From Refugee to Minister of Democratic Institutions of Canada

A message from Zainab Yosufi, former manager of Star’s B branch and the current president of Youth Access Foundation

In January 15, 2016, a group of liberal party supporters and I had a visit with the honorable Maryam Monsef, the Minister of Democratic Institutions of Canada, at her office in Peterborough, Canada. The purpose of this visit was to congratulate the liberal party for winning the elections and her for becoming the first Afghan born politician in Canada. She is not only the first female Minister of Democratic Institutions but also the first Muslim to be appointed to such a position.

The Afghan-Canadian businessmen, including Mr. Naini Alf, Mr. Yousoofi, other community leaders, elders and other active Liberals from the Afghan community supported Liberals with their campaign by helping Maryam Monsef and other Liberal candidates. The majority of Afghan-Canadians are spread across Canada and live mainly in the Toronto and Vancouver areas.

As part of Afghan culture, we praise our politicians and use sugared words that could get a little overwhelming for politicians in the western world (I guess). Luckily, Ms. Monsef knows our culture. The Honourable Ms. Monsef deserves all the praise she received by Afghan community elders during our visit because of her tremendous hard work. Getting to where she is was not easy. She is intelligent, caring, and seems to be very down to earth and appreciative. Smiling, she asserted, “too many compliments may make my head big.” I don’t think so. With praise comes a lot of expectations from many Afghans and everybody else.

She politely apologized for not finding the time to write a thank you note to the supporters and reading all the emails after someone complained about not receiving a response. One million emails in her four inboxes, most of which are requests, demands for her response and assistance; 500 pages to read daily, plus going to conferences, ceremonies, and having three jobs at once makes it difficult to keep up with her many emails. Despite that, seeing a smiling, cheerful and positive person makes me realize that she really loves what she is doing. It really takes a special person who is not only passionate about her work but also responsible and hardworking to do this kind of work and manage it well. This is when a job is like a hobby. Yes, she seems to have assistance and a few volunteers.

Who is Maryam Monsef?

Maryam Monsef came to Canada from Afghanistan at the age of 11 with her widowed mother and two sisters. She came as a refugee 19 years ago. She is the fourth youngest cabinet member in Canadian history. During our visit she said, “The perspective I bring to the table is always going to be shaped by that first-third of my life and my heritage.”

What liberal party promised?

During his campaign, Justin Trudeau pledged to boost the economy, help the middle class, and improve the way Canada’s government is run. He promised to boost the economy by increasing spending on infrastructure, military and National Security. He promised to regulate and legalize marijuana.

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If I were a boy

About the author: Rubaba Raha is a Star alumna and teacher. She graduated from Kabul University with a degree in French Literature.

Editor's note: This is a fictional story loosely based on an experience of the author's friend. It was an assignment for Star's Creative Writing class.

"Why did he insist on meeting me? What was the important thing he wanted to share with me? Why couldn't he tell me on the phone?"

My mind was full of these unanswered questions as I walked up the dusty Kabul street.

Upon entering the coffee shop, I saw him sitting at a table near the window. He was well-dressed in a black suit with a blue shirt. He had a friendly face. I was sure it was him because he was alone and seemed to be waiting for someone. Yes, it was him. We had known each other through Facebook for about three months but this was the first time we were meeting in person.

The morning leading up to our meeting was the hottest time for me. The hours seemed like weeks. He had been asking me to meet him for several days but I had rejected him because my family is strict and would never allow me to go for such a meeting. I kept telling him, "Tell me whatever you want to say on the phone." He persisted. He said that it was important and he needed to talk to me in person. "Relax, it's just a talking thing," he said. And despite my Timeusal, he urged me to see him on that day and I finally agreed.

Some minutes before I arrived, he called to ask where I was. I was near the coffee shop. He was tidying with his mobile when I entered. I didn't know how long he had been waiting for me. I walked directly to his table. When I was near the table, he stood up and extended his hand toward me. My hands were trembling. My cheeks were flushed. He shook my hand and greeted me warmly as if we had known each other for a long time. I sat on the chair opposite him. He was surprised to see me and asked, "Do you want to drink - tea or coffee?" He asked.

"It doesn't matter," I replied. I told him I had a class in an hour - a good pretext for a quick escape. He called the waiter and ordered two coffees.

While sipping our hot coffees, we started to speak. Actually, he spoke more. I listened politely and replied if he asked me a question. We talked about ourselves and daily events - not special things. While he talked to me, he looked out the window like a tired girl too shy to look in others eyes. I guessed he was trying to tell me something but I didn't have enough courage. But I wasn't sure.

The time passed quickly. When I looked at my watch, he understood that it was nearly time for me to leave. He started speaking again and finally found the courage to say what was on his mind. He told me that he had feelings for me. He told me that he had felt this way since I was near his house. He asked me, "Do you have any feelings for me or do you want to leave. He started speaking again and finally found the courage to say what was on his mind. He told me that he had feelings for me. He told me that he had felt this way since I was near his house. He asked me, "Do you have any feelings for me or don't you? Because I would like to meet each other again." I suddenly felt shy and didn't say anything. I was playing with my cup and spoon, thinking about what I had just heard. When I was ready to reply, a conversation between two men at the next table caught my attention.

"These girls are bad. They don't care about hijab. Their families should pay more attention to them and should not let them travel freely and go to university," the other man replied. I hope the Taliban comes again and governs the country. Then these girls will understand how to behave," I looked back. One of the men looked like a mullah. I knew they were talking about me and became embarrassed and uncomfortable.

I was so disturbed by their conversation that I forgot all of the exciting and wonderful feelings I just had. I told him, "What's that?" He asked me to go to a coffee shop as quickly as I could.

About the author: Fatima Sharifi is a Level 6 student in Star's B Branch. She is in the 12th grade at Omid-e-Sabz High School. She is currently preparing for the Kangkoo Exam and plans to study journalism.

In our fathers' absences

When the Taliban attacked, everything was destroyed. Some people lost family members, people's lives were plundered and ruined and millions of Afghans had to migrate to other countries. In this dark period, everyone lived in the worst possible situation, especially women, who were compelled to wear a turban from the age of five.

In some cases, women were stoned, hanged or hardly tortured in public. Contrary to the apparent law practiced by these Taliban, all were filled with inhuman values such as raping young innocent teenagers and threatening them to death if they were to disclose such scandals.

In the period of the Taliban, my father was in Iran and we lived in a bad situation. One night the Taliban surrounded our home, violently kicked in the door and rushed into our house. They threatened my mom to prepare food and drink for them if she wanted herself and her small children to live. My mom was forced to bow to them and to leave. They started beating my mother and my uncles, and finally found the courage to say that it was nearly time for me to leave.

When my mother came to her house, her father was also in Iran. Since her father was not home, instead the Taliban got her brother and after one hour they slaughtered her brother. When her mother was informed about her brother she lost her mind. She was not able to recognize her daughter, her mother.

My school teacher was 13 years old when the Taliban came to her house. Her father was also in Iran. Since her father was not home, instead the Taliban got her brother and now she teaches Afghan and never wants to return because she believes the land betrayed her son saying, "These soil drank my son's blood." Like these stories, many of my people have bad experiences from that period.
The First Graduation of the Zabuli school

Written by: Beth Murphy from The groundtruth Project and reprinted from here: http://groundtruth.org/first-graduation-of-the-zabuli-school

KABUL, AFGHANISTAN – Razia Jan woke up before the prayer call came between dawn and sunrise. In the early morning chill, she fed small pieces of wood into the family’s bukhari, the metal drum-shaped stove that kept them warm through the winter. Her husband and mother-in-law were still sleeping—she moved quietly past them to make green tea.

The participation had made it hard for her to sleep, and now that feeling followed her into the kitchen. 

Razia’s voice cracked, “This is our first graduate who had all started together in the 4th grade when the school opened in 2008—whispered with a nervous energy as they prepared to gradu-

ate. They added pens to keep their caps in place, sharpened their gold sashes, and positioned each other’s tassels to make sure the metallic ‘15 was facing out. 

Lutfullah owned a small store throughout on the promise. As a graduate, he had dropped out of high school and worried he wouldn’t want to be better educated than he was. 

Razia Jan, President and Founder of the Zabuli Education Center

The resilient Taliban-led insurgency remains an enduring threat to U.S., coal-

ition (IOM), Afghans are the second-largest group of new arrivals in the refugee crisis sweeping Europe, accounting for 20 percent of the more than one million migrants and refugees who arrived there this year.

A vacillation between despair and hope defines this country. 

By the time the graduation ceremony started at 10 AM, every seat was taken, and the power of this moment as an anti-
dote to fear and terror was palpable.

“Today is a very special day for us,” Razia told the crowd. “It’s beyond my thoughts and my dreams that we will be sitting here with our first graduating class. Now, I welcome our first graduat-
ing class.”

With that, she opened the door and the seven graduates filed into the room to thunderous applause.

The community college will offer Midwifery and Computer Science. These are still provided to students. Razia Jan about skipping a 

friend about how much they danced that night. 

During her eight years at the Zabuli Education Center, Yalda was always vy-

ing to get married. I just want to go to school,” she said at the time. 

Her fiancé, Lutfullah, was in his early 20s. Tall and wiry with kind eyes and a 

quick smile. Lutfullah owns a small store near the school, and Yalda often stopped there to buy pens and candies. She knew she had dropped out of high school and worried he wouldn’t want his wife to be better educated than he was. 

“I really tried to become an educated person—my parents wanted that, but un-

fortunately, my father died when I was in 11th grade,” Lutfullah said. “After that we had a lot of financial problems, and I had to stop school.”

Ironically, his father’s death—the thing that kept Lutfullah from continu-

ing his education—could be one of the reasons Lutfullah is able to continue here. 

In many homes in this deeply traditional society, future fathers in law demand that girls leave their education behind when they are to be wed.

Lutfullah surprised her when he told her he’d allow her to finish high school and even go on to college. Her father and uncles agreed, too. But in a community that was still getting used to the idea of girls going to school at all, Yal-

da wasn’t sure they would fol-

low through on the promise. As a pre-emptive strike, she and her eighteenth classmates asked Razia Jan about skipping a 

grade. Seven of them—including Yalda—scored high enough on their exams to move from 9th grade to 11th. 

Everyone knew that girls who got engaged rarely lasted long in the classroom. No one had ever gotten married and stayed in school. But Yalda did.

She and Lutfullah got married in August—halfway through her senior year. Wed-

ding pictures on her cell phone show a serious-looking bride wearing a deep crimson sari and bold eyeliner. She blushed as she scrolled through the photos, giggling with her
Codification of Economic Strategy: a must
Translated by: Murtaza Qasemi
Source: Open Society Daily

Afghanistan Investment Supporting Agency (AISA), along with the ministries of Commerce and Industries, Economy, Urban Development Affairs and Housing, and Chamber of Commerce and Industries held a seminar entitled “Investment condition in Afghanistan” and concluded that the economic strategy should be immediately codified.

In regards to the main objectives of the economic strategy, AISA asserted that acknowledgement of the priorities, eradication of poverty, job creation, social welfare, and strengthening regional economic cooperation, therefore, the government is committed to protecting domestic production units and creating a suitable environment for national investors. The problems confronting businessmen will not be considered as insignificant, he said. He also added that the National Unity government has been indefatigably trying to maintain security to ensure investments, for the past one year. Abdullah emphasized that the government has manifold economic and infrastructural projects to be implemented in a year, to ensure growth and fortification of business in the country.

Ensuring that the government would support and protect investment activities especially domestic production units at every step, Abdullah asked the national businessmen to concentrate in investment activities so that more jobs are created.

Homayoun Basa, Commerce and Industries minister also said that he is solemnly striving to attract investments and it will earnestly cooperate with AISA in making the administrative procedures more convenient, decreasing tariffs, and providing other conveniences to the investors.

Abdul Satar Murad, minister of economy and Sayed Sadat Naderi, Urban Development Affairs and Housing minister, too, proclaimed their commitments to wards providing a suitable environment for more investments in the country.

More than fifty terrorists killed and wounded in military operations
Translated by: Jamshid Rahyab
Source: Hasht-e-Sub Daily

Ministry of Defense has announced that more than fifty terrorists as a result of joint operations of the security forces were killed and wounded during a day-long continuous gun-fire and heavy artillery exchange.

The ministry said in a statement that the operations were launched in the areas of Hesarak, Chaparhar, Deh Balki in Nangarhar province, Jurak in Logar province, Gilan in Ghazni province, Tagab in Badakhshan and Qaizar in Farah province, in which thirty-nine terrorists were killed, fifteen people were wounded and seven others were arrested.

The Ministry of Defense added that during these operations a quantity of arms and ammunition seized by security forces and dozens of mines have been discovered and neutralized.

The Ministry of Defense says that three ANA soldiers also have been martyred in these operations. They also began a clean-up operation under the name “Shahin 13” in Khogyani district of Nangarhar province.

The Ministry added that the National Army, National Police, local police, border police and national security forces are operating jointly in a close cooperation. Their aim is to clean the hideouts, eliminating and suspecting the terrorists. The operations started on Monday morning.
Human Rights Watch: Stop deliberate targeting of civilians by Afghan armed groups
Translated by: Zalina Weshidy
Source: Hasht-e-Subh

Human Rights Watch asked Afghan militant groups to quickly stop deliberate attacks on civilians. Yesterday, a suicide bomber targeted a minibus of MOBY Media Group’s staff. As a result, seven people were killed and at least twenty-five people wounded. The Taliban has claimed responsibility for this attack. “The suicide attack on the MOBY Media Group is shown as a targeted atrocity to challenge the freedom of the press in Afghanistan,” was stated in the Human Rights Watch newsletter.

Patricia Guzman, senior researcher for Human Rights Watch, said, “Targeting journalists and other civilians as military targets does not change the fact. Deliberate attacks on journalists and civilians is considered a war crime.” This suicide attack was carried out a few months after the Taliban attacked Tolo TV and 1TV networks in Kandahar and said that the staff and offices of Tolo TV and 1TV channels will be targeted as military targets. Both Tolo TV and 1TV belong to the private sector.

MOBY Media Group is the owner of several media outlets and media services in Afghanistan, such as Tolo TV, Tolo News, Leman TV and Radio Arman. President Mohammad Ashraf Ghani, who is currently participating in the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, has condemned this attack as “an act of cowardice and called it an unforgivable crime against the people of Afghanistan.”

Abdullah Abdullah, the Chief Executive Officer of the National Unity Government, has strongly condemned the attack on MOBY Media Group calling it a “cowardly terrorist” action. The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, on their official Twitter page condemned the attack and has stated their deepest concerns about the safety of media employees in Kabul.

About forty refugees drowned in Turkey Rivers
Translated by: Walid Hameeni
Source: Etilaat Rooz, 996

Forty one refugees died after two boats drowned in Turkey Rivers. Seventeen out of the forty one refugees were kids. Relief forces are also following the survivors. According to Reuters News Agency, the boats target was to reach Greece. A wooden boat that was carrying forty eight refugees crashed with a stone; as a result, forty one refugees and a woman and six kids died in Pharmacinity Island. A few hours later, another boat drowning that the exact number of its crew is still unclear, but twenty six refugees was survived transported to Calo-limonius Island and thirty four corpses are picked from the river. Relief forces are searching the survivors by their boats. The boat is expected to have had seventy crew. On Thursday also twelve refugees drowned in Turkey-Greece border. Thous-

Presidency: Taliban preconditions for negotiation unacceptable
Translated by: Murtaza Farjand
Source: Hasht-e-Subh

Following the Taliban group’s announcement of their preconditions for peace talks, the office of the presidency said that they cannot accept the preconditions to negotiate with the Taliban.

In a meeting recently held in Qatar, the Taliban group announced a precondition to negotiate with Afghan government. The meeting was organized by the international group Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs, which works on conflict resolution. Preconditions demanded by Taliban representatives included: removing the names of its group’s leaders from the United Nations’ blacklist; releasing prisoners of the group; recognition of their office in Qatar; and putting an end to Anti-Taliban propaganda.

Sayed Zaffer Hashimi, a spokesman for Afghan President Ashraf Ghani, said that the Taliban’s preconditions are unacceptable. While speaking in a press conference on Monday fifth of Duhl he said, “We can’t move towards negotiations with preconditions. Furthermore, we negotiate with groups that have abandoned violence and terrorist acts and accept the international standardized norms in the negotiation. But the people of Afghanistan will not accept the conditions of groups who determine the conditions.”

Mr. Hashimi also said that among other conditions, making decisions on releasing Taliban leaders has its special roles. Reducing violence is one of the conditions to make decisions about Taliban leaders.

Spokesman Hashimi added that removing the names of Taliban leaders from the United Nations blacklist does not depend only on Afghan government’s decision, rather it must be issued internationally. Sayed Hashimi emphasized that the Afghan government acts according to the agreements reached by trilateral and quadruple negotiation among Afghanistan, Pakistan, China and the U.S. to start peace talks and new solutions will be adopted.

Spokesman Hashimi said that the Afghan government pays close attention to the peace efforts, maintaining the gains reached during the last decade and dealing with the constitution. He emphasized that the government considers itself responsible for keeping the values.

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January 30th, 2016
The person I admire most

About the author: Mohammad Reza Sharifi is a Star alumnus and teacher. He is majoring in Computer Science – Software Engineering at Kabul Polytechnic University and will be continuing his studies in India in the near future.

Teaching at Star – a dream come true

About the author: Ahmad Mukhtar Sekhizadea is a Star alumnus. He works as an office manager in a transportation company and is pursuing scholarship opportunities for further studies in India.

In the world everyone is inspired and motivated by someone and the special person means a lot to them. The person I admire most is Mr. Zakaria Bahaduri, a Level Six instructor at Star Educational Society’s C Branch. There are many reasons I admire him. He has a great personality, high goals and, most importantly, magnificent achievement in the field of education.

Zakaria Bahaduri is one of the best teachers I have ever seen in my life! The characteristics I admire most about him are that he is kind, respectful, logical, helpful and caring. His assistance in terms of humanity has no limits. He makes his best effort to be a useful person in society and to bring changes. He is my humanism teacher, but his teaching is never limited to humanism. Mr. Zakaria Bahaduri has been the one who guided me through thick and thin. He taught me what is right and what is wrong, opened my eyes to differentiate between darkness and brightness, and directed me toward my goals. In addition, he was the one who told me to find a real reason for living. Another reason I admire him is that he is happy in our happiness and he grieves when we are in grief. Mr. Zakaria Bahaduri is the only person who could be my friend and my teacher at the same time. To be precise, when I sit in his class I feel like a friend is talking to me when he is actually teaching. I never find it boring or difficult to sit in his class. He talks about his experiences in the past years, talks about the issues in our society and how we should deal with them and talks about how to set our own goals. I remember once he told us, “I believe in each and every one of you! You are the ones who can change the future of the country, you and others who are sitting here are those who will be sitting in the parliament of this country to solve issues. You will be standing in my place to teach, not as a teacher but as a professor.” He added, “You guys are the hope for the future of our society.” Therefore, being his student has made me one of the luckiest people.

I am impressed by Mr. Bahaduri’s targets and goals and how his goals direct his activities, work, and actions. He aims to extinguish ignorance in order to create a more civilized and advanced society. He wants to bring these changes through teaching. I am thankful to Mr. Zakaria Bahaduri for all his efforts, hard work and for being here for us. We will follow the path he has drawn for us to a brighter future.

My mood is happy when I am teaching. I am never angry in my class even if I have a mountain of worries behind me because I know that it is easier to learn in such an environment. When students are happier and far away from worries, they can easily catch the lessons. Sometimes, I have even been treated harshly but I never gave up. I have promised myself to be stronger and to teach as well as I can. I really love teaching.

I can’t say I am the best teacher but I have always tried my best. I feel extremely happy and thankful to those who give cool suggestions and constructive criticism. I don’t allow myself to be nervous when I am asked questions and given some suggestions. I try to answer everybody. If I didn’t know the answer, I promised to find the answer.

Teaching at one of the most well-known English centers exposed me to a thoroughly diverse society. I am extremely grateful to Star Educational Society for giving me the tremendous opportunity to convey my understanding to others through teaching. At the end I have a message to all dear readers. Please keep struggling to English as I have done. I wish you a student here for two and half years. As soon as I received my diploma in 2012, I applied for a teaching position. After passing the exams, I was accepted as an English instructor. But my journey with English does not end here. I am trying to do very big things with the English I have learnt. Come on, work hard! You can be the next Mohammad Reza Sharifi at Star Educational Society.
About Khaled Hosseini

Khaled Hosseini was born in Kabul, Afghanistan, in 1965. His father was a diplomat in the Afghan Foreign Ministry and his mother taught Farsi and history at a high school in Kabul. In 1976, the Foreign Ministry relocated the Hosseini family to Paris. They were ready to return to Kabul in 1980, but by then their homeland had witnessed a bloody communist coup and the invasion of the Soviet Army. The Hosseinis sought and were granted political asylum in the United States, and in September 1980 moved to San Jose, California. Hosseini graduated from high school in 1984 and earned a bachelor’s degree in biology in 1988. The following year he entered the University of California, San Diego, School of Medicine, where he earned a medical degree in 1993. He completed his residency in Los Angeles and was a practicing internist between 1996 and 2004.

In March 2001, while practicing medicine, Hosseini began writing his first novel, The Kite Runner, an international bestseller and beloved classic, sold in at least seventy countries. In May 2007, his second novel, A Thousand Splendid Suns, debuted at #1 on the New York Times bestseller list. Together, the two books have spent 100 weeks on the New York Times bestseller list. His third novel, And the Mountains Echoed, was published in 2013.

In 2006, Hosseini was named a Goodwill Envoy to UNHCR, the United Nations Refugee Agency. Inspired by a trip he made to Afghanistan with the UNHCR, he later established The Khaled Hosseini Foundation, a 501(c)(3) nonprofit, which provides humanitarian assistance to the people of Afghanistan. He lives in Northern California.
What were the obstacles toward inaugu- rating your institute in Afghanistan? Well, I did not have any serious challenges when I decided to establish my art academy in Afghanistan. In the very beginning, there were no art departments in the universities. So, there were many students attending our courses. But, gradually, many art departments were established in Afghanistan’s universities. Consequently, the numbers of students who were attending our courses decreased. In addition, our professional teachers left the country. The budget was a big problem. The institute could not support itself financially and, as a result, most of the programs were stopped.

What has your academy produced up to the present? The Academy has produced many documentaries, life histories, serials, TV programs, teasers for film festivals, artistic conferences and exhibitions along with initiating and running official representative of Hello Canada for two years. Up to now, the Academy has executed seven educational courses in different fields of film making and acting. Its graduated students are engaged in professional activities in different private TV stations, filmmaking centers, and radio.

What is your idea about art? Art can easily connect people with different personali- ties and tastes. Art is in everyone’s nature or essence. It can affect people in a natural way. The movie has a great and wide ef- fect on people’s lives. Pervasively, the art can change the view and horizons of the citizens about the society. It can reduce the rate of violence and strengthen the poten- tials of tolerance and can lead us to a more prosperous society. Art gives differ- ent messages to different audiences.

What is your message for people as an artist and active man? Nowadays, tech- nology plays an important role in every- one’s life. But, unfortunately this phenom- enon distances the people from the books. I suggest and ask all the people, especially the young generation, to read books and try to gain knowledge. In my opinion, the only way to make Afghanistan a developed and stable country is being educated.

Drum of Democracy (Tabl e Democracy) is known as your best documentary among the young generation, can you please tell me about it? I am the director of this documentary and I love it like all my other works. So please ask this ques- tion from others to learn why they think it as a great work. But as the director, I can give you this information: It is a picture of how the Nomads disturb the people of the rural district of Behshod and harass them. It depicts the tragedy happening under the umbrella of democracy. I think being real and its identical perspectives are the reasons which make it a great documentary.

What made you a director and caused you to study art as your field at university? In my childhood, I had special feelings. I really enjoyed painting, looking at colorful and different pictures in books and also tried to read sentences which were written on the grave stones. At that time, I was not able to read them because I was only five or six years old. But all those things were enjoyable for me. It was soon discovered that art was my favorite field. When I immigrated to Iran, I started calligraphy. And I established a private calligraphy exhibition. When I decided to start university, I chose art as my field be- cause I felt that it was an essential part of my life.

Do you like story writing or have you ever written any stories? Basically, a movie or a picture itself is a story. When we are pro- ducing a movie, at the same time we are writing a story as well. So, stories play a vital role in my career. And it is the key of success in each documentary and movie. I really love writing stories, but other than my assignments during my studying years, I have not ever written any story.

What kinds of problems and obstacles are you facing in your career? One of the biggest issues in my career is lack of sup- ply and demand. When I produce a movie or documentary, unfortunately, it cannot be in the economic circle. I spend lots of money to produce them without any fi- nancial supporter but I cannot fund it.

What are the reasons which make it a great documentary and I love it like all my other works. So please ask this ques- tion from others to learn why they think it as a great work. But as the director, I can give you this information: It is a picture of how the Nomads disturb the people of the rural district of Behshod and harass them. It depicts the tragedy happening under the umbrella of democracy. I think being real and its identical perspectives are the reasons which make it a great documentary.