

**SUPREME COURT ORDER on SWM RULES 2026 Dt.19.02.2026 Mizo
Translation**

1. Heard learned counsel for the parties, including the newly added respondents.

Thubuai siamsakte aiawhte hnen atangin an thuthlente ngaihthlak a ni.

2. These two appeals arise from two different orders of the National Green Tribunal ('NGT') concerning environmental compliances by the Bhopal Municipal Corporation under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 (for short "SWM Rules, 2016"). The Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board (respondent No.3) has filed an additional affidavit and the present compliance status report.

He thubuai (appeal) hi National Green Tribunal (NGT) order pahnih, Bhopal Municipal Corporation in Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 (SWM Rules, 2016) zawm chungchang atanga lo chhuak a ni. Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board pawhin affidavit leh compliance status report an thehlut a ni.

3. We have gone through the said report, and we are satisfied to some extent that the SWM Rules, 2016, have been sufficiently complied with, but still, something more is required to be carried out by the Bhopal Municipal Corporation. Now, the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 (for short "SWM Rules, 2026") have been enacted, which will be effective from 01.04.2026. The new Rules are comprehensive in identification and approach to the problem of solid waste management in the country; therefore, to ensure realisation of the objects of the SWM Rules, 2026, we consider it appropriate to issue directions which are applicable not only to the Bhopal Municipal Corporation but also to the entire country. The reason is that the status of compliance *vis-à-vis* SWM Rules, 2016, by the local bodies is partly compliant or non-compliant. The challenges under the SWM Rules, 2026, cannot be addressed in the same way as they were addressed under the old regime by the authorities on whom the jurisdiction is vested by the Parliament.

Reports te enfiah niin SWM Rules, 2016 chu zawm tha thawkhat a ngaih a ni, chutih rualin Bhopal Municipal Corporation in hmabak tlem an la nei a hriat a ni. Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 (SWM Rules, 2026) chhuah niin, ni 01.04.2026 atanga hman tan tur a ni. Rules thar hian India

ram chhunga bawhhlawh sawngbawl dan tur a duang tha a hriat a ni. SWM Rules, 2026 dan siamte tha zawka kenkawh a nih theih nan Bhopal Municipal Corporation chauh nilovin ram puma zawm tur kaihhraina siam tha in kan hria a ni. A chhan bulpui ber chu SWM Rules, 2016 zawm chungchangah hian khawtlang thuneitu (local bodies) ten a thenin an zawm a, a thenin an zawmlo tih hriat vang a ni. SWM Rules 2026 hnuaia hmalak tur te hi, thuneitu hmasa, Parliament in thutheihna alo pek tawhte kalpui ang ringawt a kalpui a remlo ani.

4. Generally speaking, the right to a clean and healthy environment is an inseparable part of the Right to Life guaranteed by Article 21 of the Constitution of India. The Courts have repeatedly reminded that the State has a duty to protect the environment and thereby to ensure the well-being of all the citizens. Therefore, the time is ripe to implement and protect the Right guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution of India.

Ram leilung fai leh hrisel neihna chanvo hi Constitution of India, Article 21 in Nunkhua a humhalh nen thil sawihran theihloh a ni. Court hian tum tamtak ram leilung leh a chhunga chengte nunkhua humhalh hi State-te mawhphurna a nih thu a hraitir tawh a ni. Chuvangin, Constitution of India Article 21 in Right (chan pual) a pek te tihhlawhtlin leh humhalh a hun chiah a ni.

5. The annual report-2021-2022 on waste management by the Central Pollution Control Board discloses that approximately 170,000 tonnes per day (TPD) of municipal solid waste was generated by the domestic, commercial, industrial and ancillary activities in the country. Accepting the report, it notes that about 156,000 tonnes of this waste were collected, about 91,000 tonnes were treated, and 41,000 tonnes were landfilled. The demographic reality does not affirm the position claimed by the local bodies. We note that even if the collection efficiency has improved in many cities like Bhopal and Indore, the rate of processing remains a big bottleneck. The waste that is unprocessed often ends up in unscientific landfills or legacy dumpsites. The uncollected and unaccounted solid waste generated in the local bodies is a perennial challenge in the country.

Central Pollution Control Board in kum 2021-2022 chhunga bawhhlawh sawngbawl chungchang report a siam ah khan India ram pumpuiah inchung, sumdawna, industry leh a kaihhnawih atanga nitin tonne 170,000 a chhuak a ni. Heng zinga tonne 156,000 te chu lakkhawm niin, tonee 91,000 vel chu sawngbawl a ni a, tonne 41,000 chu leihnuaiah

phum a ni. Hemi chungchanga khawtlang thuneitute (local bodies) report hi chu ngaihtuah chian tak tak chuan pawm a harsa a ni. Bawlhhlawh khawn chungchangah Bhopal leh Indore ten hmasawna tam tak nei mah se a sawngbawl hi an mutanna a ni reng tho a ni.

6. We are conscious that no human activity and human being can be said to be living without causing pollution either directly or indirectly. What is important in the constitutional and statutory scheme is that no one has a right to affect the lives of others through their acts of omission or commission in dealing with solid waste generated by them and their activities. Low-income group areas/slums/villages near corporations and municipalities are not dumping sites for solid waste generated in Urban Local Bodies. The parliament, with the wisdom and expertise it has in the matter, comprehensively provided for addressing and redressing the menace of solid waste through the SWM Rules, 2026.

Mihring chetvelna in bawhhlawh a siam lo theilo tih chu kan hrethiam a, chutihrualin dan in a ngaihpawimawh chu miin a bawlhhlawh siam leh sawngbawl chungchangah midang nun a tihbuai thieng lo a ni. Hmun kilkhawr leh khaw pawn hmun te hi khawpuia bawlhhlawh siam te paihna leh chhekkhawlna hmun tur a nilo a ni. Heng harsatna te hi parliament chuan a tawnhriat leh thiamna neih atangin SWM Rules, 2026 hmangin chinfel a tum a ni.

7. The surge in economic waste is also linked to the country's evolving economic landscape. Consumption of packaged goods, the move from a repair culture to a discard culture and the growth of online delivery services have introduced a massive influx of packing material as solid waste.

Ram changkanna thang zel hian bawlhhlawh pung zel hi a keng tel a. Bawm-a fun thil lei, thil siamthat aia paih mai te leh online-a thil lei leh chah mai te a awlsam tak avang hian thil funna bawm leh plastic bawlhhlawh a pung nasa zual em em a ni.

8. Compliance of MSW/SWM Rules meant to govern waste management remains uneven across India. While mandated at source, the segregation at source into wet, dry and hazardous streams is still not fully realised in many urban and rural areas. Massive dumpsites in metropolitan areas remain active,

though bio-remediation efforts, as informed, have been initiated under the latest mandates.

Bawlhhlawh sawngbawl dan tur inkaihhruaina, MSW/SWM Rules zawm kawngah hian India ram hmun hrang hrang dinhmun a inang lo hle a. Tin, chhungtin ah leh sumdawna hmun bawlhhlawh hnawng, ro leh hlauhawm chi a hranga thliar hrang tura tih a ni chungin, khawpui leh thingtlang tam takah chuan a taka zawm a la ni lo. Bio-remediation hna te pawh tan tawh a nih rualin khawpui lian tam takah te bawlhhlawh paihkhawmna hmun lian tak tak hmuh tur a la awm reng bawh a ni.

9. At this juncture, it becomes relevant to highlight the evaluation of Waste Management Rules in the country.

Tun dinhmunah chuan he ram chhunga bawlhhlawh sawngbawl dan tur inkaihhruainate enfiah a lo tul ta ni.

9.1. The First-Generation Rules, i.e. Solid Waste Management Rules, 2000, focused on Municipal authorities and basic collection and disposal practices by the local bodies. The SWM Rules, 2016, expanded the scope beyond municipal areas to include census towns, villages and panchayat areas with a population of over 3000 and specific entities like airports and railways within its fold. The current generation, set to be enforced on 01.04.2026, i.e., the SWM Rules, 2026, transitions to a digital-first circular economy framework. It introduces Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility (for short, “EBWGR”) and mandates a fourth waste stream as well.

Solid Waste Management Rules, 2000 kha chuan Municipal thuneitute leh tualchhung inrelbawlnaa bawlhhlawh lak khawm leh paih dan tlangpui a thlurbing a. SWM Rules, 2016 chuan Municipal huam chhung piaah lam - census town, khawpui ni lo khua, mihring 3000 aia tam chenna panchayat huam chhung, airport leh rel kawng te pawh a huam tel tawh a. Tuna dan thar ber - SWM Rules, 2026, (Date 01.04.2026 atanga hman tan) chuan digital hman uar leh circular economy nena inhne rem turin kalphung a rawn duang a. He dan thar hian Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility (EBWGR) leh bawlhhlawh thliar hran dan chi li pawh a rawn duang chhuak tel bawh a ni.

9.2. The 2026 Rules are also designed to close historical compliance gaps through:

- (i) EBWGR, bulk generators must now procure certificates proving their waste was processed, shifting the financial burden of waste management from local bodies to the largest waste producers;*
- (ii) Every local body, waste processor, and bulk generator must register on a centralised portal to file real-time returns, ensuring data transparency and accountability;*
- (iii) Industries within a specific radius of waste plants are now legally mandated to replace a percentage of their fuel intake with Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF), etc.*

The above are a few salient features of the changed statutory regime

SWM Rules 2026 hian dan hmasa te famkim tawh lohna te chu a hnuaia points tarlan hmang hian arawn ti phuisui a:

- (i) EBWGR, bulk generators-te (bawlhhlawh hlawm pe siamtute) chuan an bawlhhlawh siam chhuahte chu sawngbawl a ni ngei tih finfiahna certificate an lak a ngai tawh dawn a. Bawlhhlawh sawngbawlina senso chu local bodies atangin bawlhhlawh hlawma siam chhuaktute (EBWGR) kutah hlan chhawn a ni tawh ang.***
- (ii) Bawlhhlawh hlawm chet kual dan enna tur atan te, mawhphurhna mumal tak a awm theihna tur leh data lang tlang taka kalpui a nih theih nan Local bodies, waste processor, leh bulk generator chu centralized portal pakhtah an inziahluk vek a ngai tawh dawn a ni;***
- (iii) Bawlhhlawh sawngbawlina hmun atanga bial huam bik chhunga awm industry-te chuan an fuel hman thenkhat chu Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF), etc. a thlak ngei tura tih a ni.***

A chungah tarlan te khi Dan thara thil danglam langsar zual te chu a ni.

10. It is important to note that these rules are framed by the Central Government in exercise of powers under Sections 3, 6, and 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (for short “the EP Act”), which is an act of the Parliament. Further, Section 26 of the EP Act mandates that the Rules be placed before the Parliament. Thus, the SWM Rules, 2026 are not in the form of a mere delegated legislation, but are as good as the will expressed by the parliament. The present generation cannot afford to wait for further legislative refinement while existing implementation gaps persist. The accumulation of legacy waste, the contamination of groundwater and air require immediate adherence to current mandates effective from 01.04.2026.

He inkaihhruaina thar hi Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (a tawi zawngin “EP Act”), Section 3, 6, leh 25-in thuneihna a pek anga Sawrkar Laipuiin a siam a ni tih hriat a pawimawh. Tin, EP Act Section 26 chuan heng Dan thar hi Parliament hmaa pharh ngei ngei tur a ni tih a tar lang bawk. Chuvangin, SWM Rules, 2026 hi dan naran mai mai a ni lo va, Parliament duan chhuah Dan tlukpui a ni. Dan hlui kenkawh that tawk loh avanga harsatna lo thleng te hi tunlai thangtharte tan en liam reng theih a ni tawh lo a. Legacy waste pung zel tur leh leihnuai tui leh boruak chhe zel tur ven nan SWM Rules 2026 hi Ni 01.04.2026 atang khan khauh taka zawm tura tih a ni.

11. A challenge of this magnitude requires a synchronised effort between the appointed officers of the local bodies and elected representatives, including the respective mayors, chairpersons, members of wards in corporations, municipalities, and gram panchayats. Responsible representatives are responsive representatives also, as per the needs of the hour. The rules are simple and need little participative learning and implementation by Corporators, Councillors/Mayors and their Chairpersons and the Ward Members along with the administration of local bodies.

Hetiang harsatna lian tham su kiang tur chuan local bodies a officer ruatbik te, thlantlin thuneitute – mayors, chairpersons, corporate ward members, municipal thuneitute leh local/village council hruaitute thawhhona a tul hle dawn a ni. He dan thar hi a khirh loh avangin awlsam taka inhrilhhriat theih thil a ni dawn a, tin; a ken kawh nan Corporators, Councillors/Mayors, Chairpersons, Ward Members te leh khawtlang

hruaitute thawhhona a tul dawn a ni.

12. The youth of the country are energetic; they have taken on the path of computerisation, digitisation, information technology and are even foraying into Artificial Intelligence. When the world looks at India in technology-related activities, the country must be fully compliant with the 2026 Rules. The same cannot be achieved without proper preparation and grounding the effective date with sufficient infrastructure.

Kan ram thalaite hian theihna lian tak an nei a, tin; computer, digital thil kaihnawih, information technology leh Artificial Intelligence lamah pawh hma an sawn hle bawh a ni. Khawvel hian India ram chhunga technology kaihnawih thiltihte a thlir let hunah, SWM Rules, 2026 hi kimchang taka zawm ngei a ni tawh tur a ni. He thil hi inbuatsaihna felfai tak, huntiam mumal tak leh hmasawwna ruhrel tha tawh tak tel lo chuan tihhlawhtlin theih a ni dawn lo a ni.

13. The neglect of municipal solid waste will affect health as much as the economy. Despite the wisdom of the Parliament, after due deliberation and research, creating robust rules, the execution of the MSW/SWM Rules reveals significant gaps. There are varying reasons for the same. The legislature has done its job, and it is now for the executive and the citizens to implement and follow the mandate laid down by the Parliament, and ensure that the rules are implemented in the right way without leaving any time gaps.

Khawpui bawhlawh ngaihthahna hian hriselna a khawih pawl mai bakah ram economy thlengin a pawt hniam thei a. Parliament remhriatna hmanga zirchianna neih hnuah leh dan khauh tak duan a nih hnuah pawh, MSW/SWM Rules zawmna kawngah duhthu a la sam lo hle a. Dan siamtute chuan an tih tur an hlen tawh a, tunah erawh chuan he Dan thar zawm tur hian Dan kengkawhtute leh mipuite mawhphurhna a ni tawh a ni.

14. Accordingly, we propose to issue the following directions to ensure that the executive has the requisite mechanism required to enforce the SWM Rules, 2026:

Chuvangin, SWM Rules 2026 tha taka zawm a nih theih nan a hnuaia thupekte hi tihchhuah a ni:

(i) The Councillor/Mayors and their Chairpersons, Corporator, or Ward Member, being the primary elected representative of the people, are hereby designated as the lead facilitators for source-segregation education. It is their statutory duty to enrol every citizen within their ward in the implementation of the 2026 Rules.

(i) Mipui thlantlin – Councillors/Mayors leh Chairpersons, Corporator, emaw Ward Member te hi bawlhhlawh thliar hranna kawnga zirtirna pe turin hmahruaitu tur leh buaipuitu tura ruat an ni. SWM Rules 2026 zawm tura an ward chhunga khua leh tuite tha taka kaihhruai hi an mawhphurhna a ni.

(ii) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), under the powers conferred by Section 5 of the EP Act, issues directions for due implementation of the SWM Rules, 2026 to the Chief Secretaries of all States and Union Territories, and further directs to conduct (a) Through the District Collector, infrastructure audits of solid waste management be carried out; (b) The District Collectors shall communicate the identified problems and the steps taken by the stakeholders to the Chief Secretary in a time-bound manner; (c) Every local body must establish and communicate an outer time-limit within which 100% compliance will be achieved.

(ii) Section 5, EP Act in Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEFCC) thuneihna a pek angin, MoEFCC chuan State leh UT zawng zawngte chu Chief Secretaries hmangin heng thupekte hi a tichhuak a (a) District Collector-te kaltlanga Solid Waste Management infrastructure audit neih; (b) District Collector-te chuan harsatna tawh te chhui chian leh chanvo neitute hmalakna hrang hrang te chu hunbi mumal tak neiin report an thehlut tur a ni; (c) Local bodies te chuan dan famkim taka zawm a nih theih nan huntiam an siam tur a ni.

14.1. The District Collectors be directed and be given power to oversee the establishment, execution and handling of Municipal Solid Waste by the corporations/ municipalities/gram panchayats within their jurisdiction and the non-compliance report by any of the local bodies/areas be communicated to the parent department in the State and at the Central levels.

District Collector-te chu an huam chhunga corporation/municipality/gram panchayat-ten Khawpui Bawlhhlawh an enkawl dan - din, kalpui leh buaipui chungchang - viltu ni turin thuneihna pek an ni ang. Local bodies leh hmun hrang hranga dan zawmlote chu State leh Central-a an parent department-te hnenah thlen tur a ni.

14.2. Local bodies are directed to email photographic evidence alongside their compliance reports to the offices of the District Collector to verify actual progress in waste removal and infrastructure readiness.

Bawlhhlawh tihrialna kawngah leh hmasawna ruhrel thuamchakna tur kawngah Local bodies te chuan email hmangin District Collector-te hnenah finfiahna thlalak leh compliance report an thawn thin tur a ni.

14.3 Pollution Control Boards are directed to identify and expedite the commissioning of infrastructure facilities required for the four-stream segregation, including bulk (Wet, Dry, Sanitary, and Special Care). Further, local bodies must communicate the SWM Rules, 2026 and a copy of this order to all identified Bulk Waste Generators (BWGs) immediately. All BWGs must be fully statutory compliant by 31.03.2026.

Bawlhhlawh chi 4 (Wet, Dry, Sanitary, and Special Care) a thliar hranna kawngah Pollution Control Board-te chuan infrastructure pawimawh bikte zawnhhuah leh hman theih tura chhawp chhuah chu an tih tur a ni. Local bodies-te pawhin Bulk Waste Generators -te (BWG) hnenah SWM Rules, 2026 leh he court order hi an thehdarh tur a ni.

14.4. MoEFCC, in terms of Rule 33 of the SWM Rules, 2026, issues appropriate directions to ensure that Solid Waste Management practices are appropriately included even in school curricula.

Rule 33, SWM Rules 2026 in a sawi angin, MoEFCC chuan Solid Waste Management chungchang inzirtirna chu school zirlaibua telh turin thupek a tichhuak bawh a ni.

14.5. To bridge the awareness gaps, the summary of the SWM Rules, 2026, specifically the portions involving individual households/citizens, shall be translated into the local languages of the respective States/Union Territories. The translated summaries will be disseminated via calls, notices and social media announcements to every household through the elected Ward Representatives or their offices.

Mitin-te leh chhungkawtin-te hriat atan SWM Rules, 2026-a mipuite zawm tur thupek te chu tualchhung tawnga lehlin vek tur a ni a. A lehlin kaihtawi chu Ward Representative-te chuan an mahni office, phone, notice leh social media kaltlangin an ward chhunga mipuite hnenah an puangzar tur a ni.

14.6. Local bodies are directed to maintain a strict binary approach to waste management with effect from 01.04.2026 in accordance with the SWM Rules, 2026, where

(i) the four-stream segregation of wet, dry, sanitary, and special care is mandated; and (ii) a separate, time bound action plan is activated to address, treat and remedy legacy waste dumpsites.

SWM rules 2026 zawm a nih theih nan Local bodies-te chuan ni 01.04.2026 atangin heng a hnuaia kalphung 2 (pahnih) te hi a kengkawh tur a ni-

(i) Bawlhhlawh chi 4-a thliar – wet, dry, sanitary leh special care;

(ii) Bawlhhlawh sawngbawl nan huntiam mumal tak chhunga action plan siam leh zawm hlawhtlin.

14.7. The failure to comply with these rules shall no longer be treated as a mere administrative lapse, and there will be three tiers of enforcement:

Tier 1: Immediate imposition of fines for initial non-compliance by generators or local authorities.

Tier 2: Continued disregard will result in criminal prosecution under the environmental laws.

Tier 3: Prosecution will extend to all persons responsible for contributing, abetting, or neglecting their statutory obligations, including officials who fail to exercise their oversight duties.

Dan thar zawmloh hi enliam mai mai tur a ni tawh dawn lo a, he dan thar hi a zawmlo-te chungah heng a hnuaia hremnate hi lekkawh tur a ni ang:

Chhawng 1-na: A tira dan zawmlo-te tan, fine chawi tir tur a ni ang.

Chhawng 2-na: Dan zawmloa ngaihthah chhunzawm te tan environmental laws dan angin criminal prosecution kalpui tur a ni ang.

Chhawng 3-na: Prosecution hian mi zawng zawng leh officials – dan zawmlo leh dan zawmlohna kawng tanpuitute a huam vek ang.

14.8. Under the environmental laws, the offences related to the mismanagement of solid waste are penal in nature and punishable. The deployment of mobile courts is also under consideration to address real-time violations.

Bawlhhlawh sakhat sawngbawlina kawnga fel lo taka thil kalpui a nih chuan environmental laws behchhanin hremna a keng tel zel tawh dawn a. Thil tisualtute chungthu ngaihtuahna turin mobile court pawh ruahman mek a ni.

14.9. The MoEFCC shall objectively classify all major corporations in the country based on a performance bar. This classification will compare achievements under the SWM Rules, 2016, against the rigour and mandate of the SWM Rules, 2026. The results will be published on a centralised online portal to ensure public knowledge and accountability.

MoEFCC chuan ram chhunga corporation lian zawng zawngte chu an thawh that dan chu tehfung bik hmangin a thliar hrang tur a ni. He thliar hranna-ah hian SWM Rules, 2016 leh SWM Rules, 2026 hnuaia hlawhtlinna chu khaikhin a ni ang. Mipuiten an lo hriat ve nan leh mawhpurhnan mumal tak a awm theih nan a result hi centralized online portal ah tarlan thin a ni bawh ang.

15. The present directions are issued as part of ensuring the preparatory work before the effective date, i.e., 01.04.2026. The objective focuses strictly on the SWM Rules, 2026. The NGT continues to adjudicate legacy and other issues pending before it under the SWM Rules, 2016

He Court thupek hi ni 01.04.2026 atanga Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 felfai taka hman a nih theih nan a inbuatsaih ngai awm thei zawng zawng te tihhlawhtlinna tura chhuah a ni a. Chutih rualin SWM rules, 2016 hnuaia National Green Tribunal in legacy waste leh a ken tel zawng zawng a ngaihtuah leh a rel te chu a pangaia kalpui tur a ni ang.

16. We treat our courts and tribunals as responsible institutions and request the Learned Chief Justices of the High Courts and the Learned Chairpersons of the Tribunals to ensure compliance with SWM Rules, 2026, by all the courts and

tribunals within their jurisdictions with effect from 01.04.2026.

Kan ram chhunga Court leh Tribunal te hi SWM Rules, 2026 kalpui a nih theih nana nawr kal thei tura tling tawkah kan ngaih avangin High Court Chief Justice leh Tribunal Chairperson zawng zawng te thawhpui atan kan sawm a, an hnuaia Court leh Tribunal zawng zawng te pawhin he rules, 2026 hi ni 01.04.2026 atanga hmang ve tura hriattir turin kan ngen a ni.

17. The MoEFCC and the newly impleaded Respondents will be called upon by directives under Section 5 of the EP Act that the multi-tiered monitoring task forces are set up on or before 15.03.2026. The constitution/ establishment of the multi-tier monitoring task forces will take up micro-level monitoring from the word go.

MoEFCC leh Respondent thar te chu Environment Protection Act hnuaia Section 5 thuneihna hmang hian multi-tiered monitoring task force (chhawng tam taka vil tu tur) ni 15.03.2026 hma ngeiin an din a ni tih chian ni se. Multi-tiered monitoring task force te hian a tir atangin micro-level monitoring (a bulthut atanga enfiahna) an kalpui ang.

18. Propositions to cope with the partial success of the 2026 Rules:

SWM Rules, 2026 a hlawhtlinna tur atana kan zawm theih tur hrang hrang te:

18.1 In the light of the above, we further direct the newly impleaded authorities to file a joint, sworn affidavit, preferably by 25.03.2026 certifying that the foundational digital and physical infrastructure specially, the registration of the local body on the Central Pollution Control Board's centralized portal, the operationalization of Material Recovery Facilities, the procurement of four-stream compartmentalized vehicles, and the establishment of the escrow account for environmental compensation are made available.

A chung a kan sawi tawh angin, thuneitu thar te chu ni 25.03.2026 ral hmain a huhua intiamkamna/thutiam neihpui vek ni sela, a hnuaia kan tarlan te hi a taka hman a nih theih na turin hma an la tur a ni;

- 1. Central Pollution Control Board centralized portal-a local body te inziahluna (registration),***
- 2. Material Recovery Facilities (MRF) a tak a chantir,***
- 3. Bawlhhlawh chi 4 (li) phur thei (four-streamed compartmentalized vehicles) lei te leh***
- 4. Environmental compensation atan Escrow account (Sum vawn him nana account siam lailaw) siam a ni.***

18.2. We also mandate the immediate convening of the State Level Implementation Committee and the deployment of Block-Level and Ward-Level Nodal Officers. These officers must submit to their respective Chief Secretaries a framework ensuring that four-stream segregation and BWG compliance protocols are enforced in time.

State Level Implementation Committee hi thukhawm nghal se la, Block Level leh Ward level Nodal officer ruat thar zawng zawng te pawhin bawlhhlawh chi li a thliar dan tur leh Bulk Waste Generator-ten an zawm tur hrang hrang te a hun taka an zawm theih nan ruahmanna an siam te an Chief Secretary ah theuh an thehlut tur a ni.

18.3. To ensure that any BWG failing to process wet waste on-site or procure the required EBWGR certificates by 01.04.2026 will be subjected to immediate Environmental Remediation and Compensation, without further notice, in accordance with Rule 17.

Bulk Waste Generator (BWG) te chu tawih thei bawlhhlawh zawng zawng a hmunah sawngbawl tura tih an ni a. An ti thei lo a nih chuan ni 01.04.2026 ral hma ngeiin EBWGR certificate an nei tur a ni. A hmuna bawlhhlawh an sawngbawl thei lo a, EBWGR certificate an nei lo a nih bawh chuan rule 17 hnuaia ziaik angin an chungah hremna lekkawh a ni ang a, an sawi buai thei lo ang.

18.4. Direct the State Education Department to submit a binding timeline for the integration of solid waste management protocols into the educational curriculum in accordance with Rule 33. It is further directed that state-level competitions are initiated to ensure the sustained, enthusiastic participation of students for community awareness on the SWM Rules, 2026.

Rule 33 in a phut angin Education Department chuan hun tiam chhung awmin solid waste management chungchang hi zirna in zawng zawng ten an zir theih na turin hma la vat se la, zirlai ten bawlhhlawh sawngbawl chungchanga vantlang leh mimal mawhphurhna te an hriatchian lehzual na tur leh tha tho taka an mawhphurhna te an hlen chhuah theih na turin state huap a intihsiakna te buatsaih thin ni se.

18.5. It is now or never. Expecting high results without fundamental spadework of source segregation and infrastructure would be unreasonable. Every stakeholder is duty-bound to ensure the realisation of a waste-free India.

Tun hi hmalak hun tak a ni e. Hmasawinna sang tak beisei reng siin, hmasawinna bulpui ber, bawlhhlawh thliar leh hmasawinna hmangrua kan

ngaihthah leh si chuan beisei ang kan ni thei lovang. Waste-free India siam tur hian tu ma kuta dah bik theih a ni lova, kan zavaia mawhphurhna a ni e.

18.6. We, thus, call upon MoEFCC and the other impleaded Respondent Nos. 2-11 to submit a report not exceeding ten pages on the spadework done by the ministries with respect to the implementation of the SWM Rules, 2026.

Chuvangin, MoEFCC leh Respondent No. 2-11 te chu SWM Rules, 2026 kalpui tura hmalawwnna (spadework) an neihte tarlangin, chumi chungchanga report phok 10 aia tam loa theh lut turin kan ngen e

18.7 The MoEFCC is directed to issue and communicate a copy of this order to the Chief Secretaries of the States and Union Territories and, under Section 5 of the EP Act, call upon them to comply with the SWM Rules, 2026, including setting up of a multi-level governance structure as under, if already not established. Alternatively, designate the committees so established as one established under the SWM Rules, 2026, viz:

- a. State Level: A Committee for Effective Implementation at the State level, chaired by the Chief Secretary, is constituted to monitor implementation and remove state-level difficulties. Furthermore, a State Level Steering Committee will focus specifically on the circular economy in solid waste processing.
- b. District Level: The District Magistrate or District Collector is empowered to review the performance of local bodies at least once in a quarter. They must ensure the urban-rural convergence of sanitary landfills and common waste processing plants.
- c. Gram Panchayat / Block Level: The Department of Rural Development is designated as the nodal department for rural areas. District Panchayats are mandated to prepare solid waste action plans, and Gram Panchayats must plan and implement Solid Waste Management at the village level, ensuring no open dumping or burning occurs.
- d. Awareness and Participation: Local bodies are mandated to create public awareness campaigns to educate waste generators. Generators must be educated

on minimising waste, practising home composting, wrapping sanitary waste securely, and handing over segregated waste. Local bodies will establish online grievance redressal mechanisms to ensure citizen voices are heard.

e. Focus on Medium to Large Generators (Bulk Waste Generators): BWGs must register on the centralised online portal. They are required to set up and operate adequate wet waste processing facilities on-site. If unable to process waste onsite, they must procure EBWGR Certificates from the local body. Local bodies will undertake periodic audits of the actual waste generated by BWGs to ensure compliance.

f. Participation of Students of Schools and Colleges : The Ministry of Education and State Education Departments are mandated to ensure the inclusion of solid waste management appropriately within school curricula. State Urban Development Departments will organise competitions and grant recognition awards to the best-performing schools, colleges, and institutions in terms of SWM at both the state and district levels.

MoEFCC hian he order hi Chief Secretary zawng zawng hnenah an pe chhuak tur a ni a, EP Act hnuaia section 5 in thuneihna a pek angin SWM rules, 2026 hi zawm tur leh multi-level governance structure an la din lo a nih chuan a hnuaia mi ang hian din nghal turin a hriattir tur a ni:

a. State level: State huapin, State Level Monitoring Committee hi Chief Secretary chair na hnuaiah din tur a ni. He committee hian state pumpuia hmalakna te a vil anga, harsatna hrang hrang an tawh te sutkian dan tur kawng a zawnpu ang.

b. District Level: District hrang hranga District Magistrate/District Collector ten an thuneihna hnuaia local bodies te hnathawh dan hi kum khatah vawi thum tal an ennawn tur a ni a. Bawlhhlawh paihna leh sawngbawl na mumal tak leh tha zawk a awm theihna tura khawpui leh thingtlang thawhhona pawimawhzia hre chungin ruahmanna a siam pui tur a ni.

c. Gram Panchayat/Block Level: Rural Development Department chu rural area bikah nodal Department an ni ang a. District Panchayat ten solid waste action plan siamin Gram Panchayat nen a tak takin bawlhhlawh sawngbawl dan thar hi an kalpui anga, khawlaia bawlhhlawh paih leh hal mai mai te hi nuai bo an ni tawh ang.

d. Awareness and Participation: SWM chungchang inzirtirna hi Local bodes

ten vantlang mipuite zingah an nei ang. Mitin, bawlhhlawh siamchhuaktu kan ni tih inhriain, kan bawlhhlawh siam chhuah tih tlem dan te, mahni in a tawih theih bawlhhlawh sawngbawl te, sanitary waste te fimkhur taka tuam te leh bawlhhlawh te thliar fel sa a paih tur te in zirtirna an nei ang. Hemi chungchanga lungawilohna nei ten online-a complain an thehluh theihna tur ruahmanna an siam tur a ni.

e. Focus on Medium to Large Generators (Bulk Waste Generators): Bulk Waste Generators zawng zawng te centralized online portal-ah an inziaklut vek tur a ni a, an mahni establishment/institution chhungah bawlhhlawh sawngbawl thei turin ruahmanna an siam ngei ngei tur a ni a. A hmunah an sawngbawl thei dawn lo a nih chuan local body te hnenah EBWGR Certificate an la chhuak ngei ngei tur a ni. Local Bodies te hian BWG te bawlhhlawh neih zat te hi a khat tawkin an audit reng tur a ni.

f. Participation of Students of Schools and Colleges: Ministry of Education leh State Education Department zawng zawng te chuan solid waste management chungchang hi zir laite zir tur ah an telh tawh tur a ni a. State Urban Development chuan district leh state huapa intihsiakna te siamin, school, college leh institution ti tha zual te hnenah lawmmawn pek thin ni se.

19. In the end, while dealing with the case concerning the Bhopal Municipal Corporation, we record the statement of Ms. Vanshaja Shukla, learned counsel, that with regard to Adampur Chawni Dumpsite, some more paperwork is required to be completed with respect to legacy waste, and finalisation of the tenders would take some more time. Therefore, she prays for, and is allowed two weeks' time to finalise the tenders on this behalf. We expect that the officers of the corporations/state government, including the first citizen of Bhopal, will achieve the aforesaid timeline without fail.

A tawp ber atan Pi Vanshaja Shukla, Learned Counsel hnen atangin Adampur Chawni Dumpsite chungchangah lehkhah tihfel ngai a la awm thu leh tender chhuah turin hun ala ngaih deuh thu kan ngaithla a. Chuvangin, tender tihfel nan hian kar 2 hun a dil a, a dil ang hian phalsak a ni. Hun pek belh chhunga ti fel hman turin Bhopal khawpui a thuneitute leh state sawrkar hotute beisei an ni.

20. List on 25.03.2026.

Ni. 25.03.2026 ah ngaihtuah turin Court a thu leh ang