When Baraq (r. 1266-70) seized the throne of the Chaghadai Ulus, he designed to resume the territory and authority which was deprived in Möngke Qan era. After a series arrangement, including connected with the princes and amirs of Chaghadai’s secretly, Baraq with his troops via Khurasan invaded the eastern part of Ilkhanate. Although Ilkhan’s army defeated Baraq’s attack under the commander of Abaqa (r.1265-82), and exterminated the threat to the eastern frontier of Ilkhanate. But on other side, this battle was regarded as the prelude long-term conflict between Chaghadai Ulus and Ilkhanate indeed. In parallel with these events, a bandit group which in contemporary historical works was named Qarāūnās or Nigūdarī started to intrude the South-eastern provinces frequently.

In generally, scholars think that Chaghadas’ waged war on Ilkhanate in order to capture the regions and human resources to compensate for the loss from the war with Yuan. But in this article, author tries to indicate that the relationship between Chaghadai Ulus and the local dominators of South-eastern provinces of Ilkhanate established in earlier era of Mongol Empire. Some branches of Chaghdai’s, especial the offspring of Mūātūkān(b. Chaghadai) involved deeply with the internal affairs of the regions above-mentioned. Cooperating with the local dominators or rebelling commanders, the princes of Chaghdai’s used such a strategy to keep the balance of power: if Ilkhan’s troop tried to challenge the authority in the territories belonged Chaghadai’s (i.e. Bukhārā), the Qarāūnās troop would invade the Kermān, Fārs and Hormūz in response. This strategy or mode also can be observed in Chaghadai-Yuan relationship. Based on a comparative research, this article will give an insight into the political institution among different Mongol khanates.