

Audited by: accessibilitychecker.org

Scan your website for free, identify accessibility issues, and get exact instructions on how to fix them



Audit results of

www.unigoa.ac.in

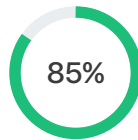
Status:



PARTLY COMPLIANT

Although your web page passed our automated scan, a manual audit is still necessary.

Score:



Websites with a score lower than 85% are in risk of accessibility lawsuits

Results:

Critical Issues 0 items (0%)

Passed elements 15 items (100%)

Required Manual Audits 27 items (100%)

Solutions:

Based on our analysis, we recommend the following accessibility solutions providers to help your website meet compliancy under:



Worldwide law



accessiBe

GO TO WEBSITE



UserWay

GO TO WEBSITE

Book a free call with
an Accessibility
Expert

BOOK NOW

Required Manual Audits (37):



Visual & motor

[accesskey] values are unique

Access keys let users quickly focus a part of the page. For proper navigation, each access key must be unique. [\[Learn more about access keys\]](#)

2. IN PLAIN WORDS

Links must have a unique name or short description attached to them in the code to enable screen readers to read out loud. Otherwise the screen reader will simply read out loud "link," and the user won't have a contextual understanding of where this link leads.

3. WHOM DOES THIS AFFECT?

People who use screen readers, including the blind and visually impaired





Visual issue

``button``, ``link``, and ``menuitem`` elements have accessible names

When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [\[Learn how to make command elements more accessible\]](#)



Visual issue

ARIA ``input`` fields have accessible names

When an input field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [\[Learn more about input field labels\]](#)



Visual issue

ARIA ``meter`` elements have accessible names

When a meter element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [\[Learn how to name ``meter`` elements\]](#)



Visual issue

ARIA ``progressbar`` elements have accessible names

When a ``progressbar`` element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [\[Learn how to label ``progressbar`` elements\]](#)



Visual issue

`[role]`s have all required `[aria-*`] attributes

Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. [\[Learn more about roles and required attributes\]](#)



Visual issue

Elements with an ARIA [role] that require children to contain a specific [role] have all required children.

Some ARIA parent roles must contain specific child roles to perform their intended accessibility functions. [\[Learn more about roles and required children elements\]](#)



Visual issue

[role]s are contained by their required parent element

Some ARIA child roles must be contained by specific parent roles to properly perform their intended accessibility functions. [\[Learn more about ARIA roles and required parent element\]](#)



Visual issue

[role] values are valid

ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. [\[Learn more about valid ARIA roles\]](#)



Visual issue

ARIA toggle fields have accessible names

When a toggle field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [\[Learn more about toggle fields\]](#)



Visual issue

ARIA `tooltip` elements have accessible names

When a tooltip element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn how to name `tooltip` elements]



Visual issue

ARIA `treeitem` elements have accessible names

When a `treeitem` element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more about labeling `treeitem` elements]



Visual & motor

The page contains a heading, skip link, or landmark region

Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. [Learn more about bypass blocks]

2. IN PLAIN WORDS

Your website must allow users to use the browser zoom function so that the visually impaired are able to read the text of your website. The browser zoom function will be disabled if you did one of the following:

1. Made the "**User-scalable**" parameter = "**no**" in the
2. Put the [**maximum-scale**] attribute at less than **5**.

3. WHOM DOES THIS AFFECT?

People with visual impairments



Visual issue

`<dl>`'s contain only properly-ordered `<dt>` and `<dd>` groups, `<script>`, `<template>` or `<div>` elements.

When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. [Learn how to structure definition lists correctly]



Visual issue

Definition list items are wrapped in `<dl>` elements

Definition list items



Visual issue

`[id]` attributes on active, focusable elements are unique

All focusable elements must have a unique ``id`` to ensure that they're visible to assistive technologies. [Learn how to fix duplicate ``id``s]



Visual issue

No form fields have multiple labels

Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers which use either the first, the last, or all of the labels. [Learn how to use form labels]



Visual & motor

<frame> or <iframe> elements have a title

Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. [Learn more about frame titles]

2. IN PLAIN WORDS

Screen readers have commands to quickly jump between headings or to specific landmark regions. By using correct heading and landmark elements, you can dramatically improve the navigation experience on your site for users of assistive technologies.

3. WHOM DOES THIS AFFECT?

Blind people and other visually impaired people who use screen readers, people with motor problems





Visual issue

`<input type="image">` elements have `[alt]` text

When an image is being used as an `<input>` button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand the purpose of the button. [\[Learn about input image alt text\]](#)



Visual issue

Form elements have associated labels

Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. [\[Learn more about form element labels\]](#)

2. IN PLAIN WORDS

Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies like screen readers. Assistive technology users rely on these labels to navigate forms. Mouse and touchscreen users also benefit from labels because the label text makes a larger click target.

3. WHOM DOES THIS AFFECT?

Blind people and other visually impaired people who use screen readers



Visual issue

The document does not use `<meta http-equiv="refresh">`

Users do not expect a page to refresh automatically, and doing so will move focus back to the top of the page. This may create a frustrating or confusing experience. [\[Learn more about the refresh meta tag\]](#)



Visual issue

`<object>` elements have alternate text

Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to `<object>` elements helps screen readers convey meaning to users. [\[Learn more about alt text for `object` elements\]](#)



Visual issue

No element has a `[tabindex]` value greater than 0

A value greater than 0 implies an explicit navigation ordering. Although technically valid, this often creates frustrating experiences for users who rely on assistive technologies. [\[Learn more about the `tabindex` attribute\]](#)



Visual issue

Cells in a `<table>` element that use the `[headers]` attribute refer to table cells within the same table.

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring `<td>` cells using the `[headers]` attribute only refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. [\[Learn more about the `headers` attribute\]](#)



Visual issue

`<th>` elements and elements with `[role="columnheader"/"rowheader"]` have data cells they describe.

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring table headers always refer to some set of cells may improve the experience for screen reader users. [\[Learn more about table headers\]](#)



Visual issue

| `[lang]` attributes have a valid value

Specifying a valid [\[BCP 47 language\]](#)



Visual issue

| `<video>` elements contain a `<track>` element with `[kind="captions"]`

When a video provides a caption it is easier for deaf and hearing impaired users to access its information. [\[Learn more about video captions\]](#)

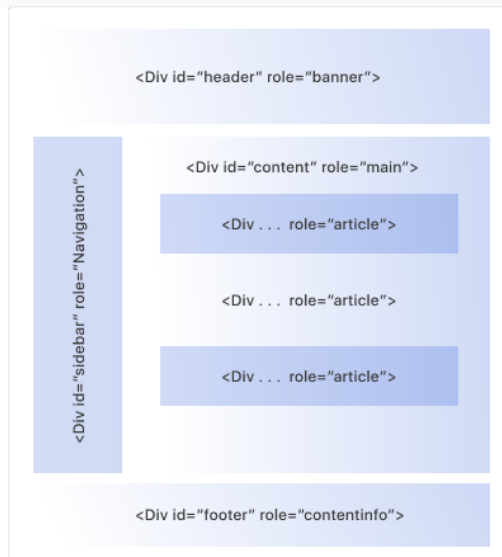


Visual issue

| Custom controls have ARIA roles

IN SHORT

ARIA roles (short for "Accessible Rich Internet Applications") provide semantic meaning to objects, allowing screen readers and other tools to present and support interaction with objects in a way that is consistent with user expectations.



ARIA roles can be used to describe elements that don't natively exist in HTML, or exist but don't yet have full browser support. If the role is not defined then the screen reader user will not be able to identify the purpose and functionality of the element.

WHOM DOES THIS AFFECT?

Blind people and visually impaired users who rely on screen readers.



Motor issue

Custom controls have associated labels

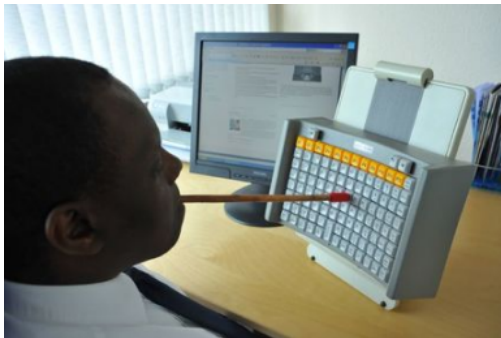
IN SHORT

Some users require a keyboard (tab key) for navigation on web pages. Tab focus is what moves to each and every interactive element on a page.

Every interactive element must be focusable so that keyboard users can recognize where keyboard focus is at all times.

WHOM DOES THIS AFFECT?

People with motor impairments.



Visual issue

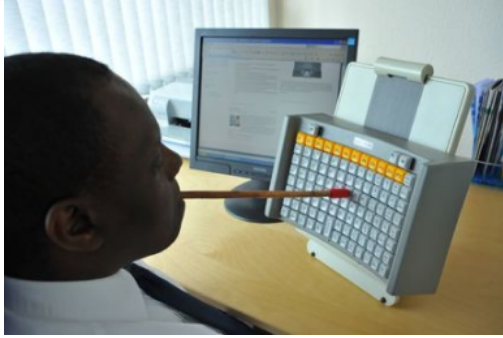
User focus is not accidentally trapped

IN SHORT

Some users require a keyboard (tab key) for navigation on a page and tab focus to move between interactive elements. If focus gets trapped, keyboard users will not be able to navigate forward on a page.

WHOM DOES THIS AFFECT?

People with motor impairments



Motor issue

Interactive controls are keyboard focusable

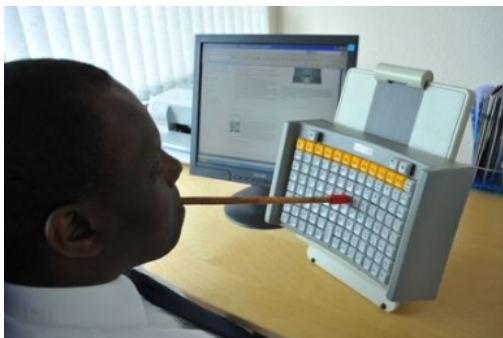
IN SHORT

Some users require a keyboard (tab key) for navigation on a page and tab focus to move between interactive elements.

Every interactive element must be focusable so that keyboard users can recognize where keyboard focus is at all times.

WHOM DOES THIS AFFECT?

People with motor impairments.





Visual issue

Interactive elements indicate their purpose and state

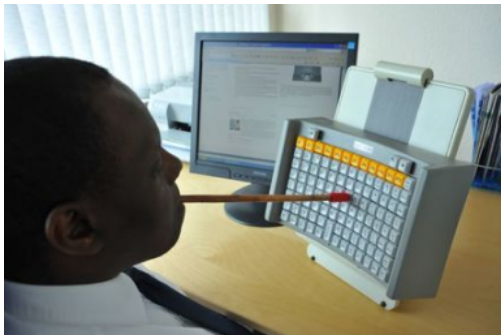
IN SHORT

Elements such as links, buttons, combo boxes, etc. have a defined state. For example, the current page state is defined for links to improve navigation for users.

Expanded/collapsed state is defined for combo boxes so that users can identify the element's current state. If state is not defined, it will confuse screen reader users.

WHOM DOES THIS AFFECT?

People who use screen readers, such as people who are blind or visually impaired, and people with motor impairments.



Visual issue

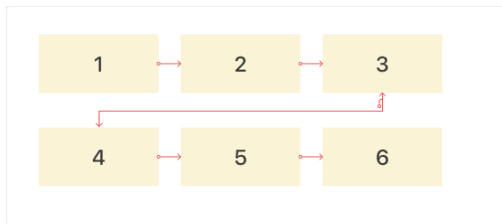
The page has a logical tab order

IN SHORT

Every page has a logical navigation order. Keyboard navigation should follow standard tab order ie. from top to bottom and from left to right.

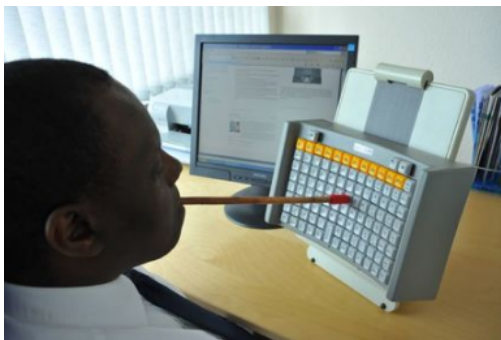
Implementing a logical tab order is an important part of providing your users with a

smooth keyboard navigation experience. If focus does not move in a logical order, the user will not be able to perceive the content in the way it is presented.



WHOM DOES THIS AFFECT?

People who use screen readers, such as people who are blind or visually impaired, and people with motor impairments.

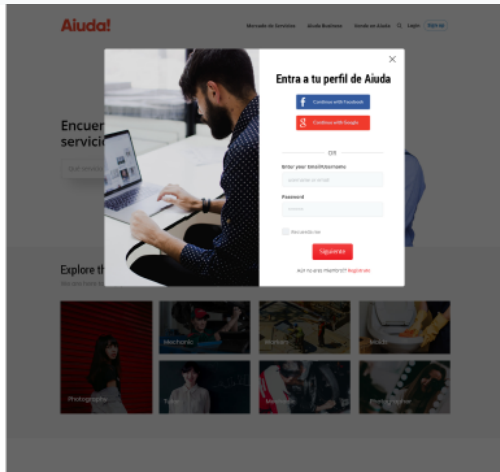


Visual issue

The user's focus is directed to new content added to the page

IN SHORT

Sometimes when a user performs an action on a web page, a modal window or popup appears. Whenever this occurs, the focus should immediately shift inside that modal window/ popup. Focus should not remain on the background page. If focus does not move, the user will not be able to access the content present on the modal window/ popup.



WHOM DOES THIS AFFECT?

Blind people and visually impaired users who rely on screen readers.



Visual issue

Off-screen content is hidden from assistive technology

IN SHORT

Some content is used to style a web page or make it more interactive for visual users. Examples include content that's offscreen or just presentational, decorative images, etc. Because this content is present on the page for styling purposes, it should be hidden from screen reader users. Assistive technologies should not be able to read this content as it will only confuse the user.

WHOM DOES THIS AFFECT?

Blind people and visually impaired users who rely on screen readers.

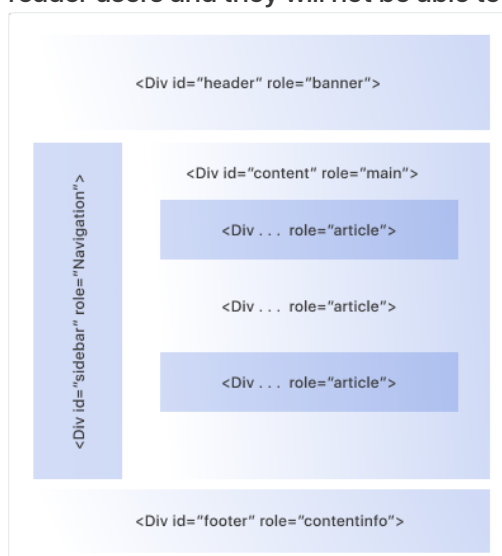


Visual issue

Use landmark elements to improve navigation

IN SHORT

Landmarks such as header, main, and footer are defined to divide a web page into different regions. Screen reader users use these landmark regions to understand the structure of the web page. If landmark regions are not defined, it will confuse screen reader users and they will not be able to understand the structure of the web page.



WHOM DOES THIS AFFECT?

Blind people and visually impaired users who rely on screen readers.

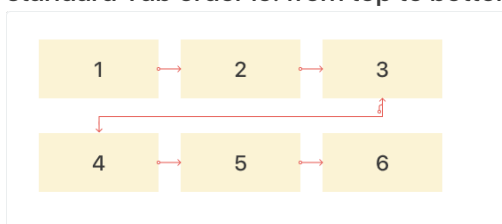


Visual & motor

Visual order on the page follows DOM order

IN SHORT

Some users will navigate your website using the Tab key, which means every page should have a logical navigation order. Keyboard navigation should generally follow standard Tab order ie. from top to bottom and from left to right.



Implementing a logical tab order is an important part of providing your users with a smooth keyboard navigation experience. If focus doesn't move in a logical order, the user will not be able to perceive the content in the way it's presented.

WHOM DOES THIS AFFECT?

Blind people and visually impaired users who rely on screen readers.



Passed audits (15):



Visual issue

[aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body>

THE ELEMENT PASSED

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, work inconsistently when `aria-hidden="true"` is set on the document <body>. [Learn how `aria-hidden` affects the document body]



Visual issue

[aria-hidden="true"] elements do not contain focusable descendents

THE ELEMENT PASSED

Focusable descendents within an [aria-hidden="true"] element prevent those interactive elements from being available to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. [Learn how `aria-hidden` affects focusable elements]



Visual issue

[aria-*****] attributes have valid values

THE ELEMENT **PASSED**

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. [\[Learn more about valid values for ARIA attributes\]](#)



Visual issue

[aria-*****] attributes are valid and not misspelled

THE ELEMENT **PASSED**

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. [\[Learn more about valid ARIA attributes\]](#)



Cognitive issue

Buttons have an accessible name

THE ELEMENT **PASSED**

When a button doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it as "button", making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [\[Learn how to make buttons more accessible\]](#)



Visual issue

Background and foreground colors have a sufficient contrast ratio

THE ELEMENT **PASSED**

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. [\[Learn how to provide sufficient color contrast\]](#)



Visual issue

Document has a <title> element

THE ELEMENT **PASSED**

The title gives screen reader users an overview of the page, and search engine users rely on it heavily to determine if a page is relevant to their search. [[Learn more about document titles](#)]



Visual issue

ARIA IDs are unique

THE ELEMENT **PASSED**

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. [[Learn how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs](#)]



Visual issue

Heading elements appear in a sequentially-descending order

THE ELEMENT **PASSED**

Properly ordered headings that do not skip levels convey the semantic structure of the page, making it easier to navigate and understand when using assistive technologies. [[Learn more about heading order](#)]



Visual issue

<html> element has a [lang] attribute

THE ELEMENT PASSED

If a page doesn't specify a `lang` attribute, a screen reader assumes that the page is in the default language that the user chose when setting up the screen reader. If the page isn't actually in the default language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. [Learn more about the `lang` attribute]



Visual & motor

Image elements have [alt] attributes

THE ELEMENT PASSED

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. [Learn more about the `alt` attribute]



Visual issue

Links have a discernible name

THE ELEMENT PASSED

Link text



Visual issue

Lists contain only elements and script supporting elements (<script> and <template>).

THE ELEMENT PASSED

Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. [Learn more about proper list structure]



Visual issue

List items () are contained within , or <menu> parent elements

THE ELEMENT **PASSED**

Screen readers require list items



Visual issue

[user-scalable="no"] is not used in the <meta name="viewport"> element and the [maximum-scale] attribute is not less than 5.

THE ELEMENT **PASSED**

Disabling zooming is problematic for users with low vision who rely on screen magnification to properly see the contents of a web page. [Learn more about the viewport meta tag]

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