

Express View on curbs on exports: Peeling the onion

On Saturday, the Union government **imposed** a 40 per cent **duty** on onion exports. **The duty**, which will remain **in place** till December 31, **is** aimed at ensuring sufficient supply of onions in the domestic market at a time when prices are just about **inching** upwards. The average modal retail price of onions is currently at Rs 30, compared to Rs 25 this time last year, as per the Department of Consumer Affairs' data. The latest **action**, which may seem excessive, **seems** to suggest that the government is concerned about onions **going the way of** tomatoes: Tomato prices had **soared** in July, retailing above Rs 200 in parts of the country. While those prices are now **hovering** around Rs 80, they are still roughly twice higher than their year-ago levels. But, these aren't the only **instances** of government **intervention** in the food market in recent times. It has also banned exports of wheat, non-basmati white rice and sugar, and has imposed stock limits on tur, urad, and wheat. In early August, with wheat and rice continuing to **witness inflation**, it also decided to **offload** 5 million tonnes of wheat and 2.5 million tonnes of rice from the Food Corporation of India's stocks in the open market.

The price trends seem to suggest that food inflation is now getting **generalised**. **Data** from the National Statistical Office **showed** that along with higher vegetable prices, inflation in July was **elevated** in cereals (13.04 per cent), pulses and products (13.27 per cent), spices (21.63 per cent) and milk and products (8.34 per cent). It was this **surging** food inflation that **led to** the **consumer price index** rising to a 15-month high of 7.44 per cent in July, breaching the upper **threshold** of the RBI's **inflation targeting framework**. While the RBI expects the current **surge** in vegetable inflation to be temporary in nature, risks to the broader **food basket** remain. Rainfall has been low this month — there are indications that August this year could be the driest August in recent times. And there is an increasing **likelihood** of **El Niño strengthening** in the coming months. This could potentially impact the upcoming rabi crop.

Sustained high food inflation can influence household **inflation expectations**, **complicating** matters for the **monetary policy committee** (MPC). While the MPC maintained the **status quo** on rates in its August meeting, looking through this surge in inflation, the government cannot afford to do so. After all, it has an electoral cycle to **contend with** — a **series** of state elections **will take place** towards the end of this year, followed by the general election next year. This supply-side induced inflation **shock**, which comes after the disruptions from Covid, the Russia-Ukraine war and now El Nino, **requires deft** economic management. The focus should be more on **liberalising** imports than imposing domestic trading and export control that have long-term **implications**. Remember, this is the same government that **barely** three years ago **enacted** the three farm reform laws. That has unfortunately been **consigned to the dustbin of history**, both **in letter and in spirit**. [Practice Exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.

Vocabulary

1. **Curb** (noun) – Restriction, limit, control, restraint, check रोक
2. **Peel the onion** (phrase) – Explore or examine in detail, delve into, investigate, probe विस्तार से जांचना
3. **Impose** (verb) – Inflict, force, foist, introduce थोपना
4. **Duty** (noun) – Tax, tariff, levy, toll कर
5. **In place** (phrase) – Established, set up, organized स्थापित
6. **Inch** (verb) – Move slowly, creep, crawl धीरे से बढ़ना
7. **Go the way of** (phrase) – Follow a particular fate, decline in the same way as, follow the same path as उसी रास्ते पर जाना
8. **Soar** (verb) – Rise rapidly, skyrocket, shoot up तेजी से बढ़ना
9. **Hover** (verb) – Linger, wait around, loiter मंडराना
10. **Instance** (noun) – Example, case, illustration उदाहरण
11. **Intervention** (noun) – Interference, involvement, mediation हस्तक्षेप
12. **Witness** (verb) – Observe, see, watch देखना
13. **Inflation** (noun) – Price rise, price increase, escalation महंगाई
14. **Offload** (verb) – unload (a cargo) उतारना
15. **Generalise** (verb) – make (something) more widespread or widely applicable. व्यापक बनाना
16. **Elevated** (adjective) – Raised, heightened, increased, escalated बढ़ा हुआ
17. **Surging** (adjective) – Rising, escalating, increasing तेजी से बढ़ते हुए
18. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Cause, bring about, result in, give rise to वजह बनना
19. **Consumer price index** (noun) – An index that measures the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for goods and services
20. **Threshold** (noun) – Level, limit, maximum, ceiling, upper limit सीमा
21. **Inflation targeting framework** (noun) – a framework in which the central bank uses monetary policy tools, especially the control of short-term interest rates, to keep inflation in line with a given target.
22. **Surge** (noun) – Sudden rise, increase, boost अचानक वृद्धि

23. **Food basket** (noun) – A representative collection of goods and services used to compile a price index
24. **Likelihood** (noun) – Probability, chance, possibility संभावना
25. **El Nino** (noun) – A periodic warming in sea surface temperatures across the central and east-central Equatorial Pacific which can significantly influence weather patterns
26. **Strengthen** (verb) – Reinforce, fortify, intensify, bolster, consolidate मजबूत बनाना
27. **Sustained** (adjective) – Continuous, constant, ongoing, prolonged, steady निरंतर
28. **Inflation expectation** (noun) – Anticipation of a rise in general price levels.
29. **Complicate** (verb) – Confuse, convolute, entangle, perplex, obfuscate जटिल बनाना
30. **Monetary policy committee** (noun) – A group that sets the direction of interest rates and other monetary policies
31. **Status quo** (noun) – Current state, existing situation, present circumstances वर्तमान स्थिति
32. **Contend** (with) (verb) – Face, grapple with, deal with, confront सामना करना
33. **Take place** (phrase) – Happen, occur, transpire, come about, materialize होना
34. **Deft** (adjective) – Skilled, adept, proficient, dexterous, nimble चतुर
35. **Liberalise** (verb) – Remove or loosen restrictions on (something, typically an economic or political system) मुक्त करना
36. **Implication** (noun) – effect, consequence, result, repercussion, knock-on effect प्रभाव
37. **Barely** (adverb) – Hardly, scarcely, just, only, narrowly मुश्किल से
38. **Enact** (verb) – make law, pass, approve, ratify, validate, sanction, क़ानून बनाना
39. **Consign** (to) (verb) – Send, dispatch, deliver, transfer सौंपना
40. **The dustbin of history** (noun) – Forgotten or discarded part of history. इतिहास का भूला हुआ भाग
41. **In letter and in spirit** (noun) – its meaning is “(to obey) both literal interpretation/wording and the intent/purpose of the law”

Summary of the Editorial

1. The Union government has imposed a 40% duty on onion exports.
2. This measure will last till December 31 to ensure a domestic supply of onions.
3. The average retail price of onions is Rs 30, up from Rs 25 last year.
4. The government's decision is motivated by the recent surge in tomato prices.
5. Tomato prices hit a high of Rs 200 in July and are now around Rs 80.
6. The government also intervened by banning exports of some food staples like wheat, rice, and sugar.
7. In August, 5 million tonnes of wheat and 2.5 million tonnes of rice were offloaded from the Food Corporation of India.
8. Food inflation trends indicate a broad-based increase.
9. Notable inflation in July: cereals (13.04%), pulses (13.27%), spices (21.63%), and milk (8.34%).
10. The consumer price index rose to 7.44% in July, surpassing RBI's upper inflation limit.
11. RBI believes vegetable inflation is temporary, but broader food inflation risks persist due to factors like reduced rainfall and potential El Niño effects.
12. Prolonged food inflation can challenge the monetary policy committee (MPC), which recently maintained existing rates.
13. With upcoming state and general elections, the government cannot ignore inflation trends.
14. Current inflation is due to factors like Covid disruptions, the Russia-Ukraine war, and potential El Niño effects.
15. The editorial advises focusing on liberalizing imports and reminds readers of the government's past farm reform laws now disregarded in practice and principle.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Why did the Union government impose a 40 per cent duty on onion exports?** [Editorial page]
 - A. To earn more revenue from exports.
 - B. To ensure onions have the same price as tomatoes.
 - C. To ensure sufficient supply of onions in the domestic market.
 - D. Because the price of onions had dropped drastically.
2. **Based on the given passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?**
 - A. The government has set a 40 per cent duty on onion exports to maintain a stable supply in the domestic market.
 - B. Tomato prices had reached up to Rs 200 in some regions during July.
 - C. The government recently decided to release 7.5 million tonnes of rice from the Food Corporation of India's stocks.
 - D. The Department of Consumer Affairs' data mentioned that the current average modal retail price of onions is Rs 30.
3. **Based on the passage, which of the following statements can be inferred about the food inflation in July?**
 - A. Only vegetable prices were responsible for the rise in food inflation.
 - B. The consumer price index rise was solely due to inflation in cereals.
 - C. Elevated prices in several food categories contributed to the rise in the consumer price index.
 - D. The RBI believes that the surge in vegetable inflation will be permanent.
4. **According to the passage, what is suggested as a potential solution for the supply-side induced inflation shock?**
 - A. Maintaining the status quo on rates.
 - B. Focusing on domestic trading and export control.
 - C. Liberalising imports.
 - D. Reviving the three farm reform laws.
5. **The tone of the passage regarding the statement "The price trends seem to suggest that food inflation is now getting generalised" can best be described as:**
 - A. Indifferent
 - B. Optimistic
 - C. Alarmed
 - D. Celebratory
6. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
A person who hates and avoids other people
 - A. Masochist
 - B. Pervert
 - C. Hermit
 - D. Misanthrope
7. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
Who stole my tickets?

- A. My tickets was stolen by whom?
 B. My tickets got stolen by who?
 C. By whom were my tickets stolen?
 D. My tickets were stolen by who?
8. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the word given in brackets to fill in the blank.
 The gradual _____ (curtail) in the expenditures made them tensed.
 A. indent
 B. innate
 C. increase
 D. insinuate
9. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
Kolkata’s Jadavpur University is a disturbing / The death of a first-year student in/ wake-up call — the scourge of ragging still exists in /all its horrific forms
 A. Kolkata’s Jadavpur University is a disturbing the death of a first-year student in wake-up call — the scourge of ragging still exists in all its horrific forms.
 B. All its horrific forms wake-up call — the scourge of ragging still exists in the death of a first-year student in Kolkata’s Jadavpur University is a disturbing.
 C. The death of a first-year student in Kolkata’s Jadavpur University is a disturbing wake-up call — the scourge of ragging still exists in all its horrific forms.
 D. Kolkata’s Jadavpur University is a disturbing wake-up call — the scourge of ragging still exists in the death of a first-year student in all its horrific forms.
10. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom**
 When it comes to the new project, he always tries to ***pass the buck*** to someone else
 A. To take full responsibility
 B. To seek advice
 C. To transfer responsibility
 D. To grab the opportunity
11. **Some sentences are given below. While the first and the last sentences (1 and 2) are in the correct order, the sentences in between are jumbled up. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph**
 1. Salman Khan flourished even at the peak of the world economic crisis of 2008.
 A. Khan’s not-for-profit enterprise is funded by the likes of the Gates Foundation, Google and Elon Musk.
 B. It has gone from strength to strength since then.
 C. Today, the academy has 130 million learners from across the world, ranging from school-goers to graduate-level learners.
 D. The Khan Academy’s online education videos attracted thousands of learners that year.
 2. Such is the enduring popularity of online education.
 A. BCDA B. DBAC C. ABCD D. DBCA
12. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**

- P. The ICDS targets children aged 0-6 years, pregnant women, and lactating mothers; addresses non-formal pre-school education; and breaks the cycle of malnutrition, morbidity, and mortality
- Q. India must strengthen its existing social sector schemes, such as the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), to tackle this
- R. it is true that India's high prevalence of stunting, wasting, and anaemia continues to pose public health risks for children and women
- S. Notwithstanding contention regarding the assessment methods of various global surveys,
- A. PSQR B.PSRQ C.SRQP D.PRQS
- 13. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. The spectre of an unbridgeable divide between the Meiteis on the one hand and the Kuki-Chin-Mizo-Zomi-Naga tribes on the other is now all too evident, and any resolution will demand utmost sensitive handling.
- Q. The ethnic divide and violence seems to suggest that little has changed in the northeast, notwithstanding the many developments in place.
- R. Violence in Manipur, which has gone on for over a month now, claimed well over a 100 lives and displaced thousands more, and has opened many raw wounds that most people had hoped belonged to a bygone era.
- S. Thus the healing process is likely to be a long-drawn-out one.
- A. RPQS B.RSPQ C.SRQP D.SPRQ
- 14. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. If an elected government cannot legislate, it could lead to a breakdown of parliamentary democracy.
- Q. Recently issues have arisen in various States between Chief Ministers and Governors, with regard to the passing of Bills.
- R. This is a tricky situation for a parliamentary democracy, where the people elect a government to enact laws which reflect their will.
- S. Chief Ministers feel that Governors have not acted for an unduly long period of time on Bills presented for their assent.
- A. QSPR B.PSRQ C.QSRP D.PQSR
- 15. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. To unlock the full potential of India's future, we have to prioritise the health and nutrition of its adolescent girls.
- Q. Thus, the country beholds a colossal opportunity to add to its nation's demographic dividend by investing in nutrition interventions in adolescent girls.
- R. Furthermore, adolescent health is a significant indicator of women's labour force participation in India in the long term, as better nutrition improves every young girl's prospect to participate in productive activities.
- S. Adolescence is a pivotal period of cognitive development and, therefore, improving access to nutrition during this "second window of opportunity of growth" compensates for any nutrient deficiencies acquired during early developmental stages in the girl child.
- A. QSPR B.PSRQ C.QSRP D.PQSR

16. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.

- P. The comics, both books and series published in newspapers, once took the older generations, especially children and students, by storm.
Q. But they are fast on the wane.
R. Needless to say, not a single morning would pleasantly pass without reading them.
S. Children of the past, including me, were fond of reading the comics published in newspapers.
- A. QSPR B.PSRQ C.QSRP D.PQSR

Comprehension

The surge in India's daily mean rainfall since the last week of June again _____1_____ the poor state of urban India's infrastructure. _____2_____ vehicles and chaos in big cities made headlines. However, the disruption in smaller urban centres has probably been worse. If the infrastructure in big cities is _____3_____ to deal with the monsoon, emerging urban areas deal with another problem. Infrastructure doesn't exist. A highlight of Census 2011 was the surge in urban settlements over the previous decade. The count was 7,933 urban settlements. About 65% of these settlements didn't have a master plan, according to a Niti Aayog report in 2021. Moreover, almost half of them continue to be governed as rural entities. It's problematic because urban India is not just the primary engine of economic growth, but it's where most of the future population growth is expected. GOI estimated that urbanisation contributed _____4_____ almost 60% of GDP, and almost 75% of the population increase by 2036 will be on account of urban growth.

17. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 1.

- A. Make up
B. Drive up
C. End up
D. Showed up

18. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 2.

- A. Marooned
B. Privileged
C. Exposed
D. Determined

19. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3.

- A. Immobilize
B. Inadequate
C. Debilitate
D. Incapacitate

20. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 4.

- A. By
B. In
C. To
D. With

Answers

1. C 2.C 3.C 4.C 5. C 6. D 7. C 8.C 9.C 10.C 11.B
 12. C 13.A 14.C 15.B 16.D 17.D 18.A 19.B 20.C

[Practice Exercise]**Explanations**

1. **C) To ensure sufficient supply of onions in the domestic market.**

The passage mentions that the duty was imposed to "ensure sufficient supply of onions in the domestic market at a time when prices are just about inching upwards."

2. **C) The government recently decided to release 7.5 million tonnes of rice from the Food Corporation of India's stocks.**

The passage clearly states that the government decided to offload 5 million tonnes of wheat and 2.5 million tonnes of rice from the Food Corporation of India's stocks. Thus, the statement in option C is not accurate according to the details provided in the passage.

3. **C) Elevated prices in several food categories contributed to the rise in the consumer price index.**

The passage mentions that along with higher vegetable prices, there were elevated inflation rates in cereals, pulses and products, spices, and milk and products. These combined factors have led to the rise in the consumer price index. Options A and B are too narrow in scope as they attribute the rise in food inflation to only one cause, whereas the passage mentions multiple causes. Option D is incorrect because the passage specifically states that the RBI expects the current surge in vegetable inflation to be "temporary in nature."

4. **C) Liberalising imports.**

The passage mentions that the government should focus more on "liberalising imports" rather than imposing domestic trading and export control to address the inflation shock. Hence, the most appropriate answer is option C.

5. **C) Alarmed**

The passage gives a detailed account of rising food prices and how the government has been intervening to control the same. The mention of various data points, including inflation rates for various food items and the consumer price index, coupled with external factors like the Russia-Ukraine war, El Nino, and disruptions from Covid, emphasize the challenges. The tone is one of concern and alarm, as the implications of such inflation are far-reaching and could affect both the economy and electoral prospects.

6. D) The correct one-word substitute for "A person who hates and avoids other people" is

'Misanthrope.' - मानव द्वेषी

- **Masochist** (noun) – A person who is gratified by pain, degradation, etc., that is self-imposed or imposed by others. आत्म-पीड़ा प्रिय
- **Pervert** (noun) – A person whose behavior deviates from what is acceptable, especially in sexual behavior. व्यभिचारी

- **Hermit** (noun) – A person who lives in seclusion from society, usually for religious reasons. संयासी
 - **Misanthrope** (noun) – A person who hates or mistrusts humankind. मानव द्वेषी
7. C) By whom were my tickets stolen?
8. C) "**Increase**" as it is the antonym of "curtail." Curtail means to reduce or cut short (घटाना), so the antonym would mean to expand or grow.
- **Indent** (verb) – To set in from the margin
 - **Innate** (adjective) – Inborn, natural, inherent पैदाइशी
 - **Increase** (verb) – Grow, expand, augment बढ़ाना
 - **Insinuate** (verb) – Imply, suggest, hint at संकेत करना
9. C) The death of a first-year student in Kolkata's Jadavpur University is a disturbing wake-up call – the scourge of ragging still exists in all its horrific forms.
10. C) **Pass the buck** (phrase) – to transfer responsibility: जिम्मेदारी संचालित करना
11. B) **DBAC**
The correct sequence is: 1DBAC2
1: This sentence introduces Salman Khan and the time frame (2008).
D: The phrase "that year" in D refers to 2008 mentioned in Sentence 1. Thus, D follows 1. Moreover, D introduces the concept of the Khan Academy and its online education videos.
B: The pronoun "It" in B refers to "The Khan Academy" mentioned in D. So, B follows D. The phrase "since then" in B refers to the year introduced in D (and ultimately 1), emphasizing the growth and journey of the Khan Academy after 2008.
A: A provides more information about the Khan Academy, referring to it as "Khan's not-for-profit enterprise" and its funding sources.
C: "Today" indicates the current state of the Khan Academy, and C seems to be the logical continuation after A, showing the vast reach and impact of the Khan Academy.
2: This sentence summarizes the entire passage, indicating the significance and popularity of online education as exemplified by the Khan Academy.
12. C) **SRQP**
S: This provides a context, mentioning there is some dispute about surveys. However, the next sentence might state a fact from such surveys.
R: This supports and extends the point made in S. It asserts a fact despite the contention around survey methods.
Q: This gives a solution to the problem mentioned in R. It also introduces the full form of ICDS.
P: This explains further what ICDS does in relation to the solution mentioned in Q.
13. A) **RPQS**
R: Sentence R introduces the topic: "Violence in Manipur."

P: Sentence P further elaborates on the divide that is evident because of this violence. The divide is between "the Meiteis" and other tribes.

Q: Sentence Q adds to this by suggesting that despite developments, the ethnic divide remains. The reference to "the ethnic divide and violence" relates back to the divide mentioned in sentence P and the violence from sentence R.

S: Sentence S mentions the healing process which logically follows the prior discussion of violence and divide

14. **C) QSRP**

Q: This sentence introduces the main topic of the paragraph, which is the issues arising between Chief Ministers and Governors concerning the passing of Bills.

S: This sentence elaborates on the issues mentioned in sentence Q, explaining the specific grievance of the Chief Ministers. The pronoun "their" in "for their assent" refers back to the Chief Ministers and Governors, linking S directly after Q.

R: Sentence R provides context to the significance of the problem, emphasizing the importance of an elected government in a parliamentary democracy and their role in enacting laws reflecting the will of the people.

P: Sentence P further builds on the implications of the problem, suggesting the potential consequences if the situation continues.

15. **B) PSRQ**

P: Sentence P talks about the main idea of prioritizing the health and nutrition of adolescent girls for the better future of India.

S: Sentence S provides a reason behind the statement made in P by explaining the importance of adolescence as a pivotal period. The cognitive development connection provides a reason for the main idea in P.

R: Sentence R expands on the idea in P and S by introducing the long-term benefits of focusing on adolescent health. The word "Furthermore" connects this sentence after the reason given in S.

Q: Sentence Q concludes by indicating the opportunity India has, and "Thus" summarizes the ideas provided in the previous statements.

16. **D) PQSR**

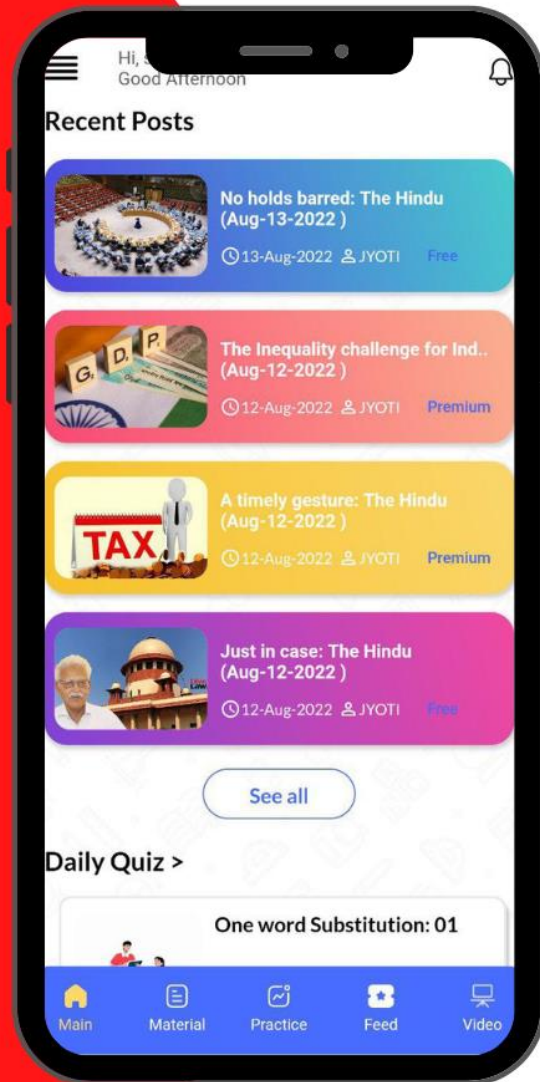
P: Sentence P introduces a past scenario where comics, whether in books or newspapers, were immensely popular among the older generations, particularly children and students.

Q: The word "But" indicates a contrast and logically refers to the popularity of the comics mentioned in Sentence P.

S: This sentence elaborates on the popularity mentioned in Sentence P and provides a contrast to the decline mentioned in Sentence Q.

R: This sentence reinforces the idea of how integral these comics were to the daily lives of children.

17. D) 'Showed up' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "showed up" का अर्थ होता है किसी बात को स्पष्ट रूप से प्रकट करना या प्रकाशित करना। जब भारत में वृद्धि हुई तो इसने शहरी भारत की अशिक्षित ढांचे की दर्दनाक स्थिति को स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाया। जबकि 'Make up' का अर्थ है बनाना या जुटाना, 'Drive up' का अर्थ है वृद्धि करना, और 'End up' का अर्थ है अंत में हो जाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Showed up' should be used because it means to reveal or make something evident. The surge in rainfall clearly revealed the lacking infrastructure of urban India. Whereas, 'Make up' means to constitute or comprise, 'Drive up' means to increase, and 'End up' means to conclude or result in, which don't fit in this context.
18. A) 'Marooned' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "marooned" का अर्थ होता है एक स्थान पर अवरोधित होना जहाँ से बाहर निकलना मुश्किल हो। इस संदर्भ में, जब भारी वर्षा होती है और शहर की सड़कें जलमग्न हो जाती हैं, तो वाहन 'marooned' हो सकते हैं। B. 'Privileged' का अर्थ है विशेष अधिकार या सुविधा प्राप्त होना, C. 'Exposed' का अर्थ है प्रकट होना या प्रदर्शित होना, और D. 'Determined' का अर्थ है ठान लेना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
19. B) 'Inadequate' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "inadequate" का अर्थ होता है अपर्याप्त या असमर्थ। इस संदर्भ में बड़े शहरों की ढांचा संरचना वर्षा के साथ सामना करने में असमर्थ है। 'Immobilize' का अर्थ है अक्षम बना देना, 'Debilitate' का अर्थ है दुर्बल बना देना, और 'Incapacitate' का अर्थ है अक्षम बना देना, जो इस संदर्भ में पूरी तरह से सही नहीं हैं।
- 'Inadequate' should be used because it means insufficient or incapable. In this context, the infrastructure in big cities is not sufficient to handle the rainfall. 'Immobilize' means to make immovable, 'Debilitate' means to weaken, and 'Incapacitate' means to disable, which don't precisely fit in this context.
20. C) 'Contribute to' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "contribute to" phrase का अर्थ होता है किसी परिणाम, स्थिति या घटना में योगदान करना। इस संदर्भ में, इसका अर्थ है कि शहरीकरण भारतीय जीडीपी में लगभग 60% का योगदान करता है। 'By', 'In', और 'With' इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि वे योगदान करने के सही संबंध को प्रकट नहीं करते हैं।
- 'Contribute to' should be used because the phrase "contribute to" means to play a part in bringing about a result, condition, or event. In this context, it implies that urbanization contributes to almost 60% of India's GDP. 'By', 'In', and 'With' are not correct in this context as they do not convey the right relation of contribution



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