

GEOGRAPHICAL IMPORTANCE OF FORMER PRINCELY STATE OF KALAT IN FEDERATION OF PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Baluchistan Geographically is part of the CPEC and it is its Route of east that begin from Sindh's Shah dad Kot and crossing Keerthar Mountain range in the direction of west and have way through former princely state of Kalat that include the settlements of Khuzdar, Karakh, Baseema, Panjgoor, Nag area and Turbat then after it ended in the Gwadar port. This made the area of former princely state of Kalat an important region. The alternate route is also passing through the Kalat region as it starts from Khuzdar, Bela, Wodh, Wender and after it joins the Coastal Road that is primary to Pasani, Ormarra road and ultimately linking Gwadar. In whichever situation the area of princely state of Kalat is common on both roads. As a result, the products projected in this study are reflected feasible as all categories of transportation for CPEC project shall be transitory over and done with region of former Princely state of Kalat. Moreover, the identified merchandises are being produced either along the CPEC route in Kalat region or in its instant locality. Kalat as princely state joined federation of Pakistan in 1948 and importance of this decision for people of Kalat and Pakistan has become visible after the project of CPEC.

KEYWORDS: Princely State of Kalat, CPEC, Natural resources, local identity, federation of Pakistan.

1. INTRODUCTION

Baluchistan is a Province of Pakistan and before the formation of Pakistan, this area was called East Baluchistan or Indian Baluchistan. It consisted of two parts, one part was called States of Baluchistan and the other part was known as British Baluchistan. The state of Baluchistan consisted of the state of (Hasnat, 2012), Kalat, Makran and Las Bela overseen by a British agent, the largest of which was Kalat with its auxiliary Kharan. Princely state of Kalat has a unique strategic importance with regards to its geographical location, natural resources and CPEC project, not only for Pakistan, but for the entire region. A look at the history of the world reveals that South Asia has always been a region of amazing historic,

dogmatic, and geographical position. Its major states, as well as India, Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan, have for centuries been a hotbed of foreign powers, attackers and conquerors. Pakistan, especially Baluchistan, is of great position due to its unique geographical location. On one side there is a 700 km long coastline, on the other side there are ancient mountain passes like Mullaji Pass and Bolan pass. The appearance of princely state of Kalat on the oldest land route is no less than a blessing. The people who had been using these corridors not only left a deep impression on the history and culture of Baluchistan, but also made the whole world realize its geographical and political significance. From Alexander the Great to the Arab Muslims, the region has been under the influence of the greatest civilizations of the world in every era. Its inhabitants were so advanced that they grew cotton, made tools, made dentistry and even traded with the outside world. The decision of the Kalat to join Pakistan in 1948 became a wise decision for Pakistan and Kalat too. Because without Pakistan Kalat as independence state could be a landlocked state and without Kalat Pakistan would have lost an important region of trade routes, resources and people.

Hypothesis; the decision to merge former princely state of Kalat in Pakistan was fortunate to federation of Pakistan and also to people of Kalat reciprocally.

(Devasher, 2019), Pakistan: The Baluchistan Conundrum is very important work on Baluchistan that is Pakistan's largest province. This province is a complex region troubled with struggle and antagonism, fluctuating from a continuing insurgency and ethnic violence to terror attacks and dreadful human rights abuses. In his book on Pakistan, Tilak Devasher examines why Baluchistan is such a decaying uncomfortable for Pakistan. With his intense sympathetic of the region, he drops the roots of the deep-seated Baloch distancing to the princely state of Kalat's that was blamed to be forced for accession to Pakistan in 1948. This hostility has been further coagulated by the state's widespread mistreatment of the region, leading to huge socio-economic dispossession. Is the Baluch uprising intimidating the integrity of Pakistan? What is the probability of an autonomous Baluchistan? Has the state of affairs in the province become irreversible for Pakistan? Devasher scrutinizes these matters with a clear and objective mind backed by careful research that goes to the sentiment of the Baloch mystery.

(Clemens, 2018), in his book China Pakistan Economic Corridor Needs a Counter Strategy of India explains that CPEC is not only a road, but a network. It will branch the development of industrial zones maintained by energy plants, attaching Kashigar in China to Gwadar. Baluchistan should

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be the primary recipient of the project. KPk will also profit from it as there's no discrimination against any province. China-Pakistan Economic Corridor program is secured. The program amounts to over 45 billion dollars and was approved between the two nations in April 2015. The corridor has its opening point in the China's built port of Gwadar, on Baluchistan's southern coast at the Arabian Sea, and is linked to China's funded, infrastructural mega-projects that are local in nature. The publicity adjacent CPEC (China Pakistan Economic Corridor), is being built through Gilgit Baltistan area of Pakistan. The CPEC is considered an important plan that pursues to cement Sino-Pakistan mutual ties and supplementary consolidate their intentional ties. In due development, this geographical actuality of the CPEC could hypothetically interrupt upon India's geopolitical calculations and posture a strategic task. India needs to be worried about China trying to replicate in Azad Kashmir the well-perfected strategy it has applied previously in Tibet, Xinjiang and diagonally Central Asia. This book is absolutely demonstrating to be a boon to research scholars.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology is most important part of the any research. Research methodology is the various tools or techniques that are used by the researcher for collecting the data. The goal of this research is to analyze the importance of Princely state of Kalat in the federation of Pakistan in the context of newly developed project of CPEC with its economic, Strategic, trade, cultural position. for this purpose, the research is conducted by using qualitative method. The analytical and historical methods of research are used to reach the concussion and data is collected through secondary sources of data collection. The data that is already available is called secondary data. It is the existing literature about any phenomenon .in this study the secondary sources include books, articles, newspapers, journals, research articles and internet material are used.

The objectives of the any research work are very vital to understand the importance of the work.

The objectives of the study are as under;

1. To identify the geographical importance of former Princely state of Kalat for Pakistan
2. To analyze the importance of Pakistan for landlocked former Princely state of Kalat by examining its geographical position.
3. To shed light on the region of former princely state of Kalat in the context of CPEC project

3. RESULTS

3.1. HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE OF KALAT

When Mehrgarh began to crumble due to climate change, its inhabitants migrated to the Indus River and thus the great Indus Civilization came into being. The history of antiquity has not yet come to the notice clearly, but it is not difficult to estimate that Baluchistan has historically been such an important region in the past that being a gateway, where people passing through have established well-organized governments, gave birth to civilizations. plundered like invaders, and reformers and preachers of different religions had left their mark on this land that help to create current Baluchistan culture. Persian Gulf is the region where two third of the world oil is found; it is eleven hundred miles away from Baluchistan which is province of Pakistan and Persian Gulf is shortest trade route for European traders, so geo importance of Pakistan is further increased (Ahmad, 1992). Geographically, present-day Baluchistan is one of the most sensitive regions in the world, with proximity to Central Asia on one side and access to warm waters via the Arabian Sea on the other. For the China, India, Russia, Afghanistan and Iran, the long coastline and natural resources of Baluchistan have a special charm. (Athanasiadis, 2005) Although Baluchistan is thousands of years old in terms of military significance, The background dates back to the British era. The biggest player in the ongoing game in Baluchistan was Britain. But the last Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, knew nothing about Baluchistan politics. Whatever the political agent said became a decision. The opinion of a political agent took precedence over the opinion of Delhi. The British government was ostensibly isolated from the rest of India to use Baluchistan for colonial purposes. But it was just a good idea. It was not easy for the British government to maintain Baluchistan as the last sign of its sovereignty in South Asia. The Khan of Kalat's family (Siddiqi, 2015), was working with the British government to keep Baluchistan independent. The British started their forward policy from this region. Their clear goal was to build a defensive wall in Central Asia against Russian pressure.

The wall was, in fact, the result of Russia's advance, which extended its grip on various parts of Central Asia to the borders of Afghanistan, making it the closest neighbor to British India. In the meantime, only a narrow strip of Afghanistan stood in its way as far as Baluchistan. Afghanistan was not under the complete control of the British till then.

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Figure 1: Map showing the Kalat region in Pakistan (*Districts of Balochistan, Pakistan 2020*)

Therefore, he considered it appropriate to make Baluchistan his ally instead of Afghanistan. They did not achieve much success in Afghanistan. At that time, it was said that a strong ally, Baluchistan, was as important to British interests in India as a strong and British ally Afghanistan. For this purpose, the British took Baluchistan under their strategic control. Although the important corridors, mineral resources and beaches of the region were no less important to the British expansionist ambitions, destiny never allowed any external force to take over Baluchistan without the participation of others. Of course, this region is still a stage for external forces, but (Baluch, 1972), the tide of time has driven out the main characters of this drama before the completion of their work." Until a few years ago, the region was the target of a tug-of-war between the world's two superpowers. Immediately after Russia's intervention in Afghanistan, there was a danger that its next target would be Baluchistan, which would then become a source of access to the Persian Gulf. The Islamic movements of the last two decades in Iran and Afghanistan have made the superpowers think that subjugating these countries is not their only disease, so their focus is on Baluchistan instead of Iran and Afghanistan. He must have known that no external power could ever be permanently imposed here, but based on the specific tribal and social system, he must have understood that part of the Baloch and Pashtun national movements were supporting Russia. As (Harrison, 1981), the rulers of Pakistan and Iran

fear, as well as the indirect military aggression of the Soviet Union, that they (Russia) are Baloch nationalists." The war can also help the forces in establishing an independent Baluchistan. In that case, Moscow would provide the Baloch with modern weapons, military advisers, technicians and financial assistance, but would not risk indirect aggression.

In addition (Taheri, 2012), Russia, instead of supporting Baloch independence, could use it as a threat to Iran or Pakistan or both, and could use the hot water of the Arabian Sea from the thigh. "However, Russia These dreams did not come to fruition, but in view of the potential dangers and aspirations, the two powers made every effort to increase their influence in the region. For some time, various political circles in Baluchistan have been pointing out that the Americans have established bases in Baluchistan, although every Pakistani government has denied this, but the fact is that the superpowers in Baluchistan Interest cannot be ignored.

3.2. PROMINENCE OF KALAT

The Ahmadzai tribe marched (Qasmi and Robb, 2012) , on Kalat and snatched Kalat from the control of the Mirwaris (the area has been renamed Turan by the famous historian Muqaddisi which later became known as Kalat) after it Kalat was ruled by the Baloch which lasted till the establishment of Pakistan. Qalat Administratively, the famous ruler of Kalat, Mir Naseer Khan Noori, had divided Kalat into two parts, Sarawan and Jhalawan. These were, in fact, administratively two provinces, the heads of which were handed over to the chiefs of the major tribes of the two provinces, who later became hereditary chiefs. The Bugti Murree Leghari and Mazari tribes along with other Baloch tribes also took part in the famous battle of Panipat against the Marhats along with the Baloch army and chiefs Ahmad Shah Abdali.

After the defeat of the Marhats, the defeated Marhats A large number of prisoners were brought to Baluchistan and some of them became prisoners of the Bugti tribe as a result of which these Marhats were settled in the area of Dera Bugti whose descendants are still part of the Bugti tribe and were called Hindu Bugti. On the basis of this division of (Quddus, 1990) Kalat, the tribes were also divided in the areas of Kalat. The seats of the chiefs of Jhalawan and Sarawan were fixed in the same order. Before the formation of Pakistan, when the last ruler of Kalat, Mir Ahmad Yar Khan (former Governor of Baluchistan) formed the upper house and the lower house under modernity, the tribes' leaders were also made members of the upper house and the lower house, but after the formation of Pakistan this parliament was left with no importance. Some Baloch scholars call this

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parliament so-called because there was no evidence of the sessions of this parliament except the name of parliament at the time of establishment of Pakistan. After the formation of Pakistan, the state of Lasbela and the state of Kharan became part of Baluchistan. And the title of Chief of Sarawan is used by some chiefs whose elders were Chief of Jhalawan or Chief of Sarawan. Their law has no status but they have a place in Baloch traditions. Kalat is an important part of Baluchistan and is also the largest commissioner of Pakistan. Baluchistan is bordered by Iran and Afghanistan to the west and the Arabian Sea to the south. During the British rule, there were four independent states in Baluchistan, of which Kalat was the largest state. Sarawan

3.3. TRIBES IN KALAT

There are (Baloch, 1987), two main parts of Kalat Sarawan and Jhalawan

Sarawan

In Sarawan, the following tribes live; Raisani Mir Raisani's descendants later became known as Raisani. In ancient times, the military organization the Sarawani was a high-ranking commander of the tribe, but due to incompetence with the Khan of Kalat, the Khan of Kalat entrusted this position to the chief of the Raisani tribe. There are nineteen branches of this tribe. Bangalzia Muhammad Shahi, Lehri, Sarpra, Lango, Kurd, Dehwar tribe Dahwar is also called Dehwar. Khorasani, Juhani.

Jhalawan

In Jhalawan Brahui-speaking tribes are inhabited by the following names; Zehari, Mengal, they are currently suffering from civil war Mengal is currently divided into two parts, one headed by Sardar Ataullah Mengal, practically led by his son Akhtar Mengal (former Chief Minister of Baluchistan) and the other Federal Minister of State Mir Naseer Mengal Led by his two sons Mir Ata-ur-Rehman Mengal. And Mir Shafiqul Rehman Mengal who are currently playing an important role in Mengal politics, after it Muhammad hassani, Benju, Sajidi, Mirwani, Kambrani, Qalndarani, Gurkanri, Samlani, Rodini, Reiki Zai, Sasuli and Lughari tribes are living in the former princely state of Kalat.

3.4. STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF KALAT IN BRITISH ERA

The British government (Kundi, 2002), had been working since 1876 on a plan to build a strategic Railway line from Quetta to Afghanistan and then to the Iranian border, so that military movement could be accelerated. To this end, a plan was made to build a railway from Shikarpur to Sukkur. In

this regard, a demarcation agreement was signed between Iranian Baluchistan and Kalat on March 24, 1896. Later, the Chaghi District was established and on 15 November 1896, the British Political Agent, F.C. Webb Ware, was appointed. In July 1899, an agreement was reached between the Khan of Kalat, Mir Mehmood Khan and AGG Baluchistan, under which the management of Noshki was handed over to the British government, in return for which the British government had to pay nine thousand rupees to Khan of Kalat.

The Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, wished to enhance relations with Iran through trade routes between Sistan and Quetta, and one of his officers, Captain Chevenix Trench was appointed as British Resident in Iran. In addition, Sistan Sarai was set up for Iranian businessmen in Quetta to connect with the Iranian people. The main purpose of the above measures was to build a strategic railway line to the Iranian border as well as to Afghanistan, so that bogies loaded with troops and equipment could be delivered to the Iranian border when needed. So, it goes without saying that this was a complete Railway Military Frontier Service instead of a commercial railway line. The Noshki railway line, 16 miles from Quetta, became operational in 1902. (Khan, 1989), A round table conference on the issue of Baluchistan at the time of partition of the subcontinent was held in Delhi on August 4, 1947 and was attended by Viceroy of India Lord Mountbatten, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan and Khan Kalat Mir Ahmad Yar Khan. It unanimously decided that on August 15, the Korean state of Kalat would regain the sovereign status it had before the British withdrawal in 1838. On that day, an agreement was signed by the same leaders in which Pakistan recognized Kalat as a free and independent country. It was as a result of this agreement that Mir Ahmad Yar Khan formally declared the independence of Kalat on 15 August. The flag of Kalat was hoisted and a sermon in his name was recited during Friday prayers. (Long, Samad, Singh and Talbot, 2011), Khan Kalat convened the lower house of parliament and the upper house of parliament in Kalat and convened its first session in September, which ratified the Declaration of Independence. It is only later that due to some factors Khan Kalat, despite the opposition of his parliament and political parties, signed an accession agreement with Pakistan, which gave Kalat full autonomy. Before and after the establishment of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam used to visit Baluchistan and meet the Khawanis and address the public courts of these states. As a result of continuous efforts, on 18 March 1948, the three states of Baluchistan, Kharan, Lasbela and Makran, declared the annexation of Pakistan. To put into practice, the idea of an independent Baloch state, the Khan of Kalat drafted a state constitution in 1947, with a bicameral parliament. The Sibi Darbar was held as usual in February and

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March 1948. The capital of the Khan of Kalat was Dadra, ten miles from Sibi. There, Quaid-e-Azam negotiated with the Khan of Kalat for accession to Pakistan, but failed.

3.5. Politics of Princely state of Kalat

There was no Congress branch in Baluchistan. Whenever the Congress tried to set foot in Baluchistan, it failed. (Ahmad, 1992), The All India agenda of the Congress was not in tune with the political mood of Baluchistan. The demands of the Congress and its allies could never be acceptable to the political leaders of Baluchistan. In Baluchistan, the Congress and its allies, the Anjuman-e-Watan, the Kalat State National Party and the Jamiat Ulema-i-Hind, have never had real public support. With good relations with Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai, the Congress could not anger the Pakhtuns of Baluchistan. After a while Khan of Kalat joined Pakistan and People in Baluchistan use to say that the accession was made by threatening and military action. Kalat is one of the most important princely state that merged in Pakistan. While Mir Ahmadzai proved to be a very successful ruler as the first ruler of the state of Kalat. He lived under the. Mir Ahmad Khan was given the crown of Kalat in 1666 before it this area was under the direct control of Mughal ruler of Delhi Aurangzeb. After the death of Mir Ahmad Khan the crown of Kalat was given to Mir Sohrab Khan. Assembly elections, Sikhs were among those celebrating his victory with badges of Pakistan.

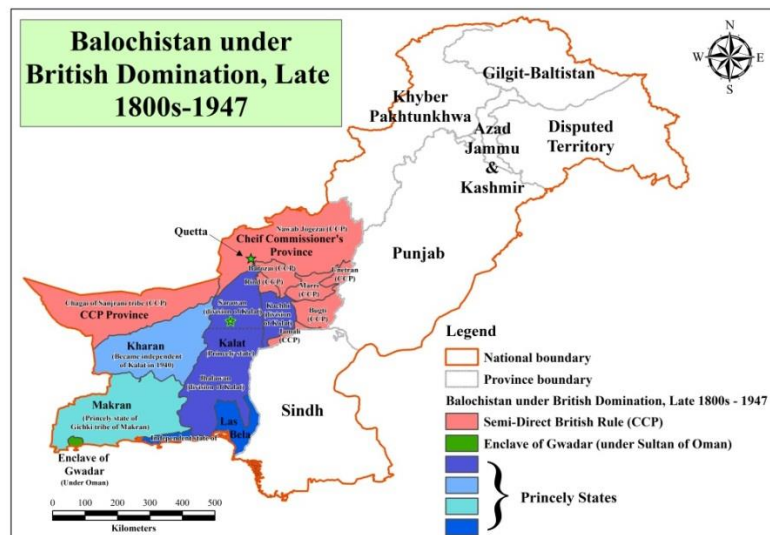


Figure 2: Princely state of Kalat (Pike, 2018)

Kalat has been the capital of Baluch chiefs. Thousands of chiefs used to visit Kalat every year. Inspired by the jirgas held there, they used to go back to their respective areas and hold jirgas. The chieftaincy system of Baluchistan also started from the Kalat. By the way, the idea of independent Baluchistan was also rejected by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself. His main focus was on supporting minority members in the Quetta municipal elections. The Quetta Municipality was the only (but limited) representative body in Baluchistan. It was very disturbing for the Congress that the Sikhs of Baluchistan were also in favor of the establishment of Pakistan. (*Journal of the Pakistan Historical Society - Volumes 55-56 Journal of the Pakistan Historical Society - 2007*), When Muhammad Khan Jomezai won a landslide victory in the Central Legislative. Sindh also increased the pressure on Baluchistan to an extraordinary extent by voting in favor of joining Pakistan. The real struggle was between the Khan of Kalat and the All India Muslim League. Like many other princely states, the ruling family of Kalat wanted to retain its power for as long as possible. Nothing else mattered to the Khan of Kalat. The educated and liberal people of Baluchistan knew that the state of Kalat was in fact a reaction of the feudal class. And anyway, Kalat was not the only state of Baluchistan. The future of this state depended on the decision of the states of Kharan, Lasbela and Makran.

If these three states had ruled in favor of Pakistan, the area and jurisdiction of Kalat would have been less than half. The landlocked state of Kalat would be of no use. - Muslim League supporters took the field. The tribal chiefs also had the most faith in the Quaid-e-Azam. The clash of ideas and interests between Hindus and Muslims across India was also reflected in Baluchistan. In Baluchistan, too, political allegiances were divided on religious grounds. In the Baluchistan referendum, Muslims further clarified the political divide by rejecting anti-Pakistan elements. Various political groups in Baluchistan have on several occasions shown extraordinary interaction with national and local politics. The desire to get rid of the British was in everyone's heart but they could not show consensus in setting a clear agenda for Baluchistan and failed to achieve success. In the case of political reform, they could not agree on one or more points. The assurance of maintaining the tribal system or the announcement of political reforms was actually used as a reward for political affiliation. This complex situation had left the British strangely confused. Even after a century of rule over India, they have not been able to decide whether to maintain Baluchistan in the form of a few urban areas and a few tribal and chieftaincy areas or to bring it on an equal footing with other parts of India.

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The leading figures of Baluchistan who saw the progress of the British Raj in other parts of India and especially in the North West were also helpless in the face of revolutionary ideology in their areas and did not have a large number of supporters of their views on development. Were In this case, we can say that the new Muslim identity, the royal jirga and many cultural, historical and geographical factors together paved the way for the accession of Baluchistan to Pakistan. (Muhammad, 1989), A clear picture of not bowing down to power is the martyrdom of Khan Kalat Mir Mehrab Khan, who in 1839, with a handful of his martyrs, fought the British army tens of thousands of times more powerful and was martyred like Tipu Sultan. But he gave more importance to the defense of his homeland than his life. The Baloch are an independent nation, which can be beheaded for the sake of truth, but cannot bend. Pakistan has been under US economic aid since its inception. The same aid also opened the door for US projects in Baluchistan. On the other side was Iran, which until the Shah's time was considered a stronghold of American interests. About two percent of the total population of Iran itself is Baloch, who maintain their racial and ethnic ties with the Pakistani Baloch. Thus, it is natural for them to be influenced by the Pakistani Baloch. After the 1979 Iranian Revolution, the leadership of religious leaders was not satisfactory to both the United States and Russia. Similarly, the chapter of Russian intervention in Afghanistan has been closed. Baluchistan is the land of the zealous Baloch and Pashtun people and an integral part of the country of Pakistan, for the protection of which all Pakistanis are always ready. Today's Baluchistan is more important than ever.

Table 1: Important resources of Princely state of Kalat for federation of Pakistan

No	Location in former princely state of Kalat	Natural Resources	Type of Deposits
1	Khuzdar district	Minerals and Coal deposits	Barite, Lead, and Zinc
2	All areas of Kalat	Construction Material	Aggregates
3	Kharan Basin and Offshore Makran. Coastal Makran Ranges and Offshore Makran	Oil and Gas Reserves Gas Shale Gas	Petroleum Offshore Makran

<p>4</p>	<p>All Areas of Kalat Bolan district and Makran Coast (mud volcanoes) All Kalat Coastal Makran All Kalat</p>	<p>Energy Resources</p>	<p>Solar Energy Geothermal Energy Bioenergy Ocean Energy Hydrogen Energy</p>
<p>5</p>	<p>Nag, Hoshab, Panjgoor All Kalat: Natural dam sites are available where rainwater can be deposited both for groundwater recharge and water supply. Cracked hard rocks, multinationals and alluvium available all along the CPEC route in Kalat region Particular rocks of Binga and Diz units of Khojak Formation Panjgur and Turbat districts and rocks of Talar and Hinglaj units of Makran Coastal Range between Jiwani and Ormara.</p>	<p>Water Resources</p>	<p>Surface Water (perennial) Rain Water (non- perennial) Groundwater</p>

3.6. Minerals and Mining

(Tong, 2016), Outsized untracked measurement stones of similar in color, quality, and power as these are commercially very essential, and usually not accessible in the zones someplace mount-rocks have gone in great density. In the Kalat area some local zones are important from someplace these measurement mighty-stones are previously actuality extracted for trade to people republic of China via Karachi. Approximately of the sites are in Kalat region and generally alongside the CPEC road and these are as under:

1. Baseema in the district of Qalat.
2. In the district Khuzdar area of Karkh
3. In the district Khuzdar the area of Nal
4. In the district Khuzdar area of Saruna

In these zones, the services of minings and organization are actualy original with deep-rooted equipment. The manufacture of them can certainly be improved by presenting extra mechanical mining-work. China's mining-work corporations can perform an exact creative character by increasing cooperative projects with indigenou mineworkers to enhance the manufacture. Region of former princely state of Kalat is a congregation of great sums of non-metallic and metallic mineral goods. Chromite even now being mined in various areas of former princely state of Kalat i.e Khuzdar and Kharan. All the minerals are actuality traded to Chinese cities via Karachi for advance filtering and dispensation. The conveyance of these mineral goods may perhaps be averted to CPEC and the manufacturing power may be improved with the assistance of mining corporations of China. Some of the key ores sums and the sites in Kalat region are listed below for ready reference;

1. In Khuzdar the Chromite deposits of Wad
2. In Kharan the Chromite deposits

3.7. AGRICULTURE CLIMATICALLY

(*Balochistan can lead in value addition of crops: Minister 2020*), Kalat originates in desert area to partial desert area atmosphere. The water is rare henceforth comprehensive agriculture foodstuffs may perhaps not be anticipated. Though, unlike kinds of extraordinary class "dates", the item of desert atmosphere, are massively presented in an infinite zone between Khuzdar (Kalat) and Guwadar. The dates food be able to simply process and well-maintained for shipping to Central Asia and China. It can be through CPEC in China where dates foods are not certainly grownup.

3.8. Livestock

Areas of Princely state of Kalat has enormous prospective for the development of cattle farms, particularly Lamb, sheep animals and goats. Native public is at present tangled in old-style cattle commercial on the other hand do not take resources for industrialized cattle farming. Minor and middle size handling plants may perhaps be fixed alongside CPEC or nearby Khuzddar for slaughtering livestock and the treating for maintenance for definitive trade towards China via CPEC road.

2.7. Cement Manufacturing

Altogether the raw substantial for the cement industry are comprehensively accessible (*Investment opportunities in Balochistan* 2017), completely the route from Mughal Kot in Surab (Kalat) in the south of Kalat region. The four elementary elements of cement industry are silicon, Calcium, iron and Aluminum and are mined from stonework and shales as these plentifully exist in the rocks uncovered alongside the highway passing through Zhob and Quetta.

3.9. Routes

A railway track is laid from Gawadar to Kalat areas of Turbat and Mustang. Pakistan Railway is acquiring the land for rail project and working on its feasibility. a railway track is important to be laid from Gawadar to Turbat and Mustang for the development of CPEC projects. (*Khuzddar-Basima Road (Construction)* 2019), Looking at the road links in Kalat region the construction work on the two lane road of 110 Km from Khuzddar -Bisma N30 highway is in full swing while work on the N30 highway began in October 2019. The twenty percent physical work of this highway is completed in 2019 and this highway is going to promote connectivity by linking another road route of Khuzddar to N85. The strategically important M-8 motorway is being constructed in Pakistan that is going to connect the western, eastern and central regions of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. the total length of M-8 from Gwadar to Ratodero is 892 KM out of which 828 KM is in Baluchistan while 64 KM is in Sindh. (Bajwa, 2020), This specific segment of the CPEC in the Kalat region is built to connects Khuzddar to Kori. Under the same M-8 project Gwadar is connected with Turbat and Hoshab and a very important development project in the Turbat is started this project includes construction of new design of the district hospital, a model school, a dual carriage road and the Turbat Safe City Project. Projects in transport and communication for Kalat also included construction of road from Kohala Rakhni (80 km) and Sibi Talli (20 km) and Sibi Talli (20 km) and a project envisages construction and

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widening of 116 km long existing road from Kohlu- Rakhni (91 km) and Sibi Talli (25 km).

4. CONCLUSION

A wise decision to incorporate the Princely state of Kalat in Pakistan has long lasting benefits for federation of Pakistan as well as for Kalat. Because CPEC has unlocked up huge prospects for the social and economic progress in Pakistan. It stands on the threshold of progress, which can make it one of the most advanced regions in the 21st century. (*CPEC: Why Pakistan views corridor to China as a 'Game-changer 2018*), The Pakistan China Economic Corridor project is now underway. According to an economic survey conducted by Pakistan, trade between Pakistan and China has exceeded 16 billion. CPEC is a 3218 km long route, which will be completed in the next few years. It will run from Surat Province to Xinjiang Province of China and will start from Gwadar Port, Pakistan. There is need to emphasis on important extents of artificial intelligence, agriculture, biotechnology, engineering and green energy, to mature its humanoid source. Qualified mechanical human source in these parts can be important for a supportable growth with the venture of China. Likewise, the areas of former princely state of Kalat has become rich of resources nonetheless extremely poor and immature zone of Pakistan, it also wants to emphasis many important parts to take concentrated profits from CPEC encouraged transport and projects of trade. There is need to improve the coal exploration, construction materials, Energy generation, minerals and Oil and Gas exploration, containing re-newable energy and Water, containing groundwater exterior water and after it seawater along Human Resource. Additionally, the areas of former princely state of Kalat has the prospective compromise mutual industry with association of China in the agriculture products, cement manufacturing, Ferro Chrome industry, farming of Cattle, promotion of measurement stones, mining work on mineral bonds, that are not available in China.

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