

## Misplaced priorities: On the scrapping of the Free Movement Regime between India and Myanmar

The free movement **regime** between India and Myanmar **had** more benefits than costs

A nation is defined not by the borders that **demarcate** it but by the people who live in it. This is not just an **abstract adage** but a vision of nation-building and **sustenance**, especially for a country that emerged out of **colonial** rule. The **idea** of neighbourly relations and borders **was** tied not just to the interest of national security for the post-colonial nation-state but also to the interests of the people in border areas and their imagined histories. When Home Minister Amit Shah announced that the “**Free Movement Regime**” (FMR) **in place** in Indian States bordering Myanmar from 2018 **would** be **scrapped** and that the India-Myanmar border be **fenced**, he was decidedly **negating** this idea. The **ostensible reason** for this demand and the need for fencing **is** because the **porous** border has served as a **conduit** for narcotics, besides helping **insurgent** groups in the north-east to establish bases within areas in Myanmar where the **junta’s writ** is relatively **non-existent** or weak. But these reasons are not convincing in themselves. Most insurgent groups have weakened **substantially** and **successive** Indian governments have been able to **neutralise** their threats through force or peace efforts, ongoing or completed. Besides, the drug trade is enabled not only by the border’s **porosity** but also by the relative lack of strong law enforcement with the cooperation of residents.

**That** the demand to **scrap** the FMR **has** been most **vociferously endorsed** by one section of the currently **conflict-prone** Manipur but has also been **fervently** opposed by Nagaland and Mizoram should provide a hint about the **sentiments** of the people in these States. Myanmar is **in the throes of** a **civil war** with civilians from its western regions and States such as Sagain and Chin State **seeking** refuge and **humanitarian** relief in neighbouring Mizoram and Manipur. **The Mizos** of Mizoram and the Kuki-Zo community in Manipur **feel** a **kinship** with the Chin community and **have** been organising relief for the **refugees**. The opposition to the FMR has come from Meitei **majoritarian** forces in the Imphal valley who have raised the **bogey** of Chin refugees entering Manipur as a case of illegal **migration**. The **institution** of the FMR, as a formalised regime of the movement of citizens across the **sparsely** populated border to within 16 kilometres of it, for trade and commerce, **was** a **nod** to India’s Act East policy. This was also an expression of the will of people of the region who share ethnic relations but are divided by colonially drawn boundaries. The **reversal** of this regime and the **humongous** exercise of fencing a border situated in **rugged** mountains and forests is a case of misplaced priorities and needs **reconsideration**.

[Practice Exercise]

- **Abstract** (adjective) – Theoretical, conceptual, conjectural, hypothetical, speculative काल्पनिक
- **Adage** (noun) – a proverb or short statement expressing a general truth. कहावत
- **Sustenance** (noun) – the maintaining of someone or something in life or existence. जीविका
- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where ‘red’ denotes ‘subject’ and ‘blue’ denotes ‘verb’.

## Vocabulary

1. **Misplaced** (adjective) – Inappropriate, unsuitable, incorrect, ill-advised, wrong  
अनुपयुक्त
2. **Scrapping** (noun) – Disposal, discarding, throwing away, ditching, dumping समाप्त
3. **Regime** (noun) – System, order, arrangement, structure, setup व्यवस्था
4. **Demarcate** (verb) – Mark, define, delimit, outline, border सीमांकन करना
5. **Colonial** (adjective) – relating to or characteristic of a colony or colonies (i.e. britishers)
6. **In place** (phrase) – Established, set up, instituted, implemented, operational स्थापित
7. **Scrap** (verb) – Discard, dispose of, get rid of, throw away, dump समाप्त करना
8. **Fence** (verb) – Enclose, surround, protect, secure, barricade बाड़ लगाना
9. **Negate** (verb) – Nullify, invalidate, void, cancel, annul नकारना
10. **Ostensible** (adjective) – Apparent, seeming, outward, superficial, professed प्रत्यक्ष
11. **Porous** (adjective) – not protected enough to stop people going through
12. **Conduit** (noun) – Channel, duct, pipe, tube, passage मार्ग
13. **Insurgent** (adjective) – Rebellious, revolutionary, mutinous, subversive, insurrectionary विद्रोही
14. **Junta** (noun) – Military government, regime, council, committee, administration सैन्य शासन
15. **Writ** (noun) – Order, decree, edict, mandate, command आदेश
16. **Non-existent** (adjective) – Absent, lacking, missing, not present, not existing अविद्यमान
17. **Substantially** (adverb) – Significantly, considerably, greatly, largely, markedly अधिकांशतः
18. **Successive** (adjective) – Consecutive, sequential, ensuing, following, subsequent क्रमिक
19. **Neutralise** (verb) – Counteract, nullify, negate, cancel out, offset निष्क्रिय करना
20. **Porosity** (noun) – the permeability or openness of the India-Myanmar border, allowing for the easy passage or movement of people, goods, or illicit substances
21. **Vociferously** (adverb) – Loudly, clamorously, noisily, vehemently, stridently मुखर रूप से

22. **Endorse** (verb) – Support, back, approve, sanction, ratify समर्थन करना
23. **Conflict-prone** (adjective) – Disputatious, contentious, quarrelsome, argumentative, belligerent संघर्ष की आशंका वाले
24. **Fervently** (adverb) – Passionately, ardently, intensely, zealously, vehemently उत्साहपूर्वक
25. **Sentiment** (noun) – Feeling, emotion, view, opinion, attitude भावना
26. **In the throes of** (phrase) – in the middle of doing or dealing with something very difficult or painful. के संकट में
27. **Civil war** (noun) – Internal conflict, domestic war, internal war, strife, rebellion गृहयुद्ध
28. **Seek** (verb) – call for, solicit on, demand, require मांगना
29. **Humanitarian** (adjective) – Compassionate, benevolent, philanthropic, altruistic, charitable मानवीय
30. **Kinship** (noun) – Relationship, affinity, connection, bond, tie संबंध
- **Institution** (noun) – Establishment, setting up, foundation, introduction स्थापना
31. **Refugee** (noun) – Exile, displaced person, asylum seeker, evacuee, fugitive शरणार्थी
32. **Majoritarian** (adjective) – Relating to the majority, dominant, prevailing, ruling, governing बहुसंख्यक
33. **Bogey** (noun) – Fear, scare, specter, menace, threat भय/हौआ
34. **Migration** (noun) – Movement, relocation, resettlement, transfer, shift प्रवासन
35. **Sparsely** (adverb) – Thinly, scantily, lightly, sparsely populated, infrequently बिखरी-बिखरी
36. **Nod** (noun) – Approval, agreement, consent, assent, sanction स्वीकृति
37. **Humongous** (adjective) – Huge, enormous, gigantic, massive, colossal विशाल
38. **Rugged** (adjective) – Rough, uneven, irregular, craggy, rocky ऊबड़-खाबड़
39. **Reconsideration** (noun) – Rethinking, review, reassessment, re-evaluation, reexamination पुनर्विचार

## Summary of the Editorial

1. The Free Movement Regime (FMR) between India and Myanmar had more benefits than costs.
2. A nation is defined by its people, not just its borders, especially for post-colonial countries.
3. The FMR, in place since 2018, allowed movement across the India-Myanmar border for trade and commerce within 16 km.
4. Home Minister Amit Shah announced the scrapping of the FMR and plans to fence the India-Myanmar border.
5. The reasons for scrapping the FMR include concerns about narcotics trafficking and insurgent groups using the porous border.
6. Most insurgent groups have weakened, and the drug trade is also facilitated by weak law enforcement, not just border porosity.
7. The demand to scrap the FMR is supported by some in Manipur but opposed by Nagaland and Mizoram.
8. Myanmar's civil war has led to refugees seeking relief in Mizoram and Manipur.
9. The Mizos of Mizoram and the Kuki-Zo community in Manipur feel kinship with the Chin community and have been aiding refugees.
10. Opposition to the FMR in Manipur is driven by concerns about illegal migration of Chin refugees.
11. The FMR was an expression of India's Act East policy and acknowledged ethnic ties across colonial boundaries.
12. Scrapping the FMR and fencing the border is seen as a case of misplaced priorities.
13. The decision to fence the border, located in rugged terrain, is a significant and challenging undertaking.
14. The move to end the FMR has sparked debate about the balance between security and humanitarian concerns.
15. The scrapping of the FMR and the planned fencing of the border need reconsideration in light of the impact on border communities and relations with Myanmar.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Why did Home Minister Amit Shah propose scrapping the "Free Movement Regime" (FMR) along the India-Myanmar border?** [Editorial Page]
  - A. To strengthen economic ties with Myanmar
  - B. To address issues of narcotics and insurgent groups
  - C. To promote tourism in the border areas
  - D. To improve relations with neighboring countries
2. **What is the sentiment of the people in Nagaland and Mizoram regarding the scrapping of the FMR?**
  - A. They support the decision
  - B. They are indifferent to the decision
  - C. They oppose the decision
  - D. They are unaware of the decision
3. **Which community in Manipur has organized relief for refugees from Myanmar's Chin community?**
  - A. The Meitei community
  - B. The Kuki-Zo community
  - C. The Naga community
  - D. The Manipuri community
4. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Optimistic
  - B. Critical
  - C. Neutral
  - D. Enthusiastic
5. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. The economic benefits of open borders
  - B. The cultural exchange between neighboring countries
  - C. The impact of government policies on border communities
  - D. The importance of national security
6. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
A style of cooking food, characteristic of a particular country or region
  - A. Creche
  - B. Antique
  - C. Menu
  - D. Cuisine
7. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**  
Play with fire
  - A. To be courageous
  - B. To spread knowledge

- C. To do something dangerous  
D. To fight an opponent
8. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**  
Abandon  
A. Possess  
B. Retain  
C. Rescue  
D. Quit
9. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**  
Shamim have not / attended school / for four days now.  
A. attended school  
B. for four days now  
C. Shamim have not  
D. No error
10. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.**  
The dress may pleasantly be delivered to us at the earliest  
A. No substitution required  
B. may kindly  
C. might kindly  
D. must pleasantly
11. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
Unable to express feelings clearly  
A. Inarticulate  
B. Affluent  
C. Eloquent  
D. Verbose
12. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**  
Constrict  
A. Smite  
B. Choke  
C. Stretch  
D. Cramp
13. **Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select 'No improvement required'.**  
Since setting up, the charity has raised a million dollars.  
A. Since being set up  
B. From setting up  
C. Since setting  
D. No improvement required

14. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.**
- A. For example, the sound of footsteps followed by the slam of a door are like phrases which convey some information.
  - B. In films, sound effects play the part of words.
  - C. We then know who is performing an action and why, and a clear picture is formed in our mind's eye.
  - D. Once the sounds are prefaced or followed by a dialogue, the sentence is complete.
- A. DCBA
  - B. CBDA
  - C. BCDA
  - D. BADC
15. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
- I was angry / on myself / for making / such a silly mistake.
- A. such a silly mistake
  - B. for making
  - C. on myself
  - D. I was angry
16. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
- \_\_\_\_\_ or not you allow me, I am going to the fair
- A. Whether
  - B. Unless
  - C. If
  - D. Until
17. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
- Can you carry my bag upstairs?
- A. Was my bag carried upstairs by you?
  - B. Could your bag be carried upstairs by me?
  - C. Can my bag be carried upstairs by you?
  - D. Can your bag be carried upstairs by me?
18. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
- Taut
- A. Tight
  - B. Solid
  - C. Strong
  - D. Slack
19. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in direct speech.**
- She asked me what my favourite cuisine was
- A. She said to me, "What is your favourite cuisine?"
  - B. She said to me, "What my favourite cuisine is?"
  - C. She said to me, "What is my favourite cuisine?"
  - D. She said to me, "What your favourite cuisine was?"

20. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word.

- A. Disturbance
- B. Genius
- C. Opportunity
- D. Conscious

**Comprehension:**

**In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.**

Pollution is destroying nature. The smoke that is (1) \_\_\_\_\_ from the chimneys of the factories, and from vehicles is the mixture of poisonous gases. Due to environmental pollution, there is (2) \_\_\_\_\_ in nature, so, many birds, animals, and plants are on the verge of (3) \_\_\_\_\_ day by day. The only way to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ environmental pollution is to plant many trees. By planting trees, we can get rid of many harmful poisonous gases. It is the responsibility of everyone to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and protect our environment

21. **Select the most appropriate option for blank 1.**

- A. generated
- B. absorbed
- C. created
- D. Emitted

22. **Select the most appropriate option for blank 2.**

- A. an imbalance
- B. a difference
- C. an inequality
- D. a balance

23. **Select the most appropriate option for blank 3.**

- A. survival
- B. distinction
- C. appearance
- D. Extinction

24. **Select the most appropriate option for blank 4**

- A. eradicate
- B. sustain
- C. radiate
- D. Introduce

25. **Select the most appropriate option for blank 5.**

- A. ruin
- B. preserve
- C. destroy
- D. neglect



## Answers

1. B    2. C    3. B    4. B    5. C    6. D    7. C    8. D    9. C    10. B    11.A    12.C  
 13. A    14.D    15.C    16.A    17.C    18.D    19.A    20.A    21.D    22.A    23.D    24.A  
 25. B

[Practice Exercise]

## Explanation

1. B) The passage states that the ostensible reason for scrapping the FMR is because the porous border has served as a conduit for narcotics and has helped insurgent groups in the north-east establish bases within areas in Myanmar where the junta's writ is relatively non-existent or weak.
2. C) The passage indicates that the demand to scrap the FMR has been most vociferously endorsed by one section of conflict-prone Manipur but has also been fervently opposed by Nagaland and Mizoram.
3. B) The passage mentions that the Mizos of Mizoram and the Kuki-Zo community in Manipur feel a kinship with the Chin community and have been organizing relief for the refugees.
4. B) The tone of the passage is critical, as it critiques the decision to scrap the Free Movement Regime (FMR) and fence the India-Myanmar border. The passage highlights the negative implications of this decision and questions the priorities of the government.
5. C) The main theme of the passage revolves around how government policies, specifically the scrapping of the FMR and the fencing of the India-Myanmar border, affect the people living in border areas and their relationships with neighboring communities.

6. D) **Cuisine** (noun) – A style of cooking food, characteristic of a particular country or region. विशेष देश या क्षेत्र की विशिष्ट खाना पकाने की शैली

- **Creche** (noun) – A nursery where babies and young children are cared for during the working day. शिशु गृह
- **Antique** (noun) – An object such as a piece of furniture that is old and often valuable. प्राचीन वस्तु
- **Menu** (noun) – A list of dishes available in a restaurant. मेन्यू

7. C) **Play with fire** (idiom) – To do something dangerous खतरनाक काम करना
8. D) **Abandon** (verb) – To give up completely, to leave behind, or to forsake. The word implies a voluntary decision to leave something or someone or to stop doing an activity before it is finished. छोड़ देना

**Synonym: Quit** (verb) – To stop, cease, or discontinue an action or activity छोड़ना

- **Possess** (verb) – To have or own something. प्राप्त करना
- **Retain** (verb) – To keep or continue to have something. बनाए रखना
- **Rescue** (verb) – To save someone from a dangerous or distressing situation.. बचाना

9. C) **'have not'** के बदले 'has not' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि सब्जेक्ट 'Shamim' Singular Noun है, और Singular Subject के साथ 'has' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— He has not attended school for four days now.
- 'has not' will be used instead of 'have not' because the subject 'Shamim' is a Singular Noun, and with Singular Subjects, 'has' is used; Like— He has not attended school for four days now
10. B) **'may kindly'** का प्रयोग 'may pleasantly' के बदले होगा क्योंकि अनुरोध करने के लिए 'kindly' शब्द का प्रयोग अधिक उपयुक्त है। 'Pleasantly' का प्रयोग भावना या तरीके के सन्दर्भ में होता है, परन्तु जब हम किसी से कोई काम करने के लिए विनम्रता से अनुरोध करते हैं, तब 'kindly' का प्रयोग करते हैं; जैसे— Would you kindly send the documents at your earliest convenience?
- 'may kindly' will be used instead of 'may pleasantly' because the word 'kindly' is more appropriate for making a polite request. 'Pleasantly' refers to the manner or feeling, but when we are asking someone to do something politely, we use 'kindly'; like— Would you kindly send the documents at your earliest convenience
11. A) **Inarticulate** (adjective) – Unable to express feelings clearly **अस्पष्ट**
- **Affluent** (adjective) – having a great deal of money; wealthy. **धनी**
  - **Eloquent** (adjective) – fluent or persuasive in speaking or writing. **वाक्पटु**
  - **Verbose** (adjective) – using or expressed in more words than are needed. **शब्दाडंबरपूर**
12. C) **Constrict** (verb) – To draw together or become narrower, to tighten, to make something become tighter or narrower. **कसना**
- Antonym: Stretch** (verb) – To extend to full length, to spread out, to make something wider or longer, especially by pulling it. **फैलाना**
- **Smite** (verb) – To strike with a firm blow, to hit, to attack or affect severely. **प्रहार करना**
  - **Choke** (verb) – To prevent breathing by obstructing the airway or to block or become blocked. **घुटन**
  - **Cramp** (noun/verb) – A sudden, involuntary muscle contraction or over-shortening; to restrict or inhibit the development of something. **ऐँठन**
13. A) **'Since being set up'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'since' के बाद हमें Perfect Participle ('been' + Verb Past Participle) की आवश्यकता होती है जब हम किसी कार्य की शुरुआत के समय की बात करते हैं; जैसे— Since being appointed CEO, she has implemented several successful changes.
- 'Since being set up' will be used because after 'since' we need Perfect Participle ('been' + Verb Past Participle) when we are referring to the time since the beginning of an action; Like— Since being appointed CEO, she has implemented several successful changes.
14. D) **BADC**
- In films, sound effects play the part of words. For example, the sound of footsteps followed by the slam of a door are like phrases which convey some information. Once the sounds are prefaced or followed by a dialogue, the sentence is complete. We then know who is performing an action and why, and a clear picture is formed in our mind's eye

15. C) 'on myself' के बदले 'with myself' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'angry' के साथ preposition 'with' का प्रयोग होता है जब खुद पर गुस्सा होता है; जैसे— I was angry with myself for making such a silly mistake.
- 'with myself' will be used instead of 'on myself' because the preposition 'with' is used with 'angry' when someone is angry at themselves; Like— I was angry with myself for making such a silly mistake.
16. A) **Whether** का use होगा क्योंकि 'whether' का अर्थ होता है "कि चाहे" या "इस बात से अनिश्चितता को व्यक्त करना कि दो में से कोई भी स्थिति हो सकती है।" Sentence में इसका इस्तेमाल एक तथ्य को व्यक्त करने के लिए हुआ है कि स्पीकर मेले में जाएगा चाहे उसे अनुमति दी जाए या नहीं।
- 'Whether' should be used because it means "regardless of whether" or "to express a doubt or choice between alternatives." In the sentence, it is used to express the fact that the speaker will go to the fair whether they are allowed to or not
17. C) Can my bag be carried upstairs by you?
18. D) **Taut** (adjective) – Stretched or pulled tight; not slack. **कसा हुआ**
- Antonym: Slack** (adjective) – Not taut or held tightly in position; loose. **ढीला**
- Tight** (adjective) – Fixed, fastened, or closed firmly; hard to move or open. **कसा हुआ**
  - Solid** (adjective) – Firm and stable in shape; not liquid or fluid. **ठोस**
  - Strong** (adjective) – Having the power to move heavy weights or perform other physically demanding tasks. **मजबूत**
19. A) She said to me, "What is your favourite cuisine?"
20. A) The correct spelling for the incorrectly spelled word 'Disturbence' is 'Disturbance' अशांति
21. D) **Emitted** का इस्तेमाल होगा क्योंकि 'emitted' का अर्थ होता है कुछ का वातावरण में छोड़ा जाना। Sentence में बताया गया है कि धुआं जो factories की चिमनियों और vehicles से निकलता है, वह जहरीली गैसों का मिश्रण होता है, इसलिए 'emitted' यहाँ सही शब्द है। 'Generated' का अर्थ होता है उत्पन्न करना, 'Absorbed' का अर्थ होता है सोखना, और 'Created' का अर्थ होता है बनाना, जो इस context में सही नहीं बैठते।
- 'Emitted' should be used because it refers to something being released into the atmosphere. The sentence specifies that the smoke coming out of the chimneys of factories and from vehicles is a mixture of poisonous gases, hence 'emitted' is the correct word here. 'Generated' means produced, 'Absorbed' means taken in, and 'Created' means made, which do not fit the context properly
22. A) **An imbalance** का use होगा क्योंकि "imbalance" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ में असंतुलन होना। Sentence के अनुसार, pollution के कारण प्रकृति में असंतुलन (imbalance) पैदा हो रहा है, जिससे पक्षी, जानवर, और पौधे खतरे में हैं। 'Difference' और 'inequality' यहाँ सही नहीं बैठते क्योंकि वे असमानता

या भेदभाव को दर्शाते हैं, जबकि 'a balance' का मतलब संतुलन होता है, जो कि pollution के नकारात्मक प्रभावों के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **An imbalance** should be used because it signifies a state of disequilibrium in something. The sentence suggests that pollution is causing a disruption or imbalance in nature, affecting birds, animals, and plants. 'Difference' and 'inequality' are not appropriate because they refer to disparities or variations which are not relevant to the context of natural harmony, while 'a balance' implies equilibrium, which is contradictory to the negative effects of pollution mentioned

23. D) **'Extinction'** का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "extinction" का अर्थ होता है प्रजातियों का पूरी तरह समाप्त हो जाना। sentence में यह कहा गया है कि प्रदूषण के कारण बहुत से पक्षी, जानवर और पौधे खतरे में हैं, इसलिए 'extinction' यहाँ सही है। 'Survival' का मतलब जीवित रहना होता है, 'Distinction' का मतलब पहचान या विशेषता होती है, और 'Appearance' का मतलब दिखाई देना होता है, जो इस context में फिट नहीं बैठते।

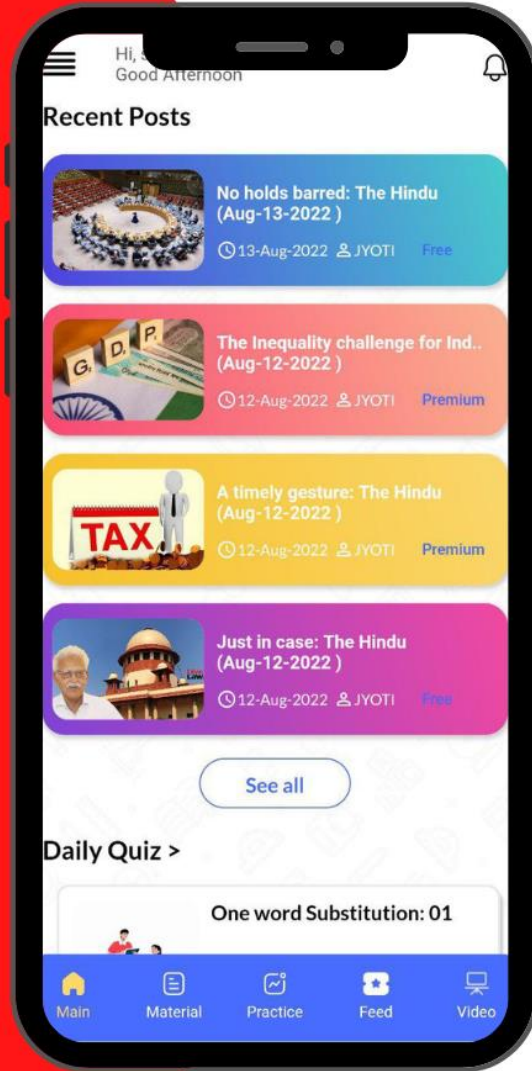
- **'Extinction'** should be used because it refers to the process of a species being wiped out. The sentence suggests that due to pollution, many birds, animals, and plants are increasingly at risk, making 'extinction' the correct term. 'Survival' means the act of living or continuing to live, 'Distinction' means a difference or uniqueness, and 'Appearance' means the act of becoming visible, which do not align with the context provided

24. 'A) **Eradicate**' का use होगा क्योंकि "eradicate" का अर्थ होता है पूरी तरह से खत्म करना। Sentence में कहा गया है कि environmental pollution को खत्म करने का एकमात्र तरीका बहुत सारे पेड़ लगाना है, इसलिए 'eradicate' सही शब्द है। 'Sustain' का मतलब होता है बनाए रखना, 'Radiate' का अर्थ है विकीर्ण करना या चमकना, और 'Introduce' का मतलब होता है परिचय कराना या शुरू करना, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठते।

- **'Eradicate'** should be used because it means to completely eliminate or destroy. The sentence states that the only way to eliminate environmental pollution is to plant many trees, making 'eradicate' the correct term here. 'Sustain' means to maintain, 'Radiate' means to emit or shine, and 'Introduce' means to present or begin, which do not fit in this context.

25. B) **'Preserve'** का use होगा क्योंकि "preserve" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को सुरक्षित रखना या उसका ध्यान रखना। sentence में कहा गया है कि प्रकृति को बचाना हम सबकी जिम्मेदारी है, इसलिए 'preserve' यहाँ सही है। 'Ruin' का अर्थ है बर्बाद करना, 'Destroy' का अर्थ है नष्ट करना, और 'Neglect' का अर्थ है उपेक्षा करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं बैठते।

- **Preserve** should be used because it means to keep something safe or look after it. The sentence implies that it is everyone's responsibility to care for and protect our environment, making 'preserve' the correct choice here. 'Ruin' means to spoil, 'Destroy' means to demolish, and 'Neglect' means to ignore, which are all incorrect in this context.



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