemenid system (Briant, 2002). Strategically, Makran offered a coastal route connecting Persia with the Indus Valley, making it valuable for both military movements and commercial activity. It served as part of the Royal Road network and linked maritime routes along the Arabian Sea, contributing to the empire's wealth and logistical capabilities (Potts,2016.).

Furthermore, the ability of the Achaemenids to maintain control over Makran until the empire's fall in 330 BCE (during Alexander the Great's conquest) indicates that despite geographical challenges, they were successful in establishing a relatively stable system of governance in the region. Achaemenians had changed to give new name of this region Faras (Iran)that was their forefather's name.

The region of Makran, located in present-day southeastern Iran and southwestern Pakistan, has experienced extended periods of rule by various foreign empires due to its strategic location along trade routes between the Persian Gulf and the Indian subcontinent. The timeline of foreign control extends over two millennia.

The Achaemenid Empire did extend its influence over Makran, an ancient region located in present-day southeastern Iran and southwestern Pakistan. Makran was strategically important due to its position along trade routes and its access to the Arabian Sea. The Achaemenid rulers, known for their vast empire that stretched from Egypt to the borders of India, exerted control over various regions, including Makran, during their reign from approximately 550 to 330 BCE. Their governance involved maintaining stability and facilitating trade across their expansive territories. They ruled over Makran demonstrates the strategic and administrative depth of the Persian Empire's expansionist policies. Makran, a coastal region linking the Persian heartland with the Indian subcontinent. The Achaemenid interest in controlling key trade routes and maintaining a presence along the eastern frontier. The governance of such bordering areas reflects the Achaemenids' ability to manage diverse and distant territories through their system. Moreover, the presence of Makran in royal captions underscores the

symbolic importance of dominion over even the most remote provinces, reinforcing the narrative of a vast, unified empire under Persian authority.

Expedition of Alexander the Great

After the fall of the Achaemenids, Alexander the Great passed through Makran during his return from India. His successors, the Seleucids, nominally controlled the area for about 80 years, though their influence was minimal. Darius-1 rules extended Persia to Balochistan and both were connected in 521-485 B.C. was by Alexander the great defeated Darius111.After victorious Punjab, he decided to return home through Baluchistan. He passed through Coastal zone of Makran along with northern mountainous region. (Hassan,2002).) According to historian, He defeated Raja Pores and conquered India in area of Bayas River.

The region of Makran, known in ancient times as Gedorosia. Alexander the great interned Baluchistan in 326 BC and, he died in 323 BC. ((Badkhshani,1967) The name Gedorosia first appeared when Alexander the Great chose the arduous journey to the Makran coast while returning from India. (Baloch,2023) The Greek historians had given name of Gedorosia to this region and also called the people of Gedorosia (Baloch,2023) General Salyokus Nectar fought for his states who was his descendant. He succeeded to take control eastern regions including Balochistan. ((Badkhishani,1967) In 305 BC, Salyokus Nectar confronted Chandragupt Moriya, (ruling in India) and was defeated badly by his minister Chankia, who was clever and genius person. Chandar Gupta Moria demanded war. Nectar left India and loosed his areas with dishonor. (Dehwar,1990)

Smith writes, "Though the territory of Gedorosia (Gadrushya) generally lay outside the sphere of Indian rule or polity, the whole or part of the province was at times annexed to the kingdoms of the Rajahs, and hence its Indian history." It could not be considered as separate and unrelated in any way. But without a doubt, the province of Gedorosia (Gadrushya) was outside the original boundaries of India.(Smith,2001) The same historical mistake was made by Smith,

knowingly or unknowingly, which has been happening since most of the history while describing the situation of Balochistan, which under the influence of the Iranian rulers or Indian, these historians also admit that the geographical condition of Balochistan is different from the structure of India and Iranian lands and also admit that the tribes are national, social, cultural and civilized. are different from them, but despite this, whenever the situation of Balochistan is written and the nations and tribes are mentioned or when the history of this place is described, these topics are mixed with the histories of India or Iran. taken which is not historically accurate at all. (Baloch,2023) Although Alexander the Great, at a very young age, raised the banner of his conquest over vast areas of the ancient world, time did not support him and he died in Babylon in 323 BC. After Alexander's death, a series of bloody wars began among his successors for power. This war was between two of Alexander's ablest generals who were fighting each other for the conquest of Asian territories. These generals, Antigonus and Seleucus, fought against each other.

Mauryan Empire and Seleucid Influence

Alexander the Great's general Seleucus was defeated by Chandragupta Maurya in the Makran and Indian regions in 305 BC and established his rule. The Maurya dynasty was established in the Makran regions in 303 BC. The Makran region and the coastal Makran regions came under Chandragupta's control. (Baloch,2023) Following the Seleucid-Mauryan war in 304 BCE, the Mauryan Empire, under Chandragupta Maurya, gained control over Makran, including Makran. This strategic achievement facilitated stable borders and diplomatic relations between the Mauryan and Seleucid empires, highlighting Makran's significance as a geopolitical bridge between South Asia and the Hellenistic world.

The area of Makran, as it had come under the control of the ancient rulers of Sindh before the Iranian Achaemenians occupation, and the ancient monuments also confirm that the area of Makran was under the influence of the advanced civilization of Sindh at the time of the Aryan invasions. That it has been identified in history as Mabloha (Makran). (Kosambi,2012.) The remote areas of Balochistan, and at least the central, western and southern Balochistan (Makran) regions, were not very beneficial and attractive to these rulers. Their possession was only nominal. Not much research has been done on this and there is a need to work on this

topic. Buddhism flourished during the Mauryan period. Malik Saeed Dewar states that people in Balochistan were also influenced by pagan religion. (Dewar,1990)

The Parthians or Aashkani Rule

The Parthians and the Ashkans began to unite under the leadership of the Amir Arshak, and finally in 249 BC the Ashkan dynasty began to try to form its own government and these tribes also included the region of Makran in their empire. Historians give conflicting statements about the origin and lineage of the Ashkans. Some historians talk about the Saka tribes who rose from the north of Khorezm and settled in the region of Path and were called Parthians. Professor Farooq Baloch states that the Ashkans are the tribes of the Baloch people present in Balochistan. There is still a tribe in the Baloch nation called Ashkan or Aashkani, while even today there is a region called Ashkan in Balochistan. The Ashkans are an ancient Baloch tribe that established the second Baloch empire in the region in Iran, which was the fourth kingdom of Iran as a whole. (Baloch,2023) In 249 BC, South Khurasan and Baloch region was divided among Greek, Bactria, Hindus, and Aashkani tribes, who established their rule with help of local tribes. (Badkhashani,1967) Aashkani Baloch tribe is exist and also called Askani or Aashkani. This time of period was unrest as disorder but important era for establishing the Government by local tribes. ((Badkhashani,1967) local people stopped activities of Greek and Indian. Aashkani rule was demolished by Sassanid of Persia. Ardhsher bin Papak was pioneer ruler of Sassanid ((Badkhashani,1967) who defeated Ashkanies in 226 BC. Sassanids Saied, who were the actual children of Achaemenians that former rulers of Persia but the Aashkani did not belong from them. Sassanids extended their rule the borders of India (Punjab) in the east and Iran. They occupied Balochistan region and Persian Sassanids civilized Government reached in peak. ((Badkhashani,1967)

Sassanian Empire's Administrative Role

During the Sassanian era, Makran was designated as one of the empire's provinces, as noted administrative inclusion underscores Makran's continued strategic and economic importance in the region. Parthian and Sassanid Empires (250 BCE – 644 CE): The Parthians and later the Sassanids held varying degrees of control over Makran. The Sassanid Empire, in particular,

maintained more consistent rule for approximately 400 years, until the Arab conquest in the 7th century (Frye, 1984). The Sasanian king Ardashir is considered one of the greatest and most famous rulers of Iran. During the reign of this dynasty, Iran achieved great progress.

Referring to Badakhshan and Tabri, the professor states that Makran was also under the control of the Sasani government. (Baloch,2023) Thus, Muhammad Saeed Dewar writes that Ardashir first focused on correcting the administration and reorganization of his affairs and then reorganized them. He reviewed the financial system to improve the economic conditions of the country and the income of the farmers increased and due to his planning, there was a lot of development in those areas that had not happened before. (Dewar,1990) The Makran region was quite wealthy and a large population was engaged in commercial activities. Makran had large cities and civilized life, and along with this, there were safe coasts in this region, which had trade links with Sindh and India. Seeing the commercial and economic conditions of Makran and Kerman, Ardashir wanted this region to come under his control, and he achieved all this without any war. (Baloch,2023) During the prime of the Sassanid rulers, the Makran coast and its surrounding areas were very important for maritime trade. Due to these coasts, trade links between the East and the West and the West and the East were established. In ancient times, trade links between Iraq and the wider Indus Valley were established through this land, and these same links are visible during the Sassanid period. Raw materials such as highly valuable woods such as teak, sandalwood and finished goods such as Chinese silk fabrics were sent to Iran through the coastal ports of Makran, while gold and silver jewelry were exported from Iran to the regions of India and China. In addition, perfumes, oils, ivory jewelry and statues were also sent from Iran and its southern tributary regions to the above-mentioned countries through the ports of the Makran coast. Semi-precious stones were brought from Afghanistan and Central Asian countries (. Baloch,2023)

Arabs Rule

Our Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) lightened the world and did his best to feast Islam in 7th century. He was born in Arabian Peninsula after death of Holy Prophet; his companion's and four Caliphs took this responsibility to spread Islam. Islam reached in Iran in 634AD, where Sassani family was ruling. Arabs attacked on Yazdegerd Som son of Khusro,

last ruler of Sassani dynasty. He was defeated Arab invasions. Brave Baloch warrior who was general of Persian force, those were affected, and also described by different historian. Arabs recognized the existence of Baloch in Makran Karman, Sistan, Sarawan till Jhalawan. (Strange,1986). Frequent Baloch tribes were in the Sassani army, they fought many battles in protection of Iran, but were defeated and bound by Arabs who fought with the spirit of Islam, there prisoners were then sent to Arab, these battles were known as “Zaath Salsal” (Jaffery,1979). Since Islam was religion of equality, peace and prosperity, historians write that Baloch embraced Islam in Hazrat Umar’s reign in 634-644 AD and joined the Arab army (Baloch,2012).

Historically, Makran is the Gate way of Islam, Firstly Muslims entered Makran. The Bab al-Islam is Makran Balochistan by way of Islam entered to the subcontinent/Sindh through Makran. Arabian Peninsula is closest area of it. In 644 AD, Hakeem bin Amr al-Taghlibi crossed the Makran area following the instructions of Hazrat Omar, the second caliph, but did not gain whole control over it. Additional attack was made during the era of Hazrat Ali (656 to 661A.D) but was disgusted, Eventually, Makran was placed underneath the first Umayyads caliph Muawiya and declared the eastern frontier of Muslim kingdoms. (Sagata, Ayesha, 2004)

Arab Caliphates (644–10th century CE): The Rashidun Caliphate annexed Makran in 644 CE, followed by the Umayyads and Abbasids. Arab control, while initially strong, became more symbolic by the 10th century due to rising local dynasties, marking around 300 years of Arab rule (Wink, 1990; Bosworth, 1996). The Arab Muslim Empire established control over Makran in 644 CE, following the Battle of Rasil, during the early expansion of the Rashidun Caliphate. Arab rule in Makran continued under successive Islamic caliphates, including the Umayyads (661–750 CE) and the Abbasids (750–1258 CE), although their control was often limited and challenged by local rulers. The effective period of Arab administrative and military presence in Makran lasted approximately 200 to 300 years, particularly strong during the 7th to 9th centuries CE. Over time, the region became more autonomous under local dynasties like the Habbari and Saffarids, while still acknowledging nominal allegiance to the Caliphate (Bosworth, 1996; Wink, 1990). Thus, while Arab influence persisted culturally and religiously, direct Arab political control in Makran waned by the 10th century CE.

Omar Bin Khattab, second Caliph of the Rashedin (AD 634-644) who claimed to have learnt justice from Kasra (Khosro) (3) Anushervan of the Sassanids v at the time when organizing the political and administrative structure of the state of caliphate, provided for a sovereign ruler but retained the principle of electing the caliphs, for the duration of a life-time, exclusively from the Bani-Hashem clan of the Quraish tribe. Caliph Umar-e-Farooq's troops reached Mekran last year of his reign in 644AD. Hazrat Ali entered interior Balochistan. After that Umayyad time, they also occupied Sindh. Arab occupations different region of Balochistan were known in different names. Local tribes of Balochistan governed with Arabs two times. In early Arab history, Baloch territories were divided with the passage of time and were known in different names for example: Khurasan Mekran, Kirman Sistan, Mazandaran, Gillan, Touran, Kekaanan, Armaabeel and Kandaabeel, Mastunj, Sebi, Balishtan etc. Arab chronicles record that once the occupation of Makran was consolidated, a full-scale campaign was launched towards Sind under Muhammad bin Qasim (Wink,1999).

Conclusion

Historical oral tradition along with archeological support states that Baloch is one of the oldest settlements in the world, which the Baloch living in Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan.

Makran, a coastal region spanning parts of modern-day Iran and Pakistan, has held significant geopolitical importance throughout ancient history due to its strategic location along key maritime and overland trade routes. It is a very important region due to its geographical importance, which is located at the junction of the East and the West, on the banks of the Arabian Sea. The land of Makran has historically been a region of great commercial, political and military importance since prehistoric times. The study of history makes it clear that any invader of the past considered it necessary to occupy the Makran region during their attacks on Sindh and India. Archaeological evidence indicates ancient overland connections between civilizations of the Indus Valley and Mesopotamia through Balochistan. By the mid-1st millennium BCE, the region was organized into provinces of the Achaemenid Empire, including Maka (Makran) and Zaranka (Sistan). During Alexander the Great's campaigns, the southern regions of Balochistan were referred to as Gedorosia. From the 4th to the 7th century CE, Balochistan frequently changed hands among various ancient empires. The Arabs, Turks

and Sasanian nations were also well aware of the importance of this region, so they considered it necessary to maintain control and authority here. This region has gained great importance in terms of trade in history. Due to these qualities, the great kings of the world made great efforts to include it in their rule and influence. However, the courage and bravery of the local people did not allow them to establish successful governments here. Therefore, the study of history shows that the Greek Achaemenids, Arabs and Sassanids came, but they were not able to establish a strong government.

After the fall of the Median Empire, Cyrus the Great of the Achaemenid Empire inherited and expanded the territories, incorporating Gedrosia/Makran more firmly into imperial administration. It became one of the occupations of the Achaemenid Empire. Famously, Alexander the Great led his army through Gedrosia in 325 BCE after his campaign in India. The harsh area terrain caused massive losses, showing how difficult the region was even for powerful armies.

Arabs introduced various socio-economic changes for the betterment of the people of that region. The people of Makran were prosperous under the Arab rulers. Muslim rulers faced different problems to get occupation over Baloch. Muslim commanders, who led Arab armies to conquer Makran, used to communicate to their rulers that to initiate any expedition towards Balochistan would not be a wise step due to lack of resources for human survival. According to these Arab commanders, in Balochistan there is scarce water, the date palm trees are dried and dead and bandits are brave.

The eyes of different countries of the world are on Makran Balochistan, the coastal belt in southwestern Pakistan, has emerged as a pivotal geopolitical zone in the 21st century due to its unique geographical location energy transit potential, and its role in China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), particularly the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). The escalating rivalry between the United States and China has made this region even more strategically contested. Makran Balochistan is very important in the international world,

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