**Zero Discrimination Day**

**What is Zero Discrimination Day mean?**

On Zero Discrimination Day, 1 March, we celebrate the right of everyone to live a full and productive life—and live it with dignity. Zero Discrimination Day highlights how people can become informed about and promote inclusion, compassion, peace and, above all, a movement for change.

**Who created Zero Discrimination Day?**

The Zero Discrimination Day was established by UNAIDS ten years ago to advance "equality and fairness for everyone regardless of gender, age, sexuality, ethnicity or HIV status", the latest press statement by UNAIDS said.

**What is the symbol for Zero Discrimination Day?**

The symbol for Zero Discrimination Day is a butterfly.  
  
Individuals frequently utilise a butterfly symbol to communicate their experiences and images to eradicate discrimination and strive toward positive development.

**Zero Discrimination Day: Why is it Important?**

* Zero Discrimination Day 2022 aims to stress the immediate requirement for addressing global inequities based on wealth, gender, age, health condition, employment, disabilities, sexual orientation, substance addiction, gender identification, ethnic background, religion, and faith.
* Zero Discrimination Day demonstrates how individuals may learn about and encourage inclusiveness, empathy, tolerance, and, most importantly, a cause for change.
* The day seeks to promote equality before the law and in practice in almost all UN member countries.

**Zero Discrimination Day: History**

* [UNODC](https://byjus.com/free-ias-prep/united-nations-office-on-drugs-and-crime-unodc/) has long advocated for increased attention to the HIV suffering of critical communities.
* Specifically, the shame and injustice they encounter daily.
* Drug users and inmates experience stigma and prejudice in various ways, ranging from purposeful denial of rights to essential health care to physical and emotional violence.
* The stigma and injustice they endure typically reflect how the wider community regards and treats them.
* It arises from their classmates, relatives, neighbours, and health care professionals.
* Discrimination is frequently detrimental to the level that significant gaps in availability to evidence-based HIV protection, medication, therapy, and assistance exist between vulnerable populations and the majority of a community.

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