

What is UDID? (Unique Disability ID)

The UDID project is initiated by the **Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.**

It is an integrated system for issuance of Universal ID & Disability Certificates for Person with Disabilities (PwDs)

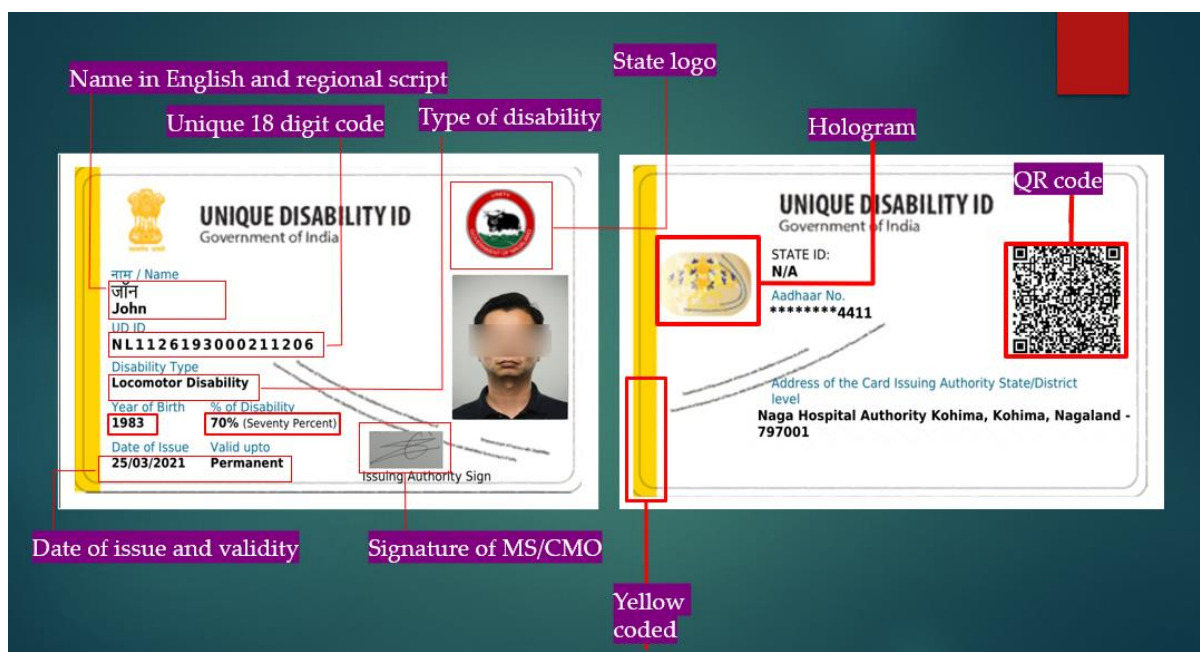
Key features and benefits –

- Online availability of data of Person with Disabilities (PwDs) across country through a centralized web application
- Online filing and submission of registration application form for disability certificate/ UDID card
- Non-duplication of PwDs data
- Online renewal and update of information by Person with Disabilities or on their behalf

What is a UDID card?

Unique Disability ID card (UDID card) is a single document of Identification for Persons with Disabilities. It is the universal ID that is accepted all across the country.

Features of UDID card



Colour coded:

White	Yellow	Blue
Less than 40% disability	40 % to 79 %	80% and above

Who can apply?

All Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) under the 21 types of disabilities:

1. Acid attack Victim
2. Autism Spectrum Disorder
3. Blindness
4. Cerebral Palsy
5. Chronic Neurological Conditions
6. Haemophilia
7. Hearing Impairment
8. Intellectual Disability
9. Leprosy cured persons
10. Locomotor disability
11. Low vision
12. Mental illness
13. Multiple Disabilities including Deaf-blindness
14. Multiple sclerosis
15. Muscular Dystrophy
16. Parkinson's disease
17. Dwarfism
18. Sickle Cell disease
19. Specific Learning Disability
20. Speech and Language disability
21. Thalassemia

What are the necessary documents required?

1. Passport sized photo
2. Disability Certificate
3. Aadhar card

How to enrol for UDID?

- ❖ If you do not have a disability certificate, visit any District hospitals with the mentioned documents, the Medical Authority will assess the Person with Disability (PwD) and issue a Disability certificate & UDID card.

- ❖ For PwDs who already have an old Disability certificate (issued by competent medical authority)

Self-submit the documents by registering at www.swavlambancard.gov.in/ or submit the necessary documents at the respective District Welfare Offices.

The different types of disabilities:

1. Locomotor Disability

“Locomotor disability” means a person’s inability to execute distinctive activities associated with movement of self and objects resulting from affliction of musculoskeletal or nervous system or both.

2. Muscular Dystrophy

"muscular dystrophy" means a group of hereditary genetic muscle disease that weakens the muscles that move the human body and persons with multiple dystrophy have incorrect and missing information in their genes, which prevents them from making the proteins they need for healthy muscles. It is characterised by progressive skeletal muscle weakness, defects in muscle proteins, and the death of muscle cells and tissue.

3. Leprosy Cured Persons

Definition- "leprosy cured person" means a person who has been cured of leprosy but is suffering from-

(i) loss of sensation in hands or feet as well as loss of sensation and paresis in the eye and eye-lid but with no manifest deformity;

(ii) manifest deformity and paresis but having sufficient mobility in their hands and feet to enable them to engage in normal economic activity;

(iii) extreme physical deformity as well as advanced age which prevents him/her from undertaking any gainful occupation, and the expression "leprosy cured" shall construed accordingly.

4. Dwarfism

"Dwarfism" means a medical or genetic condition resulting in an adult height of 4 feet 10 inches (147 centimetres) or less.

5. Cerebral Palsy

Definition- "cerebral palsy" means a group of non-progressive neurological condition affecting body movements and muscle coordination, caused by damage to one or more specific areas of the brain, usually occurring before, during or shortly after birth.

6. Acid Attack Victims

Definition "acid attack victims" means a person disfigured due to violent assaults by throwing of acid or similar corrosive substance.

7. Low-vision

"Low-vision" means a condition where a person has any of the following conditions, namely: —

- (i) visual acuity not exceeding 6/18 or less than 20/60 upto 3/60 or upto 10/200 (Snellen) in the better eye with best possible corrections; or
- (ii) limitation of the field of vision subtending an angle of less than 40 degree up to 10 degrees.

8. Blindness

"blindness" means a condition where a person has any of the following conditions, after best correction—

- (i) total absence of sight; or
- (ii) visual acuity less than 3/60 or less than 10/200 (Snellen) in the better eye with best possible correction; or
- (iii) limitation of the field of vision subtending an angle of less than 10 degree

9. Hearing Impairment

- (a) "Deaf" means persons having 70 DB hearing loss in speech frequencies in both ears;
- (b) "Hard of hearing" means person having 60 DB to 70 DB hearing loss in speech frequencies in both ears;

10. Speech and Language Disability

"Speech and language disability" means a permanent disability arising out of conditions such as laryngectomy or aphasia affecting one or more components of speech and language due to organic or neurological causes.

11. Intellectual Disability

Intellectual disability, a condition characterised by significant limitation both in intellectual functioning (reasoning, learning, problem solving) and in adaptive behaviour which covers a range of every day, social and practical skills

12. Specific Learning Disabilities

"Specific learning disabilities" means a heterogeneous group of conditions wherein there is a deficit in processing language, spoken or written, that may manifest itself as a difficulty to comprehend, speak, read, write, spell, or to do mathematical calculations and includes such conditions as perceptual disabilities, dyslexia, dysgraphia, dyscalculia, dyspraxia and developmental aphasia.

13. Autism Spectrum Disorder

"Autism spectrum disorder" means a neuro-developmental condition typically appearing in the first three years of life that significantly affects a person's ability to communicate, understand relationships and relate to others, and is frequently associated with unusual or stereotypical rituals or behaviours.

14. Mental Illness

"Mental illness" means a substantial disorder of thinking, mood, perception, orientation or memory that grossly impairs judgment, behaviour, capacity to recognise reality or ability to meet the ordinary demands of life, but does not include retardation which is a condition of arrested or incomplete development of mind of a person, specially characterised by subnormality of intelligence.

15. Chronic Neurological Conditions

Chronic neurological conditions, such as—

(i) "Multiple sclerosis" means an inflammatory, nervous system disease in which the myelin sheaths around the axons of nerve cells of the brain and spinal cord are damaged, leading to demyelination and affecting the ability of nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord to communicate with each other;

(ii) "Parkinson's disease" means a progressive disease of the nervous system marked by tremor, muscular rigidity, and slow, imprecise movement, chiefly affecting middle-aged and elderly people associated with degeneration of the basal ganglia of the brain and a deficiency of the neurotransmitter dopamine.

16. Multiple Sclerosis

"Multiple sclerosis" means an inflammatory, nervous system disease in which the myelin sheaths around the axons of nerve cells of the brain and spinal cord are damaged, leading to demyelination and affecting the ability of nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord to communicate with each other.

17. Parkinson's disease

"Parkinson's disease" means a progressive disease of the nervous system marked by tremor, muscular rigidity, and slow, imprecise movement, chiefly affecting middle-aged and elderly people associated with degeneration of the basal ganglia of the brain and a deficiency of the neurotransmitter dopamine.

18. Haemophilia

"Haemophilia" means an inheritable disease, usually affecting only male but transmitted by women to their male children, characterised by loss or impairment of the normal clotting ability of blood so that a minor wound may result in fatal bleeding.

19. Thalassaemia

Thalassaemia refers to group of blood diseases characterized by decreased or absent synthesis of globin chains.

Most thalassaemia are inherited as recessive traits. From clinical point of view most relevant types are α and β thalassaemias. Currently based on their clinical severity and transfusion requirement, these thalassaemia syndromes can be classified phenotypically

into two main groups; transfusion dependent thalassaemias (TDTs) and Non-transfusion dependent thalassaemias (NTDTs)

20. Sickle Cell Disease

The clinical syndromes resulting from disorders of haemoglobin synthesis are referred to as hemoglobinopathies.

They are grouped in three main categories:

- (a) Those owing to structural variants of haemoglobin, such as Sickle cell disease (HbS).
- (b) Those owing to the failure to synthesize one or more of the globin chains of haemoglobin at normal rate, as in the Thalasseмииs.
- (c) Those owing to the failure to complete the normal neonatal switch from fetal haemoglobin (Hb F) to adult hemoglobin (Hb A). The third category comprises a group of disorders referred to as hereditary presence of fetal haemoglobin (HPFH)

21. Multiple Disabilities

Multiple Disabilities means a combination of two or more disabilities mentioned.

More information at www.swavlambancard.gov.in/

Steps to apply for UDID card by Person with Disabilities (PwDs)

Do you have disability certificate?

YES

NO

Submit the following documents to the District Hospital or District welfare office or self-submission online at <https://www.swavlambancard.gov.in/>

List of documents

1. Disability certificate
2. ID proof *
3. Address proof*
4. Passport size Photo

Aadhar serves as both id and residential proof

Visit District Hospital with the following documents and get assessed by the concerned specialist.

List of documents

1. ID proof
2. Address proof
3. Passport size Photo

Disability certificate and UDID card will be generated and can be collected from the hospital.
Soft copies will also be sent through email or Whatsapp.

Disability certificate and UDID card will be issued immediately at the hospital.

Old Process before UDID

PwD visits hospital, gets assessed by the concerned specialist and disability certificate is issued.



Take the disability certificate to the District Welfare Office.



ID card is issued by the office using details entered in the disability certificate.

New process under UDID

Person with Disability visits hospital, gets assessed by the concerned specialist and is issued a Disability certificate and ID card at the hospital itself.