

## **The Baloch Studies in the Arab world**

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### **Abstract:**

*The Studies in the Arab world about Baloch race or Balochistan is very scarce .In the Jordanian University library which is the best in Jordan there are five books only. By far, the periodicals do not talk about the Baloch in the Arab World .This subject isn't an issue in the Arab press or publications. In these books which I found in the Library you may find some thing about Balochistan and Baloch .It talks about history of immigrations to the Middle of Asia not the reverse.*

So the subject has scarce recourses.

### **The titles of these books or studies are:**

**1 – Muhammad Sadar khan Baloch** , History of Baloch race and Balochistan (Pakistan : Qetta , process Pakistan ,Karachi , 1958 ) , in English .

### **2-The Study of Aabha dixit ,**

ابها دكسيت ، المشاكل القومية والعرقية في باكستان ( ابو ظبي : مركز الامارات للدراسات والبحوث الإستراتيجية : ( بلا تاريخ )

This book is an authorized translation of an article authored in Delhi paper no 3 by the institute for Defense Studies and analyses in new Delhi , India in January 1996 .

ECSSR (Emirate Centre Strategic Studies Research) was indebted to the author and to the Institute the Defense Studies and Translation, Publication, and Distribution of this Work under their covers.

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### ***The Baloch Studies in the Arab world***

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#### **3- The third book is in Arabic**

بلوچستان الكبرى دراسة في الأرض والإنسان ( , عبد علي حسن الخفاف والدكتور جهاد صالح العمر البصرة : مركز الدراسات الإيرانية 1987 ) .

It talks about the area which is scattered between Pakistan, Afghanistan , and Iran

Since they supervise 900 kilometers on the Gulf of Oman, this means that they have influence and participating in sailing.

#### **4 – The fourth book (in Arabic) is**

معين شناع العجلي الحكامي ، بلوچستان ديار العرب ( الهند 1978 )

This book was written by Iraqi person in 1978

#### **Notes about the Books:**

The first book which was written by Muhammad Sadar dealt with the relationship between Arabs and Kerman during the caliphate of Omar and Othman time. There were parts of Baloch, inhabiting the mountains of Kerman. They were defined by the Arabs chronicler as the mountains of the Qufs and Balus .

After the collapse of Abbasid Empire in Baghdad Kerman was successively ruled by Bani Buwayeh dynasty, the Seljuk ,the khawarazims ,and kara khtaian family

The khawarazm victory was followed by the terrific destruction of the horrible hordes of Changiz khan which pushed the Baloch race to wards further east.

The book talks about Eastern Baloch highlands, Dyer wrote:

(All belong to the Sunni branch of Mohammedan religion and are of Arab origin , as a whole they are a fine – looking set of men slim and graceful ,with fine ,intelligent faces aquiline features )" (The raiders of the Sarhad "pp43-44)

The name Baloch has come after going through several changes both in pronunciation and script .The old kashite form had been bealoth ( بعلوت أو بيلوث )

The Babylonians or kaldian wrote and pronounced it as Belus or Baalos.

بيلوس او بعلوس

Medieval Arabs termed it as Balos or Baloj and the Persian name had been baluch .

بلوص او بلوج

Noah

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Shem	Japhet	Ham
Cush	kush	
Seba	Havilan	
Sabtechah	Nimrod or	Belus

The bible called a son of kush , and was called the Belus the city of Nimrod was called the city of Belus .

The son of kush came to Syria and Phoenicia and the title of kusus and Belus .

( Bulush ,op.cit p . 16 – 17 )

The first rulers in Mekran was from Bani ( Tameem )

The Arab lived in Sind and Mekran .From them there are Bani Habar bin Elaswad in the Abbasid time, the name of the rulers .

Omar bin Abdel Azeez bin el Monther ( 247 h )

Muhammad bin el Qasim in Multan founded the Sami prince hood in Multan in Mekran.

Eessa bin Maadan el Sahmi founded the Maadanian prince hood (340h).

The famous classical Arab books refer to the Arab tribes and prince hood which appeared in Mekran.

The book of Aabha talks about nationalism in Baloch ( pp 21 – 34 ) .

The summary of the introduction of the book of el Hokami

1 – There are roots to the 44 tribes of Baloch who came before Islam or after to Kerman, Mekran, Sistan and Sind.

2 – There are concentrating on the resources which reflect the Arab roots of these tribes.

3 – The writer visited Pakistan eleven times; the first visit was in 1972. He visited Afghanistan and has a direct contact with the Baloch.

4 – The writer started his activities is 1948 when the ( Estiqlal party ) founded the offices of the national Youth . By then the writer was 23 years old .He started his activities to follow up the fate of the Arabs who left the region after the expansion of Islam.

5- In Basra in 1952 he met Balochi young man who told him about his Arabs Roots and the Rand tribe.

### ***The Baloch Studies in the Arab world***

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6 – In 1977, he was in Bahrain and left to Kabul (Afghanistan) where he visited the libraries to explore more about the subject.

7- In Kabul he looked for the assistance of translators to translate the books about the history of Baloch into Persian first then he himself translated 1300 pages in to Arabic He didn't find a translator who translate into Arabic directly .

8 – More of the books about Baloch was written is Persian, Russian, English and Urdu.

9 – The writer says that there is original Baloch .They are El Nojabaa and they are 44 tribes .

According to Mockler the Rand tribe kept he Arab blood pure. The Islamic Encyclopedia reached this point about the purity of the Arab blood.

10 – The Baloch kept them selves united in Mekran and bore all the difficult ties which came from that.

11- The route of the Arab migrating to Kerman and Mekran was via two ways:.

A ) Iraq Route to these who came from Aleppo to North Iraq.

دائرة المعارف ج 1 ص ( 370 ) مادة أفغانستان ترجم إبراهيم اخو رشيدة ( تاجيك ) في أفغانستان ( عرب ) وهي من كلمة تازي وهي تشير لسرعة الغارة والهجوم التي أطلقها الفرس على العرب في عصور الفتح .

B ) There are two gates used by the immigrants .

1 – The first gate to Mekran where the Qufs who got settled some came from Iraq during the Babylonian time from Aleppo.

2- The second gate the is Gwadar ( Jawadir ) on the Omani shore .

The book praises the Baloch history leaders like ( Jaker ) and their championship. There are five tribe the Rand, leshkeri , koraai , Hoot , and el Jataui which get united after the death of Jalal Khan in the eight Hejri century , according to the writer the Rand belongs to Hamza , the cousin of the prophet .The Baloch in the Arab states in the Arab Gulf belong to Rand .

C) Most of the Arabs came through two gates, Iraq and the Omani shore in Kerman. Qufs get settled.

### **Conclusion:**

The Arab World suffers from the scarcity of the recourses about several subject .One of them is this subject and the related subjects about Pakistan. In 1984 the Pakistan Embassy and I wanted to celebrate about the memory of Mohammad Ali Jinnah We did not find books about him in the University of Jordan Library. I translated the Book of Anwar Anayatullah about Jinnah into

***Prof. Dr. Saad Abudayeh***

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Arabic. The ambassador Ehsan Rasheed supported the project by publishing 5000 copies .We distributed it in Jordanian cities. We need follow up to compensate this vacancy. We must work instead of complaining.

Now in this study I feel embarrassed to say that I find these few books about the subject. These books talks about the past not the present .These books talks about the roots of Baloch in the Arab World and not the current situation.