

KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA INVENTORY ON THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

Name of the Element: **Dur Fazik:** Inheritance law and division of law as per the Kalasha tradition

Brief Description: Dur Fazik, a common practice among the Kalasha community entails the distribution of land as inheritance carried out by a male Kalasha elder (normally the father). The land is distributed amongst the sons during the lifetime of the father – unless an unexpected death occurs – under those circumstances a male elder (normally the father’s brother or another close relative) from the family carries out the task. The father fixes the day for the event and invites his sons and the wider community to participate as observers. As per tradition, the eldest son gets the largest share of the land (measured by a rope), while the youngest son receives the house in which the father currently resides. Although the father can give property to his daughter(s) as a gift, normally no share of land goes to female members of the family. They are compensated in the form of dowry (when they get married) and the frequency of giving them gifts throughout their life is much higher. Furthermore, if the man does not have any sons, normally the land is inherited by his nephews, but he may decide to distribute the property amongst his daughter(s).