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Domestic Sources Of Financing Development Programmes

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We have been discussing in our previous columns the various types of sources of financing development programmes. We reviewed the sources of foreign assistance, direct investment, and domestic financing. We made an analysis of the different types of finance and pointed out their relative importance. We concluded that there was a need for a greater emphasis on the development of domestic financing programmes.

In this column, we will continue our discussion and focus on the domestic sources of financing development programmes. We will explore the different sources of finance available in the country and examine their potential for financing development programmes.

The sources of domestic finance can be divided into two main categories: public and private sources. Public sources include the government and its agencies, while private sources include the private sector, households, and foreign investors.

The government is the largest source of domestic finance, providing about 50% of the funds required for development programmes. The government provides funds through taxes, subsidies, grants, and loans. The government also provides technical and financial assistance to the private sector.

The private sector is an important source of domestic finance, providing about 40% of the funds required for development programmes. The private sector includes foreign investors, domestic investors, and households. The major sources of finance for the private sector are internal savings and foreign investment.

Table: Sources of Domestic Finance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private sector</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households</td>
<td>10%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foreign investors</td>
<td>10%</td>
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We will discuss the different sources of finance in detail in our next column. We will examine the potential of each source and identify the challenges and opportunities associated with each source.

In conclusion, we believe that domestic sources of finance are crucial for financing development programmes. The government and the private sector play a significant role in providing domestic finance. However, we believe that there is a need for more investment in the private sector to ensure a sustainable development process.
China Responds Positively to Neutral Nations Proposals on Sino-Indian Conflict

Peking, Jan. 8, (Reuters): The People’s Republic of China has given a positive response to the proposals of the Committee of the Neutral Nations Scrutiny on the Sino-Indian border dispute.

A statement issued with the approval of the Office of the Prime MinisterAVA, which is the official spokesperson of the Chinese government, said that it is the Chinese government’s position to respect the right of the Neutral Nations Scrutiny to propose an end to the border dispute. However, it is important to note that the Chinese government has not yet decided whether or not to accept the proposals of the Neutral Nations Scrutiny.

The statement further explained that the Chinese government will continue to study the proposals of the Neutral Nations Scrutiny and will make a decision on whether or not to accept them in the future. It is important to note that the Chinese government has not yet made a final decision on whether or not to accept the proposals of the Neutral Nations Scrutiny.

The Chinese government has stated that it will continue to work towards a peaceful resolution of the border dispute and will make every effort to achieve a solution that is acceptable to both China and India.