Final Digital Accessibility Audit Report with User Comment

Report No.	BBF108
Report Date	29-Oct-2026
Date of completion of Audit	29-Oct-2026

To Whomsoever It May Concern

This is to certify that I have appointed to conduct an accessibility audit of the digital platform(s) of Regulated Entity as below:

Name of Regulated Entity	Jamson Securities Pvt. Ltd.
Digital Platform / URL covered	jamsonsec.com
Platform Type	Website

The audit has been conducted with reference to the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Digital Accessibility related circulars dated 31 July 2025, 29 August 2025, 25 September 2025, 08 December 2025 and other relevant regulatory communication available. **Areas covered and audit comments are Annexed as checklist.**

I confirm that I am IAAP Certified Accessibility Professional(s) and am independent of the above Regulated Entity for the purpose of this audit. I have no employment relationship, management responsibility or direct operational control over the audited digital platform(s), and no conflict of interest that would affect the objectivity of this report.

The audit was performed using a combination of manual review, technology-assisted testing, assistive-technology checks, keyboard-only navigation checks and review of relevant management inputs/ evidence. Testing was sample-based and covered the digital platform(s), user journeys, pages, components and documents made available for audit. This report represents a point-in-time assessment of the current implementation.

Further to the above, the platform was tested by users with visual disabilities to assess its practical accessibility and usability. On a rating scale of Good/Average/Poor, the overall user rating of the platform was assessed as Good .

Sign: Uttam Bharat Bagri Digitally signed by Uttam Bharat Bagri Date: 2026.10.29 15:58:33 +05'30'

IAAP Professional (Auditor) Details
Name: Uttam Bagri
IAAP CPACC Certificate number: NDCPACC13395
Email: uttambharatbagri@gmail.com
Mobile +91 9869201000
Correspondence office Address: Office no. 173, 17th Floor, Atlanta Building, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400 021

Heading	RPwD Act 2016 r/w Rules made thereunder	GIGW 3.0	WCAG 2.2	IS 17802 ICT Web	Level	Developer Action	Compliant / Non Compliant / Not Applicable	Remarks
Non-Text Content Alternatives		5.2.1	1.1.1	9.1.1.1	A	For images text equivalent can be provided by using the ALT attribute. The ALT text for an image is displayed before the image is fully downloaded. It is the main source of image information for users of text-only browsers, users of browsers with graphics turned off and users who are sight impaired. The following situations are exceptions: (a) If the non-text content is a control or accepts input e.g., a submit button then it must have a name describing the purpose of the control; (b) If the non-text content is time-based media (audio/video) then the text equivalent provides a descriptive identification of the same; (c) If non-text content is a test or exercise that would be invalid if presented in text, then text alternatives at least provide descriptive identification of the non-text content; (d) If non-text content is primarily intended to create a specific sensory experience, then text alternatives at least provide descriptive identification of the non-text content; (e) CAPTCHA: If the purpose of non-text content is to confirm that content is being accessed by a person rather than a computer, then text alternatives that identify and describe the purpose of the non-text content are provided and alternative forms of CAPTCHA using output modes for different types of sensory perception are provided to accommodate different disabilities; and (f) If non-text content is pure decoration, is used only for visual formatting, or is not presented to users, then it is implemented in a way that it can be ignored by assistive technology (by using blank alt attribute).	Compliant	Screenreader announces text alternatives for the following non text contents is provided for the same: Images, icons, charts, audio, video, captcha and graphics
Alternatives for Pre-Recorded Media		5.2.2	1.2.1	9.1.2.1	A	Make provision to provide alternatives for time-based media. In case the media is pre-recorded audio only, provide transcript below it. In case the media is pre-recorded video only, provide audio as well as transcript. If possible provide transcript with time stamp	Not Applicable	No such element.
Captions for Pre-Recorded Media		5.2.3	1.2.2	9.1.2.2	A	Ensure that the captions are available with audio content. Captions are in sync with the audio being played	Not Applicable	No such element.
Audio Description for Pre-Recorded Video		5.2.4	1.2.3	9.1.2.3	A	Developer must provide provision for publishing the alternative for time-based media or audio description of the pre-recorded video content	Not Applicable	No such element.
Live Media Captions		5.2.5	1.2.4	9.1.2.4	AA	Provide provision to publish captions. Captions are in sync with the audio being played	Not Applicable	No such element.
Audio Description for Pre-Recorded Video		5.2.6	1.2.5	9.1.2.5	AA	Provide provision to publish audio description	Not Applicable	No such element.
Information and Structure		5.2.7	1.3.1	9.1.3.1	A	Developers must ensure that information and relationships that are implied by visual or auditory formatting are preserved when the presentation format changes. For example, when the content is read by a screen reader or when a user style sheet is substituted for the style sheet provided by the author. For example, a form contains several required fields. The labels for the required fields are displayed in red. In addition, at the end of each label is an asterisk character (*). The instructions for completing the form indicate that "all required fields are displayed in red and marked with an asterisk *", followed by an example	Compliant	The website uses heading tags in a proper hierarchical order (H1–H6), preserving the structure and relationships of the content. This enables screen reader users to understand and navigate the page effectively

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Meaningful Reading Sequence		5.2.8	1.3.2	9.1.3.2	A	Provide a meaningful reading sequence. Note: Developers must keep in mind that a sequence is meaningful if change of order shall impact its meaning. Two independent content items like two separate articles in a page may be placed in any sequence without affecting the meaning. Similarly, the navigation block and the content area may be placed in any sequence without affecting their meaning. HTML text is always a meaningful sequence. Tables and ordered lists are meaningful sequences, but unordered lists are not. It must be clear that providing a particular linear order is only required where it affects meaning There may be more than one order that is "correct" and only one correct order needs to be provided.	Compliant	Screen reader announces content in an illogical order, thereby affecting the intended meaning and user understanding.
Non-Sensory Instructions		5.2.9	1.3.3	9.1.3.3	A	Provide additional information in content that relies solely on sensory characteristics of components such as shape, size, visual location, orientation, or sound. This can be done by providing textual identification of items that otherwise rely only on sensory information to be understood; for example, a round button is provided on a form to submit the form and move onto the next step. The button is labelled with the text "go." The instructions state, "to submit the form press the round button labelled go". This includes both shape and textual information to locate the button	Compliant	Instructions are conveyed through descriptive text and do not rely solely on sensory characteristics such as color, shape, size, visual location, orientation, or sound.
Orientation Flexibility		5.2.10	1.3.4	9.1.3.4	AA	Developers must ensure that content displays in the orientation (portrait or landscape) preferred by the user. Content does not restrict its view and operation to a single display orientation, such as portrait or landscape, unless a specific display orientation is essential. Examples of situations where a specific display orientation is essential could be a: (a) Banking app that requires the device to be in landscape mode to capture an image of a check easily and accurately for deposit; and (b) Piano app that requires the device to be in landscape mode to allow room for enough of the piano keys to be functionally usable. Since a piano app is emulating a physical piano keyboard that needs to retain relative physical characteristics between keys, either too few keys would be available, or the keys would be much too narrow	Non Compliant	Content or functionality is unavailable, inaccessible, or difficult to use when the device orientation is changed.
Input Purpose Identification		5.2.11	1.3.5	9.1.3.5	AA	Developers must ensure that the purpose of a form input collecting information about the user can be programmatically determined, so that user agents can extract and present this purpose to users using different modalities. Developers can use autofill attribute to programmatically link a pre-defined and published taxonomic term to the input, so that the inputs can also be machine-interpreted	Compliant	Screen readers correctly identifies and announces the purpose of input fields, thereby enabling users to understand the expected input.

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Use of Colour		5.2.12	1.4.1	9.1.4.1	A	Developers must ensure that when colour differences are used to convey information, such as required form fields, the information conveyed by the colour differences are also conveyed explicitly in text. Developers must provide a redundant visual cue for users who may not be able to discern a difference in text colour e.g., formatting for links on a page includes presenting them both in a different colour than the other text on the page underlining them to make the links identifiable even without colour vision.	Compliant	● **Errors** are communicated through clear text messages, such as “Email is required,” and not indicated by visual cues alone, such as a red border or colour change. ● **Required fields** are clearly identified with descriptive text, such as “Required” or “Required field,” in addition to any visual indicators like an asterisk (*). ● **Links** are clearly distinguishable from surrounding text through underlining or other visual styling, and are not identified by colour alone.
Content Reflow		5.2.17	1.4.10	9.1.4.10	AA	Use responsive web design approach by using CSS media queries, grid or flexbox to present content without introducing a horizontal scroll bar at a width equivalent to 320 CSS pixels, or a vertical scroll bar at a height equivalent to 256 CSS pixels for text intended to scroll horizontally.	Non Compliant	The website is not fully responsive. At 320 CSS pixels width, horizontal scrolling appears and content does not fit in a single column. At 256 CSS pixels height, the layout does not adjust properly, causing accessibility issues.
Non-Text Contrast		5.2.18	1.4.11	9.1.4.11	AA	Providing a control with a sufficient contrast ratio that allows users to switch to a presentation that uses sufficient contrast	Compliant	Important visual elements such as buttons, form field borders, focus outlines, and chart components have sufficient contrast with their background (at least 3:1), making them clearly visible and easy to identify.
Text Spacing		5.2.19	1.4.12	9.1.4.12	AA	Ensure that content has the ability to be set to the above metrics without loss of content or functionality in case the user prefers to override the spacing provided by the developer	Non Compliant	The website does not supports text spacing adjustments as specified in the WCAG guidelines without any loss of content or functionality.
Hover and Focus Content		5.2.20	1.4.13	9.1.4.13	AA	Ensure that content has the ability to be set to the above metrics without loss of content or functionality in case the user prefers to override the spacing provided by the developer	Compliant	Additional content triggered by hover or keyboard focus can be accessed, remains visible when needed, and can be dismissed without affecting user interaction.
Audio Control		5.2.13	1.4.2	9.1.4.2	A	Ensure that the sound that plays automatically when a page load stops within 3 seconds or provide a control at the beginning of the page to turn the sound off	Not Applicable	No such element.
Text Contrast		5.2.14	1.4.3	9.1.4.3	AA	Developers must Ensure that a contrast ratio of at least 4.5:1 exists between text (and images of text) and background behind the text. It must be checked by the use of contrast checking tools. Alternatively, they can provide a control with a sufficient contrast ratio that allows users to switch to a presentation that uses sufficient contrast	Compliant	Text content meets the minimum contrast ratio requirement against its background.
Text Resize		5.2.15	1.4.4	9.1.4.4	AA	Developer must create Web content that does not prevent the user agent (e.g., browser) from scaling the content effectively. Ensuring that text containers resize when the text resizes and using measurements that are relative to other measurements in the content. Alternatively, developers may provide controls on the Web page that allow users to incrementally change the size of all text on the page up to 200 percent	Non Compliant	The website does not fully support text resizing up to 200%. When text is enlarged, content overlaps, gets cut off, or requires horizontal scrolling, affecting readability and usability
Images of Text		5.2.16	1.4.5	9.1.4.5	AA	CSS properties like font-family, text-align, font-size etc. can be used to style text and avoid the need for text in images	Not Applicable	No such element.

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Keyboard Accessibility		5.2.21	2.1.1	9.2.1.1	A	Developers must Identify all functionality on the content and check that all functionalities can be accessed using only the keyboard or keyboard interface. It is important to consider functions performed using both the mouse and the keyboard together. Examples of functionality include the use of physical controls such as links, menus, buttons, checkboxes, radio buttons and form fields as well as the use of features like drag and drop, selecting text, resizing regions or bringing up context menus. This does not necessarily mean that each of the individual controls can be used from the keyboard as long as there are multiple methods to perform the same function available on the page. Developers must consider how users will discover any keyboard equivalents which are available in such a case.	Compliant	The website supports full keyboard accessibility. Users can navigate using the Tab key, activate controls using Enter or Space, use arrow keys for menu navigation, and successfully complete form interactions, including filling, submitting forms, and opening or closing pop-ups, without requiring a mouse or touch gestures. No functionality depends on precise pointing or timed key presses.
No Keyboard Trap		5.2.22	2.1.2	9.2.1.2	A	Developers must ensure that if focus can be moved to a component of the page using a keyboard interface, then focus can be moved away from that component using only a keyboard interface and, if it is not possible the user is advised of the method for moving focus away	Compliant	Users can enter and exit form fields, dropdowns, pop-ups, menus, and widgets using standard keyboard interactions. They can navigate using Tab and Shift + Tab, and close or dismiss components using the Esc key where applicable. No user is trapped in any interface element, and special keyboard interactions required are clearly communicated.
Keyboard Shortcuts		5.2.23	2.1.4	9.2.1.4	A	In case a developer has provided shortcuts in their applications to allow for faster user interaction which involve only character keys (letters, numbers, punctuation or symbol characters) without modifiers provision must be given to allow users to turn off or reconfigure shortcuts that are made up of only character keys. If the keyboard shortcut is only active when a particular user interface component has focus, then override mechanism is not required.	Not Applicable	No such element.
Timing Adjustable		5.2.24	2.2.1	9.2.2.1	A	Developers must ensure that people with disabilities such as blindness, low vision, dexterity impairments and cognitive limitations are given adequate time to perform the functions that are time dependent whenever possible. The user must be allowed to turn off the time limit, adjust the default setting before encountering it or is warned before time expires and given the option to extend the time limit with a simple action (for example, “press the spacebar”).	Not Applicable	No such element.
Pause, Stop, Hide Moving Content		5.2.25	2.2.2	9.2.2.2	A	Allow the content to be paused and restarted from where it was paused or Use script to scroll content and provide a mechanism to pauseit or Create content that blinks for less than 5 seconds	Compliant	The webpage ensures that any content which moves, blinks, scrolls, or updates automatically can be controlled by the user. Users are able to pause, stop, hide, or adjust the update frequency of such content where applicable, unless the movement or update is essential to the activity.
Flashing Content Limits		5.2.26	2.3.1	9.2.3.1	A	Ensure that no component of the content flashes more than three times in any 1-second period or keep the flashing area small enough reference	Not Applicable	No such element.
Bypass Repeated Content		5.2.27	2.4.1	9.2.4.1	A	Developers must provide a mechanism to bypass blocks of content that are repeated on multiple Web pages. This may be done by: (a) providing a link at the top of each page that goes directly to the main content area. (b) providing a link at the beginning of the content block to go to the end of the block (c) providing links at the top of each page that go to each area of content. (d) Controls and programmatic focus can also be used to bypass blocks of content.	Compliant	The webpage provides a mechanism for users to skip repeated sections such as menus and navigate directly to the main content. A clearly visible option, such as “Skip to Main Content,” is available, allowing users to avoid repeatedly tabbing through navigation items.

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Focus Not Obscured (Minimum)			2.4.11		AA	Before releasing a page, confirm: ✓ Focus is always visible. ✓ Sticky headers do not hide focused elements. ✓ No overlay blocks the focused control. ✓ Page scrolls to show focused items. ✓ Focus styles are not removed. ✓ Keyboard navigation works across layouts.	Compliant	Focused elements remain visible during keyboard navigation and are not hidden by sticky headers, overlays, or other page components.
Descriptive Page and Screen Titles		5.2.28	2.4.2	9.2.4.2	A	there are scenarios when the Web page has a title, but the title does not identify the contents or purpose of the Web page. This may be caused because— (a) Authoring tool default page titles, such as: "Enter the title of the HTML document here," "Untitled document" or "No title"; (b) Empty text in title; (c) Filler or placeholder text; and (d) A website generated using templates includes the same title for each page. The developer should ensure that the above does not affect the page title.	Compliant	Each web page has a clear and meaningful title that accurately describes its purpose or topic. The title displayed in the browser tab is specific, non-generic, and helps users understand the content of the page and their current location within the website.
Logical Keyboard Focus Order		5.2.29	2.4.3	9.2.4.3	A	Ensure that interactive elements on a webpage receive focus in an order that follows sequences and relationships in the content. When designing the content, the interactive elements such as links and form controls must be placed in the content so that the default tab order follows the sequences and relationships in the content. Correct tab and reading order must also be ensured in PDF documents by using a tool for authoring PDF	Compliant	When users navigate the page using the keyboard, the focus moves in a logical and meaningful order. The Tab sequence follows the visual layout and reading order (top to bottom, left to right), preserves meaning, and allows users to complete tasks smoothly without skipping important elements or moving in a confusing sequence.
Link Purpose (In Context)		5.2.30	2.4.4	9.2.4.4	A	Developer must ensure that the text of, or associated with, the link describes the purpose of the link. In cases where the link takes one to a document or a web application, the name of the document or web application would be sufficient to describe the purpose of the link however it is not mandatory to use the name of the document or web application; other things may also describe the purpose of the link.	Compliant	Link text clearly describes the destination or purpose of the link, enabling users to understand where the link leads.
Multiple Ways to Find Pages		5.2.31	2.4.5	9.2.4.5	AA	Developers must include either a “Search” box or a link to a “Search” page from every page of the website. The search box or link must be titled “Search”, as it is a standard term understood by web surfers worldwide. As per internationally accepted Usability principles, search boxes are most effective when placed in the same position on all pages (usually within the upper third part of the webpage). Additionally, a sitemap or a link to all the pages of the website from the homepage/homescreen or a table of contents must be provided	Compliant	Search functionality and Sitemap are available to help users find content easily.
Descriptive Headings and Labels		5.2.32	2.4.6	9.2.4.6	AA	Developers must specify headings using HTML heading tags (H1 to H6) with proper hierarchy. When headings are clear and descriptive, users can find the information they seek more easily and they can understand the relationships between different parts of the content more easily. Developers must also provide descriptive labels to help users identify specific components within the content. Labels and headings do not need to be lengthy. A single word may suffice if it provides an appropriate cue to finding and navigating content	Compliant	Headings and labels clearly describe their purpose and content. Headings accurately indicate what each section contains, and form labels clearly explain what information users need to enter, allowing users to understand the page without confusion or guesswork.
Visible Keyboard Focus		5.2.33	2.4.7	9.2.4.7	AA	When standard controls are used the users are informed of the focus location in a standard, predictable way. Visual appearance may also be enhanced via style sheets to provide visual feedback when an interactive element has focus or when a user hovers over it using a pointing device.	Compliant	When users navigate using the keyboard (Tab, Shift + Tab, or arrow keys), the currently focused element is clearly visible on the screen. A visible indicator such as a highlight, border, or outline is present, making it easy for users to identify which element is selected at any time.

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Single Pointer Operation		5.2.34	2.5.1	9.2.5.1	A	Developer must provide controls to achieve the same result as path based or multipoint gestures	Not Applicable	No such element.
Pointer Cancellation		5.2.35	2.5.2	9.2.5.2	A	Incorporate pointer cancellation by making activation occur on the up-event. This can be done by using the default behaviour of controls and not override that behaviour with an explicit down-event trigger. The up-event is the default behaviour for almost all controls and any programming or markup language. Also, for drag and drop events it must be ensured that users who use a path-based drag-and-drop action to move an item from the initial location to a drop target can abort the action after picking up the target. This can be done either by releasing the item outside a drop area, or by moving the item back to its original position in a separate action that undoes the first action e.g., a website shows a file directory. Files can be picked up and moved over a trash can icon. When the picked-up file is released outside this target, it reverts to the old position.	Compliant	Actions are not triggered immediately on press-down for mouse, touch, or stylus input. The function is activated on release or after confirmation, allowing users a chance to cancel, undo, or reverse the action, helping prevent accidental activations.
Label in Name		5.2.36	2.5.3	9.2.5.3	A	Ensure that the words and characters in the visible label of a control match or are contained within the programmatic name, also known as the Accessible Name	Compliant	The text shown on buttons and controls matches what screen readers announce. The visible label and the accessible name are the same or the accessible name includes the visible text, ensuring consistent information for both sighted users and screen reader users.
Motion Actuation		5.2.37	2.5.4	9.2.5.4	A	In Devices that have sensors that can act as inputs, (such as accelerometer and gyroscope sensors on a phone or tablet device) and allow the user to control something by simply changing the orientation or moving the device in particular ways the functionality offered through motion must also be available by another mechanism. The user must also have the ability to turn off motion actuation to prevent accidental triggering of functions due to tremors or other motor impairments	Not Applicable	No such element.
Dragging Movements			2.5.7		AA	Developers should confirm: ✓ No feature requires dragging only ✓ Drag operations have button alternatives ✓ Feature works with keyboard ✓ Feature works without precision pointer control ✓ Essential dragging features are justified	Not Applicable	No such element.
Target Size (Minimum)			2.5.8		AA	Before release, confirm: ✓ Buttons ≥ 24px ✓ Links easy to tap ✓ Icon buttons have padding ✓ Targets are spaced apart ✓ Mobile touch works easily ✓ No tiny clickable controls	Compliant	All interactive elements such as buttons, links, icon buttons, form controls, menu items, checkboxes, and radio buttons meet the minimum clickable or tappable area of 24 × 24 CSS pixels, or they follow an approved exception. This allows users to easily interact with elements without accidentally selecting nearby items.
Page Language Identified		5.2.38	3.1.1	9.3.1.1	A	Default language of the page must be indicated programmatically by the use of the lang attribute. In PDF document default language can be set using the Lang entry in the document catalogue. Specifying the default language in the HTTP header in relevant situations can be considered.	Compliant	Each web page correctly specifies its primary language in the code, allowing assistive technologies to identify whether the content is in English, Hindi, Tamil, or another language. Screen readers can then interpret and pronounce the content accurately.
Language of Parts		5.2.39	3.1.2	9.3.1.2	AA	If there are any changes in the default language of the document, either in the document's text or any text equivalents (e.g., captions), they also be clearly identified using the lang attribute. The language for a passage or phrase can be specified with the Lang entry in PDF documents	Compliant	Language changes within the page are correctly marked in the code, allowing assistive technologies to recognize and pronounce different languages appropriately, such as English content with properly tagged Hindi, Tamil, or other language phrases.

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No Change on Focus		5.2.40	3.2.1	9.3.2.1	A	Ensure that all changes of context are triggered only by a specific action on the part of the user. Further, that action is the one that usually causes changes in context, such as clicking on a link or pressing a submit button. Actions that simply move the focus to an element must not cause a change of context	Compliant	Moving focus to elements such as fields, buttons, links, or dropdowns does not trigger any automatic action. The page does not navigate, reload, submit forms, open popups, or change content on focus, and all actions occur only when the user explicitly activates them.
No Unexpected Change on Input		5.2.41	3.2.2	9.3.2.2	A	Provide a submit button to initiate a change of context or if change in context occurs provide information to users about what will happen when a change to a form control results in a change of context	Compliant	When a user changes values on the page, no automatic or unexpected changes occur. The page only updates, navigates, or submits data when the user explicitly triggers an action such as clicking a button or pressing Enter.
Consistent Navigation Order		5.2.42	3.2.3	9.3.2.3	AA	Ensure presenting components that are repeated in web pages in the same relative order each time they appear. Other components can be inserted between them, but their relative order is not changed. Similarly in navigational components links or programmatic references must be presented inside a navigational component in the same relative order each time the navigational component is repeated. Other links can be removed or inserted between the existing ones, for example to allow navigation inside a subsection of a set of Web pages, but the relative order is not changed.	Compliant	Menus and navigation links remain consistent in order and placement across all pages. The top menu, side menu, and footer links stay in the same sequence, and any changes in navigation occur only when the user explicitly interacts with them, such as expanding a menu.
Consistent Identification of Components		5.2.43	3.2.4	9.3.2.4	AA	Apply consistent labels on user interface components (i.e., elements, links, JavaScript objects, etc.) that have the same function e.g., A Web page has a form field at the top of the page labelled "Search". On the bottom of the page is another form field which provides the same function. It is also labelled "Search."	Compliant	Components that perform the same function across different pages are consistently labeled and behave the same way. Buttons with the same action use the same name and appearance, and links to similar content use consistent wording, making it easy for users to understand their purpose.
Consistent Help			3.2.6		A	Developers should verify: ✓ Help link in same location across pages ✓ Same order of help elements ✓ Same labels used everywhere ✓ Keyboard accessible ✓ Screen reader accessible	Compliant	Help options are consistently placed in the same location and order across all pages. Elements such as Contact Us, Help Centre, Customer Support, FAQs, chat support, email support, and phone numbers appear in a predictable and uniform manner.
Input Error Identification		5.2.44	3.3.1	9.3.3.1	A	Error must be identified to the user in text. It is perfectly acceptable to indicate the error in other ways such as image, colour etc, in addition to the text description	Non Compliant	When a user enters incorrect or missing information in a form, the specific field is clearly highlighted and a descriptive error message is shown explaining what is wrong and how to correct it. The user can easily understand and fix the issue without guessing. Observation: The Mobile Number input field accepts more than 10 digits, without appropriately identifying the input as invalid.
Input Labels and Instructions		5.2.45	3.3.2	9.3.3.2	A	Developers must present instructions or labels that identify the controls in a form so that users know what input data is expected. In the case of radio buttons, checkboxes, combo boxes, or similar controls that provide users with options, each option must have an appropriate label. Instructions or labels may also specify data formats for data entry fields, especially if they are out of the customary formats or if there are specific rules for correct input. Developers may also make such instructions available to users only when the individual control has focus, especially when instructions are long and verbose	Compliant	All input fields are clearly labeled and provide helpful instructions where needed. Users can easily understand what information is required and the correct format for entering it, without any confusion or guesswork.

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Error Correction Suggestions		5.2.46	3.3.3	9.3.3.3	AA	Provide text descriptions to identify required fields that were not completed while submitting a form or provide the correct format if the values entered in a field have an incorrect format	Compliant	When a user submits incorrect information, the system clearly identifies the error and provides a helpful message explaining what is wrong and how to correct it. The user can easily understand the issue and fix it without confusion.
Error Prevention for Legal and Financial Submissions		5.2.47	3.3.4	9.3.3.4	AA	Provide safeguards as above to avoid serious consequences resulting from mistakes helps users with all disabilities who may be more likely to make mistakes.	Not Applicable	No such element.
Redundant Entry			3.3.7		A	Before release, confirm: ✓ Previously entered data is auto-filled ✓ Users can reuse previous information ✓ No unnecessary duplicate fields ✓ Exceptions are only used for security or validation	Not Applicable	No such element.
Accessible Authentication (Minimum)			3.3.8		AA	Developers should confirm: ✓ Password managers work ✓ Autofill is allowed ✓ Alternative login method exists ✓ No inaccessible CAPTCHA ✓ Users are not forced to rely on memory	Not Applicable	No such element.
Correct Markup Structure		5.2.48	4.1.1	9.4.1.1	A	Developers must validate the markup to ensure that it is as per the standards	Compliant	The website uses clean and well-structured code with properly opened and closed elements arranged in a correct and logical order. Elements are not duplicated incorrectly and are uniquely identified where required, allowing assistive technologies to read and interpret the content accurately.
Accessible Name, Role, and State		5.2.49	4.1.2	9.4.1.2	A	Developers who develop or script their own user interface components must provide role, state and value information on all such	Compliant	All interactive elements correctly expose their role, name, state, and value to assistive technologies. Screen readers can identify what each element is, what it is used for, its current status or value, and are automatically updated when any changes occur.
Programmatically Determinable Status Messages		5.2.50	4.1.3	9.4.1.3	AA	The status message provides information to the user on the success or results of an action, on the waiting state of an application, on the progress of a process, or on the existence of errors; the message is not delivered via a change in context.	Compliant	When content changes on the page, status messages are automatically announced to screen-reader users without requiring them to change focus. Messages such as success confirmations, errors, or search results are clearly communicated in a non-intrusive way, allowing users to continue interacting with the page.
Documents on website shall be in ePUB or OCR	Rule 15(1)(c)(ii)						Compliant	Documents on the website are provided in accessible formats such as ePUB or OCR-enabled files, allowing assistive technologies to read, search, and navigate the content effectively.
Audio description, sign language interpretation and close captioning	Section 42(ii)						Not Applicable	No such element.