

Disability Bulletin

Developments in Disability Law & Policy

Edition 12

Policy Developments

1. UDID Portal Updates: What You Need to Know

The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPWD) has announced new self-service and assisted features on the Unique Disability ID (UDID) portal. These updates are meant to make it easier for persons with disabilities to update their details and reduce the need for repeated visits to hospitals or authorities.

Users can update the following on their own:

- Mobile number
- Email ID

Users can update the following online using Aadhaar-based e-KYC:

- Residential address
- Father's/mother's/guardian's name
- Gender
- Date of birth

Users will need help from authorised hospitals or certifying authorities to update the following:

- Name
- Aadhaar number

Source:
[Gol Circular](#)

2. New SOP Enables Aadhaar Enrolment for Destitute Adults with Disabilities

A new Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been issued to facilitate Aadhaar enrolment for persons with disabilities above 18 years of age who are destitute and living in shelter homes, care institutions or similar arrangements. The SOP addresses gaps faced by individuals who lack standard identity or address documents.

Aadhaar enrolment can be supported through certification by authorised institutional officials, even where conventional documents are unavailable.

Source:
[Gol Circular](#)

3. Purple Building Certification Scheme Launched to Promote Accessible Infrastructure

On International Day of Persons with Disabilities (December 3, 2025), Union Minister Nitin Gadkari launched the Purple Building Certification Scheme - India's first dedicated accessibility rating system for buildings and public spaces. The initiative was developed by the Andhra Pradesh MedTech Zone (AMTZ) in collaboration with the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the Inclusive Divyangjan Entrepreneur Association (IDEA).

The Scheme is a voluntary national certification that rates public and private buildings such as schools, hospitals, workplaces, transport hubs, commercial complexes and residences – based on accessibility and universal design principles. The framework is aligned with international quality standards and

involves training for auditors and certification bodies through AMTZ and the Quality Council of India (QCI). Expert committees supported by ICMR helped develop the national benchmarks for the certification.

Source:

<https://purplecertification.com/assets/technical-committee-DofaiwpT.pdf>

4. The Viksit Bharat—Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) Act, 2025 (VB—GRAM G ACT): Implications for Persons with Disabilities

This Act, replacing the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 aims to align rural development with the national vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 by providing a statutory guarantee of **125 days of wage employment** per financial year to every rural household whose adult members voluntarily undertake unskilled manual work. The Act will come into force on a date notified by the **Central Government**, which may vary for different States or areas.

The following key benefits continue to exist for persons with disabilities **in both MGNREGA and VB—GRAM G Bill:**

- A Special Job card with distinct colour is granted which ensures priority in work allocation, evaluation, and worksite facilities.
- They can apply for work in multiple ways such as oral, written, phone, mobile, IVRS, website, kiosk. This supports people with communication or mobility challenges. Group applications are also allowed.
- Dedicated efforts would be made to increase participation of single women and persons with disabilities. Other benefits, such as employment close to home, work period limits, and worksite transparency measures, apply to persons with disabilities in the same manner as to other adult workers.
- Worksite Management: Persons with disabilities also benefit from accessible worksites, shade, rest, and first aid. If a worker with a disability brings children, care provision is available as that of a normal adult worker.
- Workplace accidents: In case of workplace accidents resulting in permanent disability, the concerned person or his legal heirs get ex-gratia payment under Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana or notified rates.

- With respect to persons with Disabilities, Gram Panchayats must maintain a shelf of works that includes at least one work suitable for Particularly Vulnerable Groups, especially the aged and persons with disabilities, which must remain open at all times.
- A separate Schedule of Rates is mandated for women, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and persons with debilitating ailments, so that wage calculation does not disadvantage them due to lower physical output and the working hours are flexible in nature and rate is notified by state government.

5. Inclusive Design and Disability-Conscious Manufacturing: Tamil Nadu's Commitment to Accessible Play

Tamil Nadu's Toy Manufacturing Policy 2025 dedicates Section 5 specifically to support toy manufacturing for children with special needs, recognising that toys for children with disabilities require specialised designs and manufacturing techniques to foster cognitive, motor, and sensory development. The policy mandates that manufacturers integrate universal design principles into inclusive toys, positioning Tamil Nadu as a hub for socially conscious entrepreneurship in this segment. The State commits to provide custom incentive packages to manufacturers producing such specialised toys and will facilitate partnerships with organisations specialising in care of individuals with disabilities to ensure products meet genuine developmental needs. Additionally, MSME toy manufacturers employing 25% or more of their workforce as persons with disabilities are eligible for enhanced payroll subsidies—reimbursement of employers' EPF contributions for three years at a ceiling of Rs. 24,000 per person per annum—making disability-inclusive employment economically attractive for toy producers.

Source:

https://investingtamilnadu.com/DIGIGOV/StaticAttachment?AttachmentFileName=/pdf/poli_noti/toy-policy.pdf

6. Goa: Amendment of Scheme for Persons with Benchmark Disabilities Requiring High Support

Goa became the first state in India to implement a dedicated financial assistance scheme specifically targeting persons with high support needs. Launched on November 16, 2025, this scheme provides a one-time grant of ₹40,000 distributed over five years to beneficiaries with benchmark disabilities requiring intensive daily support.

Key Features:

- Flexible fund utilisation for assistive devices, personal care, educational/vocational training, therapeutic interventions, or small business establishment
- No restrictions on concurrent receipt of wheelchairs or monthly pensions under other schemes
- Annual family income ceiling: ₹8 lakh
- High Support Need Certificate required from designated hospitals
- Beneficiaries can access scheme once every five years

Source:

https://x.com/dip_goa/status/2004089080142090682?s=20

7. Maharashtra Government Issues Two Key Disability-Inclusive Employment Directives

The Maharashtra government announced two important circulars aimed at strengthening transparency and job security for persons with disabilities working in government services.

i. Annual Disclosure of Disability Data Made Mandatory

All government and semi-government departments in Maharashtra must now publish details of their employees with disabilities on their official websites **every year on January 1**. This directive has been issued by the Persons with Disabilities Welfare Department under a Government Resolution, and is designed to strengthen the implementation of the **4% reservation quota** for persons with disabilities in public employment. Departments failing to submit

ii. Mandatory Retention of Employees Who Acquire Disabilities

In a related directive, the state has made it mandatory for all departments to retain employees who acquire a permanent disability during service. This means: Employees cannot be removed from service simply because they develop a disability

- If an employee becomes unfit for their current role due to a disability, they must be offered suitable alternative duties with no financial loss
- If no suitable role exists, departments are required to create a supernumerary (extra) post to accommodate the employee
- This is a notable step to protect job security and dignity for employees who acquire disabilities while in service, reinforcing inclusive workplace practices across the state

Source:

<https://gr.maharashtra.gov.in/Site/Upload/Government%20Resolutions/English/202510291745168335.pdf>

8. Bengaluru's Kempegowda International Airport Becomes India's First to Achieve ACI Level 3 Accessibility Accreditation

Kempegowda International Airport (BLR) Bengaluru in November 2025 became India's first airport to earn Level 3 Airports Council International (ACI) Accessibility Enhancement Accreditation (AEA), a global benchmark for inclusive operations. Guided by its customer first philosophy, BLR Airport has steadily advanced from Level 1 (December 2024) to Level 3 (November 2025), within less than a year, demonstrating leadership and accountability in driving inclusive transformation.

Under its "B-Included" initiative, BLR Airport embedded accessibility into infrastructure, digital tools, and culture. Highlights include the Sunflower Lanyard Scheme for hidden disabilities, India's first airport Sensory Room for neurodivergent passengers, a dedicated Accessibility Committee, mandatory staff training, and a comprehensive Accessibility Policy.

Key Level 3 achievements feature enhanced digital tools like the “Social Story” on its website, the UX4G widget for screen readers, and a persons with reduced mobility or persons with disabilities info section, collaborative autism awareness with airlines; specialised training for employees and partners and universal design in all new projects. BLR Airport also stands out globally by employing Persons with Disabilities in frontline roles, fostering partnerships, co-creation with passengers, and ongoing workshops to build empathy. This holistic approach ensures every traveller experiences dignity, comfort, and confidence, setting new standards for universal accessibility in India.

Source:

<https://www.aci-asiapac.aero/media-centre/news/blr-airport-becomes-india-s-first-airport-to-achieve-aci-level-3-accessibility-enhancement-accreditation-advances-from-level-1-to-3-within-a-year>

9. OHCHR Releases Rights-Based Country Assessment Tool on Disability Care and Support Systems

The Disability Care and Support Systems Country Assessment Tool, published by the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in 2025, is a practical, rights-based scorecard. It helps governments, policymakers, and disability organisations assess progress toward inclusive, transformative systems that promote autonomy, gender equality, and dignity for persons with disabilities.

The tool is important as it mainstreams disability rights in care systems, reducing unpaid care burdens (often on women), combating stereotypes, and promoting deinstitutionalisation. This tool is ideal for advocacy, policy design, and monitoring CRPD/ SDG compliance (Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities/Sustainable development goals). It encourages involving people with disabilities in the process (e.g., through consultations), and it uses real data sources for verification. This makes sure the assessment isn't just guesswork. It's grounded in facts, like budget reports or surveys. It's meant to spot strengths, weaknesses, and ways to make things fairer, more inclusive, and better for everyone involved—people with disabilities, caregivers, and workers.

The tool features detailed questions to score progress using an Excel template (Yes/Partial/No answers that auto-calculate percentages and a 0–5 “degree of transformation” rating, where 5 means policies are highly effective and rights-based). By consulting people with disabilities, gathering evidence from laws/budgets/reports, and scoring honestly, users can produce clear reports to advocate for better funding, laws, or programs. This ultimately helps in building equitable systems that value care as a shared human right and pillar of sustainable, inclusive societies.

Source:

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/publications/policy-and-methodological-publications/disability-care-and-support-systems-country>

Legal Developments

A. Judgements

1. Sathyam Naravoor vs. Union of India & Ors

Citation: 2025 LiveLaw (SC) 1176 ; (Also Writ Petition (Civil) No. 182 of 2025)

Court: Supreme Court of India

Coram: Hon'ble Mr Justice Vikram Nath and Hon'ble Mr Justice Sandeep Mehta

Judgement Date: December 02, 2025

Background

- The petitioner filed a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) under Article 32 of the Constitution of India highlighting that prison systems across India fail to provide requisite facilities for persons with disabilities (PWD), housing them in identical conditions to non-PWD inmates without addressing their specialised needs.
- The prevailing prison manuals in most States lack mandatory provisions for accessible infrastructure (e.g., ramps) and accommodations, violating the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (RPwD Act).
- The Court noted that similar issues were recently addressed in L. Muruganantham v. State of Tamil Nadu (2025 SCC OnLine SC 1444), where exhaustive directions were issued for prisons in Tamil Nadu. The current order aims to extend these safeguards nationwide.

Judgement Summary:

The Court issued two sets of directions and sought for an update on compliance with the directions within four months:

- (1) Extending the L. Muruganantham guidelines to all States/UTs, and (2) New additional mandates.

I. Extension of L. Muruganantham Guidelines (Universal Application)

The following directions are now applicable to all States and Union Territories mutatis mutandis:

- **Data for Identification:** Prompt identification of prisoners with disabilities at admission, allowing them to declare disabilities and specific needs
- **Accessible Information:** Prison rules and information must be provided in accessible formats (braille, large print, sign language)
- **Infrastructure:** Prisons must have wheelchair-friendly spaces, accessible toilets, ramps, and sensory-safe environments

- **Therapeutic Spaces:** Dedicated spaces for physiotherapy and psychotherapy must be maintained
- **Audits:** State-level access audits must be completed within six months, followed by periodic updates per Harmonised Guidelines (2021)
- **Healthcare:** Prisoners with disabilities must receive healthcare equivalent to the community, including assistive devices (wheelchairs, hearing aids, etc.).
- **Diet:** Nutritious, medically appropriate diets tailored to specific health needs must be provided.
- **Staff Training:** Prison staff must undergo comprehensive training on the rights of persons with disabilities, non-discrimination, and appropriate behaviour.
- **Manual Amendment:** State Prison Manuals must be amended within six months to align with the RPwD Act and UNCRPD, prohibiting discrimination.
- **Monitoring:** A monitoring committee must be constituted to conduct inspections and submit quarterly reports.

II. Additional Directions (New Mandates)

- **Grievance Redressal:** Every State/UT must establish a robust, independent, and accessible grievance redressal mechanism specifically for prisoners with disabilities to prevent systemic neglect and abuse.
- **Inclusive Education:** Inmates with disabilities must not be denied educational opportunities due to disability; suitable adjustments must be made to facilitate their participation.
- **Penal Provisions (Section 89 RPwD Act):** Section 89 of the RPwD Act (punishment for contravention) shall apply mutatis mutandis to prisons. Authorities must disseminate awareness of these obligations to all staff and stakeholders.
- **Assistive Devices Mechanism:** States/UTs must submit a compliance report outlining a structured institutional mechanism for the procurement, maintenance, and secure provision of assistive devices (mobility aids, etc.), balancing accessibility with institutional safety.
- **Enhanced Visitation:** Prisoners with benchmark disabilities are entitled to enhanced visitation rights to ensure sustained family support. Departmental heads must frame specific modalities balancing security and accessibility.

All States and UTs must file a comprehensive compliance report within four months (i.e. by April 2026) detailing steps taken to implement both sets of directions.

2. S. Ettiappan vs. D. Kumar & Anr.

Citation: Civil Appeal of 2025 (arising out of SLP (C) No. 15621 of 2025)

Court: Supreme Court of India

Coram: Hon'ble Mr Justice Aravind Kumar and Hon'ble Mr Justice N.V. Anjaria

Judgement Date: October 16, 2025

Background

- On September 28, 2011, the appellant was walking on the road when he was hit by a lorry driven in a rash and negligent manner.
- The accident resulted in grievous injuries, leading to the amputation of the appellant's right leg below the knee.
- The appellant was a labourer working as a loader in a vegetable market, a job that required physical mobility to load and unload vegetables.
- The claimant appealed to the Supreme Court seeking enhancement of compensation, as he was unsatisfied with the amount awarded by the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal and subsequently modified by the High Court.

Prior Awards:

- Tribunal:** Awarded Rs. 10,30,500/- with 7.5% interest, assessing disability at 50% despite medical evidence of 70%.
- High Court:** Enhanced compensation to Rs. 15,99,000/-, correcting the disability assessment to 70% based on the Medical Board Certificate but failing to recognise the functional disability.

Legal Issue

Whether the assessment of compensation should be based on the percentage of physical disability (70%) as certified by medical experts, or on the "functional disability" (100%), considering the appellant's specific loss of earning capacity due to the nature of his employment.

Judgement Summary

- The Court held that in motor vehicle accident claims, "functional disability" determines the loss of future income, not just physical disability percentage.
- 100% Functional Disability Recognised:** Although the medical disability was 70%, the Court determined that the appellant suffered 100% functional disability. As a manual labourer/loader, the amputation rendered him unable to stand without support or perform his only known trade, bringing his earning capacity to a standstill.

- The Court reassessed the loss of income based on 100% disability, calculating it as: Rs. 9,000 (monthly income) + 25% future prospects x 12 months x 14 multiplier = Rs. 18,90,000/-.
- While the specific claim of Rs. 3,10,000/- was rejected due to lack of evidence, the Court awarded a reasonable sum of Rs. 1,00,000/- for the cost of an artificial limb to meet the ends of justice.
- The total compensation was enhanced to Rs. 23,22,000/- with interest at 7.5% per annum from the date of the petition until payment.
- The insurer was directed to deposit the enhanced amount within six weeks.

3. Mission Accessibility vs. Union of India & UPSC

Citation: Writ Petition (C) NO(S). 206 of 2025

Court: The Supreme Court of India

Coram: Division Bench of Vikram Nath and Sandeep Mehta

Judgement Date: 3rd December 2025

Background

- Mission Accessibility filed a writ petition before the Supreme Court in 2025 seeking accessible examination conditions for visually impaired candidates in the Civil Services Examination.
- The petition challenged UPSC's rule requiring candidates to provide scribe details at the time of application and highlighted the absence of Screen Reader Software and accessible digital question papers.
- During the proceedings, the Court directed UPSC to respond on scribe change flexibility and on the feasibility of introducing Screen Reader Software.

Arguments

- The petitioner argued that requiring candidates to provide scribe details at the application stage was impractical because scribes often withdraw close to the examination date. Candidates, therefore, need flexibility to change scribes closer to the exam without being penalised.
- Further, the petitioner argued that visually impaired candidates should be allowed to use Screen Reader Software to independently access digital question papers. The petitioner submitted that denying this facility violated the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act and forced reliance on scribes even where candidates preferred independent access.

- For the 2025 cycle, UPSC informed the Court that it would allow scribe change requests up to a certain date before the preliminary examination. UPSC stated that it had taken an in-principle decision to introduce Screen Reader Software but that implementation was not immediately possible. In its affidavit, UPSC explained that it relies on State Governments and educational institutions for examination centres and that the required technological infrastructure is currently absent. UPSC emphasised that the introduction of Screen Reader Software must be carefully tested to ensure the confidentiality and security of the examination process.

Judgement Summary

- The Court held that UPSC's acceptance of Screen Reader Software in principle is a significant advancement but cannot remain a theoretical promise. The Court held that UPSC must present a structured, time-bound implementation plan because accessibility is a constitutional mandate under Articles 14, 19 and 21.
- UPSC shall mention in every examination notification that eligible candidates may request a change of scribe up to at least seven days before the examination, and UPSC shall decide each request through a reasoned order within three working days.
- UPSC shall file a detailed affidavit within two months explaining the plan of action, the timeline, the testing procedures, the standardisation steps and the infrastructure required for the introduction of Screen Reader Software, along with the feasibility of starting it from the next exam cycle.
- UPSC shall work with the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities and the National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Visual Disabilities to prepare uniform protocols for Screen Reader Software and accessible digital question papers.
- The Union of India, through the Department of Personnel and Training and the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, shall provide full administrative and technical support and coordinate with State Governments for rapid implementation.
- All accessibility measures shall be implemented in a manner that protects the fairness, confidentiality and security of the examination process.

The matter was disposed of. It would be taken up again on 16 February 2026 to verify compliance.

4. Shambhu Nath Rai vs. Union of India & Ors.

Citation: W.P.(C) 7318/2025

Court: High Court of Delhi

Coram: Justice C. Hari Shankar, Justice Om Prakash Shukla

Judgement Date: November 18, 2025

Background

- The Petitioner, an Assistant Sub-Inspector in the BSF posted in Silchar, Assam, sought a transfer to Delhi, Kolkata, or Bangalore to act as a caregiver for his son.
- Dependent's Condition: The Petitioner's son suffers from Muscular Dystrophy with 50% permanent disability in both lower limbs and requires assistance for daily activities and access to super-specialty treatment.
- The Respondents (BSF) rejected the transfer request citing a "cooling off period" of 8 years for static-to-static postings under internal rules.
- The BSF argued that the Petitioner had already availed exemptions from transfer twice previously and noted that the son is a 30-year-old employed with Mercedes Benz earning approximately Rs. 95,000 per month.

Judgement Summary

- The Court held that the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) Office Memorandum dated March 19, 2018, which provides exemptions for caregivers of persons with disabilities, overrides general BSF transfer guidelines.
- The benefit of exemption from rotational transfer is intended for the dependent with a disability, not the employee; therefore, it continues as long as the caregiving need exists and cannot be denied merely because it was availed previously.
- The burden to prove "administrative constraints" preventing such a transfer lies heavily on the employer, and vague assertions do not discharge this burden.
- The Court expressed surprise at the focus on the son's salary, ruling that his ability to secure employment despite disability should be commended, not used to deny statutory benefits or the physical care he requires.
- The "8-year cooling off" rule cited by the BSF was found in 2024 guidelines (not retrospective) and was absent from the applicable 2000 Rules.

- The rejection order was quashed, and the Respondents were directed to relocate the Petitioner to Delhi (or alternatively Kolkata/Bangalore) within three weeks.
- The insurer was directed to deposit the enhanced amount within six weeks.

B. New/Proposed Legislations

1. Draft Assistive Technology (Standards and Accessibility) Rules, 2025

Under draft rules to the RPwD Act, 2016 notified for public comments, the Centre has proposed setting up an online Assistive Technology Portal for certification, procurement, tracking, distribution, and grievance monitoring. The Portal is envisaged to regulate standards and accessibility of assistive devices for persons with disabilities.

The rules classify assistive technology into three categories - essential (such as wheelchairs, spectacles, hearing aids), specialised (such as screen readers, prosthetics, cochlear implants), and emerging (such as AI-enabled devices, robotics, brain-computer interface systems). All assistive products will need to conform to applicable laws, standards prescribed by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) or another notified authority before being made available for use. The draft Rules also mandate that Government procurement of assistive technology must be carried out in a transparent manner and of products that are duly certified.

The draft AT Rules rules were kept open for public commentary until October 2025.

Source:

<https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3e58aea67b01fa747687f038dfde066f6/uploads/2025/09/20250930960097846.pdf>

2. Draft Guidelines for Accessibility of Content on OTT Platforms

The draft guidelines suggest:

- **Closed and Open Captions:** Captions must be accurate, synchronised with the dialogue, and include non-verbal sounds like music and footsteps. They should be easy to read, use mixed case, and not overlap or block important visual content.
- **Indian Sign Language Interpretation:** ISL interpretation should be presented in a picture-in-picture format, preferably in the bottom right corner, with clear visibility of hand movements and facial expressions.
- Platforms must also make their user interfaces accessible to assistive technologies like screen readers and keyboard navigation tools. These guidelines exempt live, audio-only, and short-form content, with a two-year phase for progressively making existing libraries more accessible.

The Draft OTT Accessibility Guidelines were open for public consultation and comments till **22 October 2025**.

Source:

<https://mib.gov.in/sites/default/files/2025-10/draft-guidelines-2.pdf>

3. Karnataka Charts New Path for Disability Inclusion in Jobs and Education

Vide the proposed **Karnataka Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Employment and Education Bill, 2025** the Government of Karnataka has taken a major step toward strengthening disability inclusion through the provision of employment and education quotas for persons with disabilities.

Job quotas in private sector

- Private companies with **20 or more employees** would be required to reserve **5% of sanctioned posts** for persons with disabilities, including both direct recruitment and regular positions.
- Reasonable accommodations like assistive technology, flexible work hours and accessible facilities would also be required to be provided.
- Employers must submit annual compliance reports, and unfilled seats can be carried over for future recruitment cycles if eligible candidates are not available.

Education quotas and accessibility

- All educational institutions - government and private - would need to reserve 10% of seats in every course for students with disabilities.
- The draft also includes provisions for reasonable accommodations during admissions, classroom instruction and examinations (such as scribes, extended time and accessible materials).
- Institutions would be expected to prepare accessibility plans and work toward making campuses fully accessible within a defined timeline. Under the draft Bill, penalties for non-compliance ranges from fines to corrective directives, and false disability claims could attract fines and even imprisonment. A State Regulatory Authority is proposed to be set up to monitor implementation, issue guidelines and publish annual reports.

The Karnataka government invited public objections and suggestions on the draft bill, showing a consultative approach. Feedback and suggestions were sought during the consultation period which ended on December 24, 2025.

Source:

<https://erajyapatra.karnataka.gov.in/WriteReadData/2025/9428.pdf>

C. Other Updates

1. Separate Categorisation and Prioritisation of Cases of Litigants with Disabilities in the Supreme Court

The circular dated 29.12.2025 issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court provides for the first time, a separate category of cases relating to persons with disabilities in the daily miscellaneous causelist. The impact of this circular would be that cases pertaining to persons with disabilities will be placed high in the categories of cases to be taken up by the Court on Mondays and Fridays. Pertinently, it has been clarified in the circular that this direction is not just with regard to new matters but also existing matters relating to litigants with disabilities which will also be appropriately tagged and prioritised.

Source:

<https://www.scconline.com/blog/post/2025/12/31/supreme-court-circular-cause-list-oral-arguments-timeline-scc-times/#:~:text=Oral%20Argument%20Timelines-,Supreme%20Court%20issues%20fresh%20directions%20on%20case%20listing%20and%20oral,line%2C%20and%20legal%20aid%20matters.>