accessibility as a fundamental human right.

Web accessibility laws likely to fit into the following categories:

1. Civil rights laws:

This law will emphasize equal rights for people with disabilities and helps to eliminate discrimination against people with disabilities, such as employment, access to buildings, government services, or "places of public accommodation" such as restaurants, retail, entertainment, etc.

The civil laws is ADA

1. Procurement laws:

This accessibility law will be taken into account when making a purchase or when contracting for services.

It would be against the law to buy the product that does not meet accessibility standards.

The most projecting procurement laws like Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act in the United States, and EN 301 549 in the European Union

apply only to government entities, but it is possible that a future law could impact private businesses.

1. Industry-specific laws:

Sometimes an industry is so important to accessibility that the government writes a law just for that industry.

Examples include telecommunications and airplane travel, both of which have accessibility-related laws in the United States,

which are the

1. 21st Century Communications and Video Accessibility Act (CVAA)
2. Air Carrier Access Act (ACAA), respectively.

21st Century Communications and Video Accessibility Act (CVAA)

The CVAA requires "advanced communications services and products" to be accessible to people with disabilities, including video communications, text messaging, web browsers on mobile devices, and other similar technologies. Perhaps of greater significance to web developers, all video programs presented with captions on television must be presented with closed-captions on the internet. As it is written, the CVAA does not explicitly apply to web-only videos, but the video captioning requirement in WCAG applies to videos of all kinds on the internet, whether broadcast on television or not.

Air Carrier Access Act (ACAA)

The ACAA of 1986 prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in air travel and requires air carriers to accommodate the needs of passengers with disabilities.

1. Booking or changing a reservation, including all flight amenities;

2. Checking in for a flight;

3. Accessing a personal travel route/journey

4. Accessing the status of a flight;

5. Accessing a personal frequent flyer account;

6. Accessing flight schedules; and

7. Accessing carrier contact information.

State web accessibility laws

Many U.S. States have their own web accessibility laws, usually aimed at state and local government, which can include K-12 schools and universities.

Canada

1. Web Standards for the Government of Canada

2. Ontario: The Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act (AODA)

Web Standards for the Government of Canada

The government of Canada has published web standards for accessibility, usability, interoperability, and mobile devices. These guidelines apply to the government, and do not apply explicitly to the private sector.

United Kingdom

The Equality Act of 2010

The Equality Act replaced and now supersedes three laws that named specific populations:

• Sex Discrimination Act 1975

• Race Relations Act 1976

• Disability Discrimination Act 1995

Australia

DDA – Disability discrimination act 1986

India

Indian disability act –Rights of persons with disability act 2016