The bundle can be used to access increased attention and has been at 5Afs per month, has gained in the bundle, which offers 1GB data when attending schools is not possible due to the spread of COVID-19 the challenges of school closures students and teachers to access Program, Etisalat has introduced a port of MoE Alternative Education KABUL – As a part of its corporate social responsibility and in support of MoE: Alternative Education Program, Etisalat has introduced a new data bundle that enables the students and teachers to access and download textbooks from a dedicated website – developed by the company. The aim is to tackle the challenges of school closures due to the spread of COVID-19 and help the students and teachers to continue with their lessons when attending school is not possible. Since its launch on 28 June 2020, the bundle, which offers 1GB data at 5Afs per month, has gained increased attention and has been labeled as the most affordable data bundle in the market by Etisalat customers on social media. The bundle can be accessed published on his twitter account has said that the Taliban violence has to go down as it creates an issue for the ongoing peace efforts. “Taliban violence has to go down, it is simply unacceptable and ... (More on P4)...(1)

KARUL – The Russian president’s special envoy for Afghanistan affairs, Zamir Kabulov, on Sunday accused US intelligence in Afghanistan of “drug trafficking,” reported Tass, a Russian news agency. Following a New York Times story alleging that a Russian unit was offering bounties to Taliban-linked militants to kill US-led coalition troops in Afghanistan, Kabulov responded to the allegations, saying that US intelligence officers, who “accuse us of different things,” are involved in “drug trafficking.”

The New York Times story alleged that a Russian unit was offering bounties to Taliban-linked militants to kill US-led coalition troops in Afghanistan. The Taliban have been accused of offering bounties to Taliban-linked militants to kill US-led coalition troops in Afghanistan.

KABUL – Six years have passed since large scale corruption was reported within the Afghan Ministry of Education was uncovered in the Ministry of Education. Several officials at the Ministry of Education were accused of being involved in embezzlement.

Kandahar, from Bagram [airfield near Kabul] are flying whenever they want to - to Germany, to Romania – without any inspections projects in Afghanistan education sector on Sunday. The projects include building three schools in Badakhshan and

Russia Answers Bounty Claims, Says US Is ‘Drug Trafficking’

KABUL – The British Embassy in Kabul on Sunday called for reduction in violence to create the conditions for intra-Afghan negotiations. The embassy said that it was deeply concerned about “high levels” of violence in Afghanistan. “As we move towards crucial negotiations, we urge the Taliban to listen to the clear demand of the Afghan people, demonstrate they are serious about peace, and reduce the violence,” the embassy said in a statement. “Continuing attacks create a climate which encourages further insecurity, instead of building confidence that peace is possible.” It called on parties to the conflict to heed the UN Security Council’s calls for an immediate cessation of hostilities, in order to reduce violence and ensure access of humanitarian aid throughout the country is not unduly hindered. The embassy expressed concern about the deliberate targeting of civil society members, religious figures and healthcare workers. "This is completely unacceptable. We call for a robust investigation into all incidents of violence where civilians have died or been injured, and for those responsible to be held to account.

India Signs MoUs Worth $2.6 Million for Construction Projects in Afghanistan

KABUL – India signed five memorandum of understandings worth $2.6 million for construction projects in Afghanistan in a video messagekokistan province, a teaching building in Farah University, and building inter-schools for Alberuni University in Kabul province, Afghan Economy Minister Mahbub Mansoor said at signing ceremony. Indian Ambassador Vinay Verma said that the MoUs underpin India’s “commitment for the development of the capacity of Afghan youth. India has committed an assistance of nearly three billion US dollars to Afghanistan over the last two decades, he said. Verma stressed that India has completed nearly 480 small development projects and high-impact community development projects.

The NATO called on the Taliban group to abandon violence as the country is going towards an intra-Afghan peace dialogue. Stefano Pontecorvo, the NATO Senior Civilian Representative to Afghanistan in a video message... (More on P4)...(3)

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India Signs MoUs Worth $2.6 Million for Construction Projects in Afghanistan

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Reconceptualizing Peace and Violence After Two Decades of Democracy

By: Asadullah Fahimi

Waves of violence, occupation, terrorism and war are set of words every Afghan is familiar with since late 20th century. Decades of war against Soviet army and civil war brought about a tense atmosphere and formed a complex social structure which was seen everywhere on the streets and in the country today. Violence is laid in deep layers, psychologically, culturally and politically. Afghanistan has to mention in particular. It has been almost 20 years of democracy and development constant attempts in Afghanistan and you can see the effects of war since many years on peace or ongoing violence throughout the country. Here comes the question that why these 20 years has not been managed in favor of building a sustainable peace and a prosperous society? Can we talk about peace and democracy when there is still a widespread armed violence by every armed group nationwide? In recent months there have been great efforts toward making a peace deal to end ongoing violence and war in Afghanistan, but the question remains that whether we see "battlefield talk" or "peace talk" can have desirable results or not.

To answer these and many other questions in regards, we have to build a broader and more comprehensive understanding of violence and peace in different places. We refer to the two peace and violence triangles as entry point to a deeper study of peace and violence.

Peace: Diagnosis, Prognosis, Therapy Triangle

Peace is so similar to health studies that the triangle diagnosis-prognosis-therapy can be applied to it. Peace in the triangle, may refer to war. Symptom, Signs and diagnosis of peace/violence from peace studies can be seen as specifications of those more general labels.

To better understand peace, we must look for causes, conditions, and contexts in various spaces – Natural, Human, Physical, Social, Time, Culture. This transcendental spectrum makes peace studies as a slope which is complex, systematized, and problematic in principle. On the other hand, a natural focus is deemed advanced. If, now, for some reason, the system falls out of its ‘normal’ state and system diagnosis is necessary, our obvious question to be answered in an accurate prognosis is whether the system is capable of adequate self-repair or war, and whether or not some Other-intervention is needed.

Let us now turn to the third corner of the triangle, therapy, meaning dedicated efforts by Self or Other to move the system back again toward some well-state. Closely related to the distinction between negative and positive peace and health is one between curative and preventive therapy. All four stand for well-states with or (or) without (ill) disease or violence. The systems are (almost) symptom-free. But in the negative case, that is about all that can be said about them. The equilibrium is so unstable that even a minor input can tip the system into all states. In the positive case the equilibrium is more stable: meaning there is more capacity of Self-restoration even if the system may not be entirely symptom-free. Curative therapy aims at the former, preventive at the later. Both are needed for health, and for peace.

Failing in analyzing Afghanistan with an ongoing violence, stands in its ill-state condition thus therapy methodology should be a preventive one.

The Direct-Structural-Cultural Violence Triangle

Violence does not have to do with violence (cure) and avoiding violence (proven) but it also has to do with the prevention of violence (prognosis). We then may talk about direct violence, if not, about indirect or structural violence. Misery is one form of suffering that can be experienced in either places. Where the position taken here is that indirect violence is structural violence. Indirect violence comes from the social structure itself – between humans, between groups of humans (cosmopolitan, between boxes of societies, alliances, regions) in the structure. Indirect violence brings that the indirect, not-intended, inner violence that comes out of the perspectives and ways of doing things.

The two major forms of outer structural violence are well known from politics and economics: expansion and exploitation. Both work on body and mind, but are not necessarily intended. For the victim, however, that offers scant comfort.

Behind all of this is cultural violence: all of it by symbol, in religion and ideology, in language and customs, in structures and habits. The function is simple enough to legitimize direct and structural violence. In fact, we are dealing with violence in culture, in politics and in economics, and then with direct violence. We need a concept broader than violence, and also, broader than peace. Power is that concept. Cultural power moves actors by persuading them what is right and wrong; economic power by the carrot method of ‘give you’ in general; political power by the stick method of ‘or else’; and politi
cal power by producing decisions. That gives us four types of power, or discourses: cultural, economic, military, and political. While we have many known words, but not merely to be tossed around. They stand for four realms of power and four types of violence (structural violence has political and economic faces), and by implication for four forms of power. Before we turn to the question of what they look like concretely, some words about the relations between the four realms of power. They all impact on each other; twelve arrows could be drawn. But, however true, that is the easy way out, because no stand is taken. Another truth should be added. There is also a general threat in the peace system: single acts of direct violence come out of structures of political decisions and economic transactions; and the latter cause each other. But underneath it all lurks culture; legitimating some structures and acts, delegitimizing others.

The ‘realist’ assumption that only military power can be used to stop violence is necessary. Afghanistan and the Marxist faith in the right economic structure are not better. They all matter, particularly culture. But single-minded culturalism is also insufficient. My own position is an eclectic one, but with the causal flow more in the direction from culture via politics and economics to the military than vice versa. Thus, the major causal direction for violence is from culture via structural to direct vio
lence.

Conclusion

By briefly introducing the two triangles of peace and violence, it seems to open an entry point to a broader perspective of an effective, efficient and sustainable which we are in search of. After 20 years suggest that not just political negotiations or military option can bring any lasting peace to the country, an

to have new entry points by cultural and social means.

Now that we refer to Afghanistan as an ill-state then the therapy methodology a preventive one, so it suggests that there is an active direct violence. By two decades of almost futile peace-building efforts in Afghanistan we may keep it into consideration that a deeper study is needed to understand structural and cultural levels of violence which supports the ongoing violence as well as undermining peace-building and state-building processes.
Afghanistan may soon start Intra-Afghan peace talks to end the war. It is more than four decades that Afghanistan is struggling with the conflicts. During this period, Afghans have fought for and against two world superpowers, the USSR and the USA as well.

On December 24, 1979, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, under the pretext of upholding the Soviet-Afghan friendship. The reason was to be the irresponsible of Afghans was strong and clear. Afghan refugees and political parties started calling the people's jihad against the Soviet Union troops. After a while, they fled to Pakistan and took refuge in their bases in those countries. Then the USSR, Saudi Arabia, some European countries started providing money and political supports to the Afghan political and military parties that were established in Pakistan, Iran and other countries.

In April 1988, after years of stalemate, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev signed a peace accord with Afghanistan. In February 1989, the last Soviet soldier left Afghanistan. What Afghan citizens expected was that they may enjoy peace after years of war. However, it did not happen. First, Afghan Mujahideen groups started fighting among themselves. Some factions fought against each other for ethnic reasons and some fought against the Soviet adventurer. However, there were groups that just fought for gaining more power.

The question that we shall ask ourselves is that who supported these factions to fight in Afghanistan. And also, we shall ask ourselves who they supported the conflict continue in the country. Afghani neighboring countries, regional and international powers supported the armed groups in Afghanistan to end the war. It is more likely to come as another shock, because the world is no longer used to these types of conflicts. The reason they supported these groups included weakening and destroying the Afghan power, and their militaries were armed and provided financial aid. The jihad continued for 10 years until the disintegration of USSR.

Due to the internal as well as the economical issues USSR withdrew in a hurry leaving behind heavy weapons. Some other countries which were a total puppet government in Afghanistan. The last Afghan Government leads towards the invasion of USSR. Mikhail Gorbachev signed a peace accord with Afghanistan. In April 1988, after years of stalemate, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev signed a peace accord with Afghanistan.

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31 India Says Deals in Air as Talks Continue

The government of India is confident that agreements will be signed in the coming days as talks with Pakistan on a range of issues including terrorism and security continue.

India's foreign ministry spokesperson said that both sides had made progress in their discussions, adding that there was a "confluence of perception" on the need to improve relations.

India and Pakistan have been engaged in talks since 2004, but progress has been limited. The two countries have a long history of tension and conflict, particularly over the disputed region of Kashmir.

32 mirwais hospital

Mirwais Hospital in Kandahar has been closed after a dozen people were injured in a shooting incident.

The hospital, which is a major referral facility for the southern province, was hit by gunfire on Sunday night.

At least 12 people were wounded, including four who were in critical condition.

33 Kabul police

A police officer was killed in a suicide attack in Kabul on Monday.

The attacker, who was wearing a fake police uniform, blew himself up near a police checkpoint in the city's Wazir Akbar Khan neighborhood.

34 Russia Answers to Pompeo's Statements

Russia has rejected US claims that it was trying to intimidate Asian neighbors.

The Russian foreign ministry spokesman said that US claims were "false and unfounded," and accused the US of seeking to create "unfounded distractions".

The US had recently accused Russia of trying to destabilize the region, particularly in the South China Sea.

35 India Signs Agreement with Malaysia

India and Malaysia have signed an agreement to strengthen their strategic partnership.

The agreement covers areas such as defense, security, and economic cooperation.

36 Croatia Holds Election

Croatia has held its general election.

The country's only opposition party, the Social Democratic Party, has gained ground and is expected to form a new government.

37 Poland

Poland is facing a leadership crisis as the government's proposed new budget has been rejected by parliament.

The proposed budget, which seeks to increase spending on defense and security, has been met with opposition from opposition parties and the European Union.

38 Ukraine

Ukraine has threatened to cut off gas supplies to Russia if the country does not reach a deal on the disputed issue of the Donbas region.

Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky said that his government would not allow the export of natural gas to Russia if Moscow did not agree to the terms of the truce agreement.

39 Swaziland

Swaziland has declared a state of emergency due to the spread of the coronavirus.

The government has imposed strict measures to control the spread of the virus, including a ban on public gatherings and travel restrictions.

40 Health Ministry

The Health Ministry has advised people to continue wearing face masks in public places.

The ministry said that the country was still experiencing a high number of cases and that people should continue to take precautions to prevent the spread of the virus.

41 India

India has reported a further decline in coronavirus cases, with the daily tally falling below 1,000 for the first time in a month.

The government has been praised for its handling of the pandemic, but critics warn that the country still faces a high risk of a second wave.

42 Controversy over Taj Mahal

A court in India has ruled that the Taj Mahal, one of the country's most iconic monuments, should be converted into a mosque.

The ruling has sparked protests from conservationists and heritage groups, who say the move would be a violation of the monument's status as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

43 Media

The media has been accused of spreading misinformation and propaganda in the lead-up to the national election.

Critics say that the media is being used to influence public opinion and to support political candidates.

44 Corruption

Corruption is a major issue in many countries, with widespread reports of officials accepting bribes and engaging in illegal activities.

The issue is particularly acute in developing countries, where the lack of transparency and accountability can lead to widespread corruption.

45 Call for New Teachers

A call has been made for new teachers to be recruited to replace those who have left the profession due to low pay and working conditions.

The government has been criticized for its failure to provide adequately funded schools and to attract and retain teachers.

46 Army

The Indian army has begun to deploy additional troops to the border with Pakistan in response to tensions between the two countries.

The move comes after a series of incursions by Chinese troops in the region, which has led to increased tensions.

47 Infections

The number of coronavirus cases in the world has passed 50 million, with nearly 1.5 million deaths reported.

The virus has spread rapidly across the globe, with countries implementing lockdowns and other restrictions to control its spread.

48 Deaths

The number of deaths worldwide has passed 3 million, with the highest numbers reported in the United States and Brazil.

The global death toll is expected to continue rising as the virus spreads in countries with less access to medical care.

49 Economy

The global economy is expected to suffer a major blow from the ongoing pandemic, with many countries implementing lockdowns and restrictions to control the spread of the virus.

The economic impact is likely to be severe, with many businesses struggling to survive and governments implementing stimulus packages to support their economies.

50 Climate

The UN has called for urgent action to address the climate crisis, with scientists warning that the world is running out of time to prevent dangerous levels of global warming.

The group of government experts has found that the world is already exceeding the Paris Agreement's goal of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

51 Donald Trump

US President Donald Trump has announced that he will not attend the upcoming presidential debate due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

Trump, who is currently hospitalized after contracting the virus, said he would instead participate in a virtual debate with Democratic nominee Joe Biden.

52 India

India has reported a sharp decline in coronavirus cases, with the daily tally falling below 20,000 for the first time in over a month.

The government has been praised for its handling of the pandemic, but critics warn that the country still faces a high risk of a second wave.
VATICAN CITY — Pope Francis is praising U.N. Security Council efforts for worldwide cease-fires to help the coronavirus pandemic.

In remarks Sunday to the public in the Saint Peter’s Square, Francis hailed the Security Council’s “request for a global and immediate cease-fire, which would permit the peace and security indispensable for supplying such urgent humanitarian assistance.”

The pontiff called for the prompt implementation “for the good of the men and women who are suffering.” He also expressed hope that the Security Council resolution will be “a courageous first step for the future of our planet.”

The resolution calls on parties to arm conflicts to immediately cease hostilities, including 90 days to de-escalate, sustain delivery of humanitarian and medical evacuations. (AP News)

US Aircraft Carriers Conduct Military Drills in South China Sea

WASHINGTON - Two US aircraft carriers conducted exercises in the disputed South China Sea on Saturday, with the US also carrying out tests on 180 migrants in the Mediterranean.

The exercises in the South China Sea were “to support a free and open Indo-Pacific,” a Navy statement said. It did not specify the exercises being conducted in the South China Sea, which extends from 1,700 to 1,900 nautical miles and 900 of which is claimed by China despite the protests of its neighbor.

“The purpose is to show an unambiguous signal to our partners and allies and to the international community about our commitment to the rules-based order,” the statement said.

NEW DELHI - Visitors to the Taj Mahal will be bound by the protocols like sanitization, social distancing and wearing masks at all times, according to a notification.

The Taj Mahal, which reopened on April 13 after a two-month gap due to the COVID-19 pandemic, was allowed to function at 50% capacity.

“Visitors will be allowed to visit the Taj Mahal for 4 hours from 8 am to 12 pm and from 4 pm to 6 pm. The entry fee is Rs 500 for adults and Rs 250 for children,” said the notification.

The bureau was also directed to ensure that no commercial transactions or unauthorized activity take place in the vicinity of the monument.

The notification said that it will re-open its services from July 5 for three days a week.

In a notification, the Ministry of Home Affairs said it will re-open the border at four crossing points at Gomai, Katargam, and Chandli on Sunday after the prohibited period of seven days.

The border will remain shut from Monday till evening. “The number of trucks will be allowed in the border if the number of known children of COVID-19 and SARS-CoV-2 per crossing points are reduced,” said the notification.

India to Reopen Taj Mahal with Social Distancing, Masks

NEW DELHI - Visitors to the Taj Mahal will have to wear masks, keep their distance and not touch the glittering marble surface while the monument re-opens on Monday after a three-month COVID-19 shutdown.

Only 500 tourists will be allowed in a day, split into two groups, a far cry from peak levels of 50,000 a day which would amass the mausoleum built in the northern city of Agra by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan for his wife, in a year's effort.

"All centrally protected monuments & sites shall be bound by the protocols like sanitisation, social distancing and wearing masks at all times, according to a notification," the statement said.

Health Minister Holds Responsible Behavior After English Pubs Reopen

LONDON - People in England appear to have broadly behaved themselves as pubs reopened this weekend, Britain’s health minister Matt Hancock said on Sunday after the latest step towards a return to normality from the coronavirus lockdown.

Thousands of people flocked to pubs, restaurants and bars around England on Saturday as large parts of the hospitality sector reopened for the first time since March.

Prime Minister Boris Johnson has urged people "to enjoy summer safely" as he bids to frustrate a path of escalating consumer spending by helping to keep coronavirus rates down while avoiding a second wave of COVID-19 infections.

Health minister Matt Hancock said he was satisfied with how the latest step to ease the lockdown had gone and played down individual violations.

"From what I've seen, although there's some pictures to the contrary, very very few people have actually reported," he told Sky News. “Overall, More on PA/TS.

EU’s Borrell Warns Iran Triggered Nuclear-Deal Dispute Mechanism, Yep, and for the Sixth Time, Iran’s Zarif Adds

BRUSSELS - The news that Iran has triggered a dispute-resolution mechanism under the 2015 nuclear deal, which should not be overturned, Teheran’s top diplomat suggested, after some media reports predicted the immediate collapse of the agreement.

The news about a dispute that Iran has with France, Germany, and the UK, and seeks to resolve under the INF talks, was made public by the EU’s foreign policy chief Josep Borrell. He said in a statement that he had received a letter from Iran’s Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif, notifying of the activation of a formal mechanism for resolving such disputes. He did not explain what the dispute was about.

The nuclear deal, also known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), was signed by Iran, the US, UK, Germany, France, China...
KABUL - Saudi Arabia has pledged to build 100 religious schools in Afghanistan and has approved financing of 30 development plans. Riyadh will also build a hospital in Afghan capital Kabul, worth $50 million, Saudi Ambas- sador while meeting with Afghan Senator Speaker. Ambassador Jassim Ali Mo- hammed Al-Khalidi also said that Saudi Arabia will provide an assistance of 200 million ri- yals ($55 million US dollars) for the fight against coronavirus, according to a statement released by the Senate. The envoy said that Saudi Ara- bia will raise Afghanistan’s Haj quota in future.

Meanwhile, Afghan Senate Speaker Faiz Hadi Muslimyar said that Saudi Arabia could play an effective role in ending the war in Afghanistan. He called for Saudi Arabia to raise Afghanistan’s Haj quota from currently 30,000 to 50,000 and build more mosques and public infrastructures. (TV NEWS)

KABUL - The members of parliament who tested positive, according to the speaker’s aide, attended the House and that the meetings have been postponed. Scores of the MPs have caught the COVID-19 virus, having themselves quarantined at home, the source added.

Mawlawi Abdullah Qarloq, a member of the Af- ghan Senate (Meshrano Jirga) spoke to media, say- ing at least eight members of the Senate have caught the novel coronavirus and were self-quarantined. Likewise, Muzia Mohammed Kazem, the First Deput- ty Speaker of National Assembly, Afghan Parlia- ment, has also confirmed to media that 18 of the House have been infected by the COVID-19 virus. According to the Afghan health ministry, as of Sat- urday (July 7), at least 652 people have tested positive for the coronavirus since the outbreak while the number of related deaths has hit 3,826 (TKG).

KABUL - The Afghan government will make a final decision on the remaining Taliban prisoners after an all-out probe, the Presidential Palace said Sun- day. According to Feb. 29 peace agreement between the United States and Taliban, the Afghan govern- ment would release 3,500 Taliban prisoners and the group would release 1,000 government prisoners. The government has so far released around 4,300 Taliban prisoners and the Taliban nearly 7,200 govern- ment inmates. However, the Afghan government says civilians were freed among government prisoners. Presidential Spokesman Sediq Sedid said that the government would make a final decision about remaining prisoners after a multilateral investiga- tion. Siddiq vowed that the government was committed to the start of… (More on P4….)

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KABUL - Some Meshrano Jirga members on Sunday expressed their concerns over rising inci- dents of insecurity in the country and said elements within the Talib- an and government institutions should be identified who create hurdles in the way of peace pro- cess.

Naha Mustazza, a lawmaker from Jawzjan province, said: “The security situation deteriorates with each passing day, there is instabil- ity in the centres and districts. Peo- ple are worried due to insecurity, targeted attacks, blast and worsen- ing economic condition.”

Senators Unhappy over Deteriorating Security Situation

KABUL - Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs Haneef Atmar and British Ambassador to Af- ghanistan Alison Blake have held a telephonic conversation and discussed matter related to peace process, a statement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) said on Sunday. Increase in violence and release of prisoners were the other issues discussed between Atmar and Blake during telephonic conver- sation, the statement said.

They also shared views on the global experience of Covid-19 and its impact on Afghanistan and United Kingdom. The acting foreign ministers and UK top diplomat exchanged views on the latest development in peace process and expressed concern on the increase in level of violence.

The source added that mecha- nisms needed for monitoring a reduction in violence, release of prisoners by the government of Afghanistan and Taliban and im- portance of starting intra-Afghan talks were also discussed. Atmar and Blake also talked the importance of regional and in- ternational engagement and the need…. (More on P4….)

Shahzada Currency Market Resumes Daily Activities from Sunday

KABUL - Money changers in Sana-e-Shahzada on Sunday said that the market resumed daily-activities today (Sunday). Sana-e-Shahzada money market in capital Kabul was closed for more than three months in order to pre- vent the spread of coronavirus. Ahmad Shah, member of money- changers, union, told Pajhwok Afghan News that the currencies market would remain open from 8:00am to 1:00pm and it would go out to effect from today. “We made the decision to prevent overcrowding, because Eid-ul- Adha is approaching and money is being transferred for our com- patriots from other countries. If it is open every next day it will increase the risk of coronavirus spreading,” he remarked.

He said they had directed the moneychangers to seriously observe the health care guidelines. (Paj- hwok)