TRIBE: KHATTAK

PRIMARY LOCATIONS:
The Khattak Tribe primarily lives in the Kohat and Nowshera Districts, but some members are also found in the Bannu, Karak, and Maniwali Districts and in the northeast corner of Waziristan.

RELIGION/SECT:
The Khattak Tribe is believed to adhere to the Sunni sect of Islam.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:
The Khattaks are Ghurghusht Pathans descended from Lukman (alias Khattak), a brother of the founder of the Afridi Tribe.

Their land is generally not fertile, although they manage to maintain large herds and flocks in their hills and ravines. Because of this, many have to travel far from home to earn a livelihood. Many Khattaks are employed as laborers in local salt mines and other industries.

KEY TERRAIN FEATURES:
Valleys: Chauntra, Bahadar Khel, and Teri
Plains: Sakardarra and Makhad
Rivers: Kabul, Gumbat, Pattiala and Zira Tappas, and Indus

WEATHER:
The climate in the Kohat area is hot in summer, with high temperatures around 102 degrees Fahrenheit, and cool in winter, with low temperatures around 39 degrees Fahrenheit. The summer season starts in May and lasts about five months, while the winter season starts in November and lasts through February. Rainfall in Kohat varies from about 1 to 12 inches per month, the heaviest amounts falling in July and August.¹

MIGRATORY PATTERNS:
The Khattak Tribe does not move significant distances based on seasonal influences. Many
members, however, travel far from home to earn a livelihood. Many Khattaks are employed as laborers in local salt mines and other industries.

**UNITY & SECURITY:**
The Khattak Tribe exhibits a strong clannish feeling and holds together well. The tribe is divided into two groups: the Akora in the north, and the Teri in the south. The groups respect tribal elder representation.

The Khattaks, at least as recently as the 1930s, freely enlisted in the regular army and Frontier Corps.

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iv Ibid.