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Racial & Religious  
**HARMONY**  
**CIRCLE**

Different Races. Many Beliefs. One Singapore.

# INTRODUCTION

The Racial and Religious Harmony Circle is pleased to present our Harmony Circle Calendar for 2025, which features the architectural highlights of places of worship in Singapore. In line with the SG60 theme of “Building our Singapore Together”, these places of worship showcase our religious communities’ diverse culture and heritage.

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# RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES



## **Birth of Guru Gobind Singh Ji (Sikhism)**

6 January 2025

Guru Gobind Singh Ji was born in 1666. He was the tenth and final human Guru. He created the Khalsa, a group into which committed Sikhs can be initiated to demonstrate their devotion to their faith. The creation of Khalsa is celebrated during the festival of Vaisakhi.

## **Epiphany (Christianity)**

6 January 2025

Epiphany is a Christian festival celebrating the manifestation of Christ to the world, particularly to the Gentiles (non-Jews) as represented by the visit of Magi (or kings) to baby Jesus. This day reminds Christians of the light of Christ that shines upon all nations, guiding people to His truth and love.

## **Vaikunta Ekadasi (Hinduism)**

10 January 2025

This day is primarily celebrated by Vaishnavas (devotees of Lord Vishnu). It is believed that the gateway to Vaikuntha (Lord Vishnu's abode) is opened on this day. Devotees observe a fast for the whole day whilst maintaining peaceful activities in the mind and in their actions.

## **Pongal Festival (Makara Sankrathi) (Hinduism)**

14 January 2025

Pongal, a prominent South Indian festival, is synonymous with the Harvest Festival. It is also celebrated as Makara Sankranthi, the winter solstice. Despite their varying names, these festivities converge in their reverence for the Sun, Surya, who is considered the life force.

## **Ji Zao (Taoism)**

23 January 2025

On the 23rd day of the twelfth lunar month, just before Chinese New Year, families thoroughly clean their kitchens and the altar of the Kitchen God. They then perform a ritual to express their gratitude to the Kitchen God and ensure a smooth transition into the coming year.

## **Israk Mikraj (Islam)**

27 January 2025

This day commemorates Prophet Muhammad's miraculous journey from Mecca to Jerusalem and his ascension to heaven on the night of 27 Rejab, the seventh month of the Islamic calendar. This pivotal event in Islamic history represents the Prophet's spiritual pinnacle. His communion with Allah is considered a unique and divine miracle.

## **Birth of Maitreya Bodhisattva (Buddhism)**

29 January 2025

Maitreya Bodhisattva's birthday is celebrated on the first day of the first lunar month, coinciding with Chinese New Year. This is a day of joy and renewal, where families traditionally observe a vegetarian diet to maintain purity and holiness.

## **Li Chun (Taoism)**

3 February 2025

Li Chun marks the beginning of spring in the Chinese lunar calendar where people remember the importance of family and look forward to the new year.

## **Yuan Xiao Jie (Taoism)**

12 February 2025

Also called the Shang Yuan Festival and Cap Go Meh, it is a Chinese traditional festival celebrated on the fifteenth day of the first month in the Chinese calendar. It is a time to promote peace and reconciliation.

# RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES



## Nisfu Syaaban (Islam)

14 February 2025

Nisfu Syaaban is a time of great spiritual significance and an opportunity for increased worship, seeking blessings, and forgiveness, to welcome the blessed month, Ramadan.

## Ayyám-i-Há (Bahá'í)

25 – 28 February 2025

Ayyám-i-Há are days of giving that precede the season of restraint (fasting). Bahá'u'lláh enjoined upon His followers to devote these days to feasting, rejoicing, hospitality, and charity.

## Maha Shivarathri (Hinduism)

26 February 2025

Maha Shivarathri, known as “The Great Night of Shiva”, is a festival of devotion and fasting for devotees of Lord Shiva. They observe a day-long fast, meditate, visit Shiva temples, recite mantra and prayers, and perform rituals through the night to worship Lord Shiva.

## Bahá'í Fasting Month (Bahá'í)

1 – 19 March 2025

During this period, Bahá'ís between the ages of 15 to 70 observe a fast from sunrise to sunset. It signifies a period of spiritual growth and preparation for the new year ahead.

## Ramadan (Islam)

2 – 30 March 2025

Ramadan is the month in which the Quran, the holy book of Islam, was revealed to Prophet Muhammad. It is a month of fasting, spiritual growth and reflection, and increased charity.

## Ash Wednesday (Christianity)

5 March 2025

Ash Wednesday is observed seven weeks before Easter and marks the solemn beginning of Lent, a season of fasting, repentance, reflection, and spiritual renewal. For some churches, receiving ash on foreheads reminds Christians of their mortality and the call to humility and repentance.

## Birth of Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva (Buddhism)

14 March 2025

Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva, also known as Guan Shi Yin, is revered for compassion and the vow to alleviate human suffering and respond to the prayers of those in need.

## Birth of Lao Zi (Taoism)

14 March 2025

The birth of Lao Zi is celebrated on the 15th day of the second lunar month. Lao Zi was a Chinese philosopher, the founder of Taoism, and author of the Tao Te Ching, the foundational text of Taoism.

## Holi Festival (Hinduism)

14 March 2025

Holi, the festival of colours, marks the end of winter and is predominantly observed by the North Indian community. People throw coloured powder at each other. The air is filled with music and dance, and there are feasts of sweetmeats.

# RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES



## Nuzul Quran (Islam)

18 March 2025

This holiday commemorates the night when the words of the Quran were first revealed to the Prophet Muhammad.

## Naw-Rúz (Bahá'í)

20 March 2025

Naw-Rúz is the first day of the new year and is designated as the “Day of God”. Celebrations take different forms throughout the world; typically including prayers, music, dancing, and feasting.

## Jamshedi Navroze (Zoroastrianism)

21 March 2025

Navroze means “new day” and Jamshedi means “of Jamshed”. It is celebrated to remember King Jamshed who saved the world from a great flood. Jamshedi Navroze falls on 21st March each year on the spring equinox.

## Birth of Samantabhadra Bodhisattva (Buddhism)

30 March 2025

In Mahayana Buddhism, Samantabhadra Bodhisattva is associated with the practice of great vows and virtuous actions, embodying the principles of compassion and ethical conduct.

## Hari Raya Aidilfitri (Islam)

31 March 2025

This joyous festival marks the end of the holy month of Ramadan. It is a time for Muslims to celebrate their completion of the fasting month and to rejoice in the blessings of Allah.

## Chaitra Ayambil Oli (Jainism)

4 – 12 April 2025

Ayambil Oli is a Jain festival observed twice a year, focusing on spiritual growth and self-restraint. For nine days, participants follow a strict fast, consuming only boiled grains to purify the body and mind. The festival also includes daily sermons and recitations, enhancing its spiritual significance.

## Qing Ming Festival (Buddhism and Taoism)

4 April 2025

Qing Ming Festival, also known as the "Pure and Bright Festival," is a significant Chinese festival. Families honour their ancestors and deceased loved ones through rituals and offerings.

## Mahavir Janma Kalyanak (Jainism)

10 April 2025

Mahavir Janma Kalyanak marks the birth of Lord Mahavir, the 24th Tirthankara, who is revered for his teachings on non-violence, truth, and renunciation. The festival is celebrated with Jain Shala children performing skits to honour the life and teachings of Mahavir, encouraging Jains to reflect on these principles and engage in spiritual practices such as prayers, meditation, and charitable acts.

## Passover (Pesach) (Judaism)

12 – 20 April 2025

Passover (Pesach) is a seven- or eight-day holiday that celebrates the deliverance of the Jewish people from slavery in Egypt.

# RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES



## Palm Sunday (Christianity)

13 April 2025

Palm Sunday is the start of Holy Week, as Christians commemorate Jesus' triumphant entry into Jerusalem. Jesus rode on a donkey through the city on His way to conquer death and bring people life through His sacrifice on the cross.

## Vaisakhi (Sikhism)

14 April 2025

Vaisakhi is a spring festival which coincides with the founding of the Sikh community, the Khalsa, in 1699. On this day, Sikhs gather at gurdwaras to listen to hymns, attend talks on the Sikh way of life, and hear prayers and readings from the Sri Guru Granth Sahib (Sikh scripture).

## Vedic New Year (Hinduism)

14 April 2025

The Vedic New Year coincides with the Tamil New Year and is celebrated by the Hindus on the first day of the Tamil month of Chithirai. This day marks a new alma-nac for the year.

## Maundy Thursday (Christianity)

17 April 2025

On Maundy Thursday, Christians remember how Jesus shared His Last Supper with His disciples and gave them a command to love one another and live a life of humble service.

## Good Friday (Christianity)

18 April 2025

On this day, Christians stand in awe and sorrow at the foot of the cross, contemplating the profound mystery of Christ's sacrificial love and the cost of salvation.

## Easter (Christianity)

20 April 2025

Easter is the glorious celebration of the Resurrection, where Christ triumphed over sin and death, offering new life to all who believe. In the resurrection of Jesus, Christians find the fullness of hope and the promise of eternal life, rejoicing in the Saviour's victory.

## Festival of Ríqván (Bahá'í)

20 April – 1 May 2025

The Festival of Ríqván is considered the holiest festival of the Bahá'í Faith. For 12 days, Bahá'ís celebrate the period in 1863 when the Prophet-Founder, Bahá'u'lláh, declared His Mission as the Messenger of God in the Najíbíyyih Garden in Baghdád.

## Akshaya Tritiya (Hinduism)

30 April 2025

Akshaya Tritiya is considered an auspicious day by many Hindus as a day for giving. People are bestowed with multiple returns when they perform good deeds on this day.

## Birth of Manjusri Bodhisattva (Buddhism)

1 May 2025

Manjusri Bodhisattva is revered as the embodiment of transcendent wisdom and knowledge. Manjusri guides practitioners toward enlightenment by cutting through ignorance with the sword of wisdom, leading them to insight and understanding.

# RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES



## Vesak Day (Buddhism)

12 May 2025

Vesak Day commemorates the Birth, Enlightenment, and Parinirvana of the Lord Buddha, making it one of the most sacred days in Buddhism. It is a day of reflection, merit-making, and gratitude for the Buddha's teachings.

## Zarthost no-diso (Zoroastrianism)

22 May 2025

It is a solemn festival to mark the passing of Prophet Zarathustra. 'Zarthost no-diso' means "the (death) day of Zarthost".

## Declaration of the Báb (Bahá'í)

23 May 2025

This day marks the anniversary of the night on 23 May 1844 when the Báb announced to Mullá Husayn, in the upper chamber of His home in Shíráz, Iran, that He was a Messenger of God, to herald the coming of Bahá'u'lláh and a new age for humanity. For the Bahá'ís, this signalises the birth of their faith.

## Birth of Bhaisajyaguru Buddha (Buddhism)

25 May 2025

Bhaisajyaguru Buddha, commonly known as the Medicine Buddha, is revered for his healing powers. He cures the sufferings of beings through the medicine of his teachings.

## Ascension of Bahá'u'lláh (Bahá'í)

28 May 2025

Bahá'ís prayerfully commemorate the ascension of Bahá'u'lláh at 3.00am. Bahá'u'lláh's remains are enshrined in Bahjí, close to the city of 'Akká, Israel, surrounded by beautiful gardens adjacent to the home where He lived His final years. Bahá'ís consider Bahá'u'lláh's shrine the holiest place on earth and is a site for pilgrimage.

## Ascension Day (Christianity)

29 May 2025

Also known as the Feast of the Ascension of Jesus Christ, the day commemorates Jesus Christ's ascension into heaven. Christians are reminded of their calling to be His witnesses, empowered by the Holy Spirit to proclaim the Good News to all.

## Martyrdom of Guru Arjan Dev Ji (Sikhism)

30 May 2025

In 1606, the fifth Sikh Guru was tortured and martyred for upholding his faith and principles. It is a day marked with solemn remembrances and celebration of his life.

## Dragon Boat Festival (Taoism)

31 May 2025

The Dragon Boat Festival commemorates Qu Yuan, a poet and prime minister of ancient China. In protest, Qu Yuan drowned himself, and it is believed that dragon boating originated from the locals who raced out in boats to retrieve his body. They also scattered rice into the water to prevent the fish from eating his body, which is one of the origins of Zong Zi, rice dumplings.

## Shavuot (Judaism)

2 – 3 June 2025

Shavuot marks the giving of the Torah on Mount Sinai. The Ten Commandments are read in synagogues, just as they were in the desert over 3,300 years ago.

# RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES



## Hari Raya Aidiladha (Islam)

7 June 2025

Aidiladha commemorates the day of Prophet Ibrahim's sacrifice of his son, Ismail, as an act of obedience to Allah. Muslims worldwide perform animal sacrifices on this day, symbolising their dedication, faith, and commitment to helping those in need.

## Day of Pentecost (Christianity)

8 June 2025

Pentecost commemorates the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the disciples, igniting the flame of faith and the birth of the Church. Christians celebrate the Spirit's continual presence in lives, equipping and empowering them to live out the mission of Christ in the world.

## Birth of Celestial Master Zhang (Taoism)

13 June 2025

In 142 CE, the divine Lord Lao descended to Mount Cranecall (Sichuan province) to establish a new covenant with humanity through Zhang Ling, the founder and first patriarch of the Tian Shi Dao (Way of the Celestial Masters) movement within Taoism.

## Islamic New Year (Islam)

27 June 2025

This day marks the beginning of the Islamic Hijri calendar and commemorates Prophet Muhammad's migration from Mecca to Medina.

## Anniversary of Bhai Maharaj Singh Ji (Sikhism)

5 July 2025

Bhai Maharaj Singh was a Sikh saint-soldier deported by the British to Singapore in 1850. The Bhai Maharaj Singh Memorial Gurdwara in Silat Road is a testament to the rich spiritual legacy he left behind.

## Asyura Day (Islam)

6 July 2025

This is a significant day observed on the tenth of Muharram, the first month of the Islamic calendar. Muslims are highly encouraged to fast on this day as it is believed to bring blessings and forgiveness.

## Martyrdom of the Báb (Bahá'í)

9 July 2025

Bahá'ís prayerfully commemorate the martyrdom of the Báb at noon. On 9 July 1850, the Báb was put to death by firing squad. In 1909, the Báb's remains were interred on Mount Carmel in Haifa, Israel. For Bahá'ís, the Báb's shrine on Mount Carmel is a pilgrimage site.

## Guru Poornima (Hinduism)

10 July 2025

Guru Poornima is a traditional Hindu festival dedicated to honouring teachers and spiritual guides. It is a day that emphasises the importance of knowledge, wisdom, and the guidance that gurus provide in spiritual and personal growth. On this day, Hindus also revere Sage Vyasa who compiled the Hindu scripture.

## Parsi New Year (Zoroastrianism)

15 August 2025

The Parsi New Year is celebrated by most Zoroastrians, known as Parsis, who follow the Shahenshahi religious calendar. Festivities start with morning rangoli and the hanging of flower garlands at the main door followed by the preparation of sweets, visiting the fire temple, and greeting fellow Parsis.

# RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES



**Krishna Jyanti  
(Hinduism)**  
16 August 2025

Krishna Jyanti marks the birth of Lord Krishna, the eighth avatar of Vishnu. Devotees of Lord Krishan mark this auspicious day through fasting, prayers, and various rituals to honour his divine birth.

**Khordad Saal  
(Zoroastrianism)**  
20 August 2025

Khordad Saal is the birthday of prophet Zarathustra. On this day, Zoroastrians all over the world celebrate the prophet's birthday with sweets, flowers, festivities, visiting the fire temple, and greeting fellow Zoroastrians.

**Paryushan (Jainism)**  
21 – 28 August 2025

Paryushan is the most auspicious Jain festival of forgiveness aimed at spiritual purification and self-renewal. During this period, Jains focus on introspection, fasting, and seeking forgiveness for past mistakes to cleanse their souls. The festival encourages Jains to minimise worldly activities to concentrate on one's true self and achieve spiritual growth.

**Birth of Ganesh  
Chaturthi (Hinduism)**  
27 August 2025

This fourth day after the new moon marks the birth of the elephant-headed deity, Ganesha. The celebration of Ganesh Chaturthi is a grand affair in India that attracts throngs of crowd.

**Birth of Prophet  
Muhammad (Islamic)**  
5 September 2025

In Islam, Prophet Muhammad was the last prophet and final messenger of God. He was born on 12 Rabiulawal, the third month of the Islamic calendar. Muslims commemorate this important and auspicious day by sending their blessings to Prophet Muhammad with recitations of praises and blessings.

**Zhong Yuan Jie  
(Taoism)**  
6 September 2025

Zhong Yuan Jie traditionally falls on the 15th day of the seventh month of the Chinese lunar calendar. During this period, many Chinese worship and pay respect to their ancestors by offering food and burning incense.

**Ullambana Festival  
(Buddhism)**  
6 September 2025

The Ullambana Festival, also known as the Sangha Day or the Buddha's Joyful Day, marks the conclusion of the Sangha community's summer retreat. It is a time of deep joy and gratitude, during which laypeople express their appreciation by making offerings to the Sangha.

**Birth of Ksitigarbha  
Bodhisattva (Buddhism)**  
21 September 2025

Ksitigarbha Bodhisattva is known for his great vow to assist all beings in the six realms between the Nirvana of the Buddha and the advent of Maitreya. He is venerated for his compassionate guidance and protection.

**Navarathiri (Hinduism)**  
21 September –  
2 October 2025

Navathiri means “nine nights” and is a festival which honours the goddess Shakthi in the form of power and energy. It is festival that spans over nine nights with scriptural recitation and songs.

# RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES



## Rosh Hashanah (Judaism)

23 – 24 September 2025

Rosh Hashanah, first of the High Holidays, is the Jewish New Year. It is the anniversary of the creation of Adam and Eve, and a day of judgment and coronation of God as king.

## Yom Kippur (Judaism)

2 October 2025

Yom Kippur (the Day of Atonement) is the holiest day on the Jewish calendar, when Jewish believers fast, pray, seek forgiveness from God and fellow men, and come closer to God.

## Vijayadasami (Hinduism)

2 October 2025

Vijayadashami or “the day of victory” marks the end of Navarathri. This day is marked with the commencement of new endeavours. In some parts of India, it is observed as the slaying of Ravana by Lord Rama.

## Mid-Autumn Festival (Taoism)

6 October 2025

Mid-Autumn Festival is a celebration that honours the moon and the harvest. Families gather to share mooncakes, a traditional pastry filled with sweet or savoury ingredients. Other festivities include gazing at the full moon — which is believed to be at its brightest and roundest during this time — and carrying lanterns.

## Sukkot (Judaism)

6 – 15 October 2025

The seven days of Sukkot are a Jewish holiday. Jewish believers erect covered huts, commemorating God sheltering their ancestors as they travelled from Egypt to the Promised Land.

## Theemithi (Hinduism)

12 October 2025

Theemithi, or "firewalking", is a Hindu religious practice honouring the goddess Draupadi. The whole event is an excerpt from the Mahabharatha and devotees show their devotion by walking barefoot across a fire pit. The story goes that Draupadi proved her purity through this feat and emerged unharmed.

## Deepavali (Hinduism)

20 October 2025

Deepavali, or “Diwali”, is known as the Festival of Lights. It is a festival that symbolises the triumph of good over evil and spiritual victory of light over darkness. For many people, it is also a festival that honours the Hindu goddess of wealth, Lakshmi.

## Bandhi Chhorh (Sikhism)

21 October 2025

Celebrated on the same day as Diwali, it commemorates the release of the sixth Sikh Guru and his fight for liberation of 52 other unjustly imprisoned rulers.

## Mahavir Nirvan (Jainism)

21 October 2025

Mahavir Nirvan Day, or “Diwali”, commemorates the liberation (Nirvan) of Lord Mahavir, the 24th Tirthankara, who attained moksha (liberation from the cycle of birth and death) on this day. This festival emphasises the values of non-violence, truth, and renunciation taught by Lord Mahavir, encouraging Jains to reflect on these principles and strive for spiritual purification.

# RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES



## Nine Emperor Gods Festival (Taoism)

21 – 29 October 2025

The Nine Emperor Gods Festival is held from the last day of the eighth lunar month to the ninth day of the ninth lunar month. It is commemorated by the Chinese communities in Southeast Asia. It is a time for followers to seek blessings and pay respect to the Nine Emperor Gods, who are believed to bestow wealth and longevity.

## Bestu-Varsh (Jainism)

22 October 2025

Bestu-Varsh is the day after Diwali when Lord Mahavir attained Nirvan. This is also the day when Lord Mahavira's chief disciple, Gautama the Gandhara, attained supreme knowledge. It marks the Jain New Year and is celebrated with prayers, rituals, and community gatherings, symbolising the start of a new spiritual journey.

## Birth of the Báb (Bahá'í)

22 October 2025

Bahá'ís commemorate the anniversary of the birth of the Báb on this day. Siyyid 'Alí-Muhammad, a descendent of the prophet Muhammad, was born on 20 October 1819 in Shíráz, Iran. 23 May 1844 marked the beginning of a new era in human history, when the Báb announced that He was the promised Qá'im, a new Messenger of God.

## Birth of Bahá'u'lláh (Bahá'í)

23 October 2025

Bahá'ís commemorate the anniversary of the birth of Bahá'u'lláh who was born of noble birth on 12 November 1817, in Tehran, Iran. Bahá'u'lláh is The Promised One of God's divine messengers, foretold by the Báb. Bahá'u'lláh's Revelation outlines a framework to bring about the unification of the entire human race.

## Gurgaddi Day (Sikhism)

23 October 2025

In 1708, the Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji, the authoritative religious holy scripture of Sikhism, was appointed by the tenth Guru as the Guru or Guiding Force. From then on, the Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji became the Eternal Guru of the Sikhs.

## Birth of Guru Nanak Dev Ji (Sikhism)

5 November 2025

Born in 1469 in present-day Pakistan, Guru Nanak is revered as the founder of Sikhism. His birthday is celebrated with prayers, singing of hymns, discussions, and reminders of his teachings.

## Martyrdom of Guru Teg Bahadur Ji (Sikhism)

24 November 2025

In 1675, the ninth Sikh Guru who founded Sikhism was martyred for protecting the religious freedom of non-Sikhs.

## Day of the Covenant (Bahá'í)

25 November 2025

This day marks the commemoration of Bahá'u'lláh's appointment of His son, 'Abdu'l-Bahá, as His successor and the Centre of His Covenant. It is a day of reflection on Bahá'ís obedience to and relationship with the Covenant of God.

## Ascension of 'Abdu'l-Bahá (Bahá'í)

27 November 2025

This is a holy day that commemorates the passing of 'Abdu'l-Bahá. The oldest son of Bahá'u'lláh, 'Abbás, chose to call Himself 'Abdu'l-Bahá, the "Servant of Bahá". Through His life of service to humanity, 'Abdu'l-Bahá became known as the living embodiment of Bahá'u'lláh's teachings.

# RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES



## First Sunday of Advent (Christianity)

30 November 2025

Starting on the First Sunday of Advent, Christians prepare their hearts for the celebration of Christmas. The arrival of Advent marks a season of hope, reflection, and joy.

## Winter Solstice (Taoism)

21 December 2025

The winter solstice occurs when either of Earth's poles reaches its maximum tilt away from the Sun. Tang Yuan, a traditional Chinese dessert made from glutinous rice, is shaped into balls. They are served in a hot broth or syrup, and when they are eaten, symbolises reunion of the family.

## Christmas (Christianity)

25 December 2025

Christmas is the joyful celebration of the Incarnation, where the eternal Word became flesh and dwelt among humanity. In the humble birth of Jesus, Christians see the profound love of God to bring light, peace, and salvation. Christmas invites all to welcome Christ into their hearts and lives anew, rejoicing in the gift of His presence.





Image: The Bahá'í Centre. Image credit: The Spiritual Assembly of the Bahá'ís of Singapore.

The Bahá'í Houses of Worship, also known as the institution of the Mashriqu'l-Adhkár (the Dawning Place of the Mention of God), embody the concept of worship and service. Their nine doors are typically surrounded by gardens and its architectural designs reflect the local culture. All are welcomed to enter to pray and meditate.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1 New Year's Day மார்கழி 17 1 REJAB 臘月初二	2 மார்கழி 18 2 REJAB 臘月初三	3 மார்கழி 19 3 REJAB 臘月初四	4 மார்கழி 20 4 REJAB 臘月初五
5 மார்கழி 21 5 REJAB 臘月初六	6 Birth of Guru Gobind Singh Ji Epiphany மார்கழி 22 6 REJAB 臘月初七	7 மார்கழி 23 7 REJAB 臘月初八	8 மார்கழி 24 8 REJAB 臘月初九	9 மார்கழி 25 9 REJAB 臘月初十	10 Vaikunta Ekadasi மார்கழி 26 10 REJAB 臘月十一	11 மார்கழி 27 11 REJAB 臘月十二
12 மார்கழி 28 12 REJAB 臘月十三	13 மார்கழி 29 13 REJAB 臘月十四	14 Pongal Festival (Makara Sankranthi) தை 1 14 REJAB 臘月十五	15 தை 2 15 REJAB 臘月十六	16 தை 3 16 REJAB 臘月十七	17 தை 4 17 REJAB 臘月十八	18 தை 5 18 REJAB 臘月十九
19 தை 6 19 REJAB 臘月二十	20 தை 7 20 REJAB 臘月廿壹	21 தை 8 21 REJAB 臘月廿二	22 தை 9 22 REJAB 臘月廿三	23 Ji Zao தை 10 23 REJAB 臘月廿四	24 தை 11 24 REJAB 臘月廿五	25 தை 12 25 REJAB 臘月廿六
26 தை 13 26 REJAB 臘月廿七	27 Israk Mikraj தை 14 27 REJAB 臘月廿八	28 தை 15 28 REJAB 臘月廿九	29 Chinese New Year Birth of Maitreya Bodhisattva தை 16 29 REJAB 正月初壹	30 Chinese New Year தை 17 30 REJAB 正月初二	31 தை 18 1 SYAABAN 正月初三	

# FEB



Founded in 1921, the Kong Meng San Phor Kark See Monastery is a spiritual sanctuary in urban Singapore. It is one of Singapore's first monasteries to be styled in the form of a traditional Chinese forest monastery. The monastery sits on 75,470 square metres – almost 11 football fields – and is one of the most significant and renowned monasteries in Southeast Asia.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
						1 <small>ମେତ୍ 19 2 SYAABAN 正月初四</small>
2 <small>ମେତ୍ 20 3 SYAABAN 正月初五</small>	3 Li Chun <small>ମେତ୍ 21 4 SYAABAN 正月初六</small>	4 <small>ମେତ୍ 22 5 SYAABAN 正月初七</small>	5 <small>ମେତ୍ 23 6 SYAABAN 正月初八</small>	6 <small>ମେତ୍ 24 7 SYAABAN 正月初九</small>	7 <small>ମେତ୍ 25 8 SYAABAN 正月初十</small>	8 <small>ମେତ୍ 26 9 SYAABAN 正月十一</small>
9 <small>ମେତ୍ 27 10 SYAABAN 正月十二</small>	10 <small>ମେତ୍ 28 11 SYAABAN 正月十三</small>	11 <small>ମେତ୍ 29 12 SYAABAN 正月十四</small>	12 Yuan Xiao Jie <small>ମେତ୍ 30 13 SYAABAN 正月十五</small>	13 <small>ମାର୍ଚୀ 1 14 SYAABAN 正月十六</small>	14 Nisfu Syaaban <small>ମାର୍ଚୀ 2 15 SYAABAN 正月十七</small>	15 <small>ମାର୍ଚୀ 3 16 SYAABAN 正月十八</small>
16 <small>ମାର୍ଚୀ 4 17 SYAABAN 正月十九</small>	17 <small>ମାର୍ଚୀ 5 18 SYAABAN 正月二十</small>	18 <small>ମାର୍ଚୀ 6 19 SYAABAN 正月廿壹</small>	19 <small>ମାର୍ଚୀ 7 20 SYAABAN 正月廿二</small>	20 <small>ମାର୍ଚୀ 8 21 SYAABAN 正月廿三</small>	21 <small>ମାର୍ଚୀ 9 22 SYAABAN 正月廿四</small>	22 <small>ମାର୍ଚୀ 10 23 SYAABAN 正月廿五</small>
23 <small>ମାର୍ଚୀ 11 24 SYAABAN 正月廿六</small>	24 <small>ମାର୍ଚୀ 12 25 SYAABAN 正月廿七</small>	25 Start of Ayyám-i-Há <small>ମାର୍ଚୀ 13 26 SYAABAN 正月廿八</small>	26 Maha Shivarathri <small>ମାର୍ଚୀ 14 27 SYAABAN 正月廿九</small>	27 <small>ମାର୍ଚୀ 15 28 SYAABAN 正月三十</small>	28 End of Ayyám-i-Há <small>ମାର୍ଚୀ 16 29 SYAABAN 二月初壹</small>	

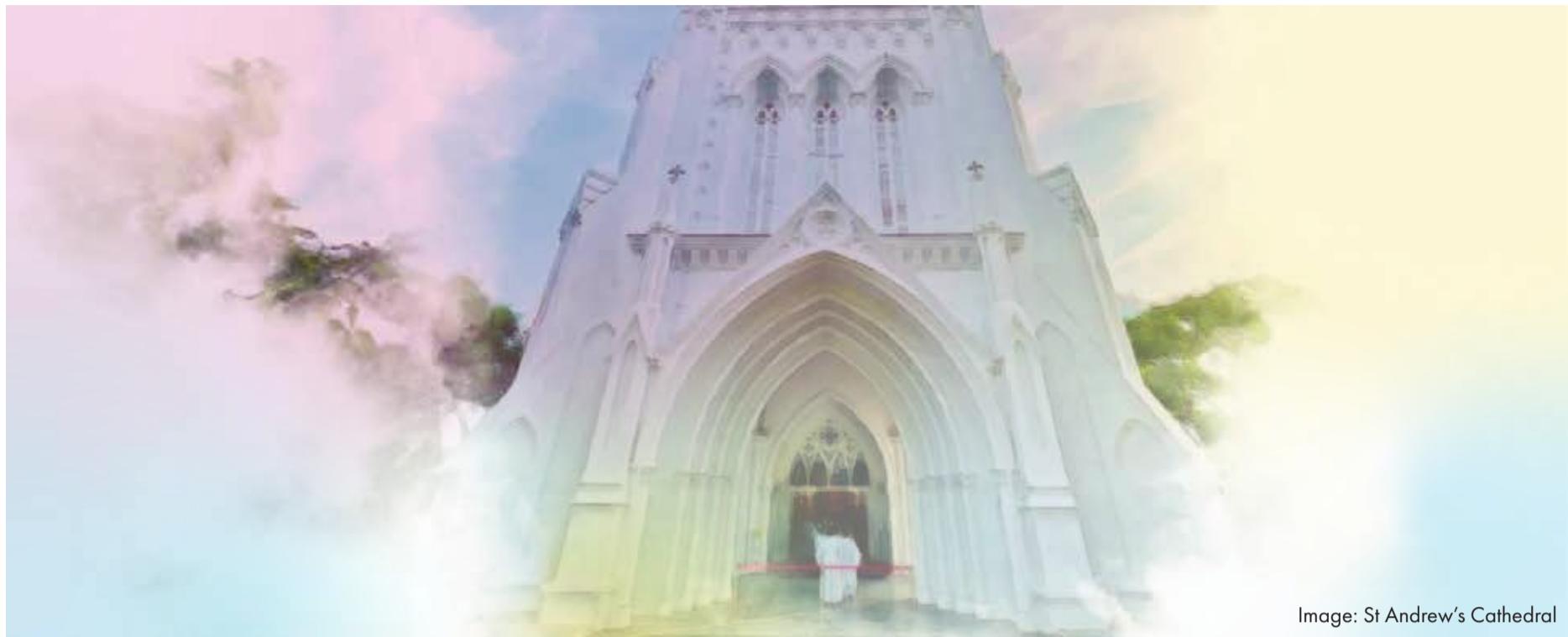


Image: St Andrew's Cathedral

The bell tower located at the west porch of St Andrew's Cathedral houses a peal of 12 bells commissioned for the worship of God. These bells are typically rung before the start of services as a call to worship.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
						1 Start of Bahá'í Fasting Month
2 Start of Ramadan ਮਾਸੀ 18 1 RAMADAN 二月初三	3 ਮਾਸੀ 19 2 RAMADAN 二月初四	4 ਮਾਸੀ 20 3 RAMADAN 二月初五	5 Ash Wednesday ਮਾਸੀ 21 4 RAMADAN 二月初六	6 ਮਾਸੀ 22 5 RAMADAN 二月初七	7 ਮਾਸੀ 23 6 RAMADAN 二月初八	8 ਮਾਸੀ 24 7 RAMADAN 二月初九
9 ਮਾਸੀ 25 8 RAMADAN 二月初十	10 ਮਾਸੀ 26 9 RAMADAN 二月十一	11 ਮਾਸੀ 27 10 RAMADAN 二月十二	12 ਮਾਸੀ 28 11 RAMADAN 二月十三	13 ਮਾਸੀ 29 12 RAMADAN 二月十四	14 Birth of Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva Birth of Lao Zi Holi Festival ਮਾਸੀ 30 13 RAMADAN 二月十五	15 ਪਾਂਕੁਣੀ 1 14 RAMADAN 二月十六
16 ਪਾਂਕੁਣੀ 2 15 RAMADAN 二月十七	17 ਪਾਂਕੁਣੀ 3 16 RAMADAN 二月十八	18 Nuzul Quran ਪਾਂਕੁਣੀ 4 17 RAMADAN 二月十九	19 End of Bahá'í Fasting Month ਪਾਂਕੁਣੀ 5 18 RAMADAN 二月二十	20 Naw-Rúz ਪਾਂਕੁਣੀ 6 19 RAMADAN 二月廿一	21 Jamshedi Navroze ਪਾਂਕੁਣੀ 7 20 RAMADAN 二月廿二	22 ਪਾਂਕੁਣੀ 8 21 RAMADAN 二月廿三
23 ਪਾਂਕੁਣੀ 9 22 RAMADAN 二月廿四	24 ਪਾਂਕੁਣੀ 10 23 RAMADAN 二月廿五	25 ਪਾਂਕੁਣੀ 11 24 RAMADAN 二月廿六	26 ਪਾਂਕੁਣੀ 12 25 RAMADAN 二月廿七	27 ਪਾਂਕੁਣੀ 13 26 RAMADAN 二月廿八	28 ਪਾਂਕੁਣੀ 14 27 RAMADAN 二月廿九	29 ਪਾਂਕੁਣੀ 15 28 RAMADAN 三月初壹
30 End of Ramadan Birth of Samantabhadra Bodhisattva ਪਾਂਕੁਣੀ 16 29 RAMADAN 三月初二	31 Hari Raya Puasa ਪਾਂਕੁਣੀ 17 1 SYAWAL 三月初三					

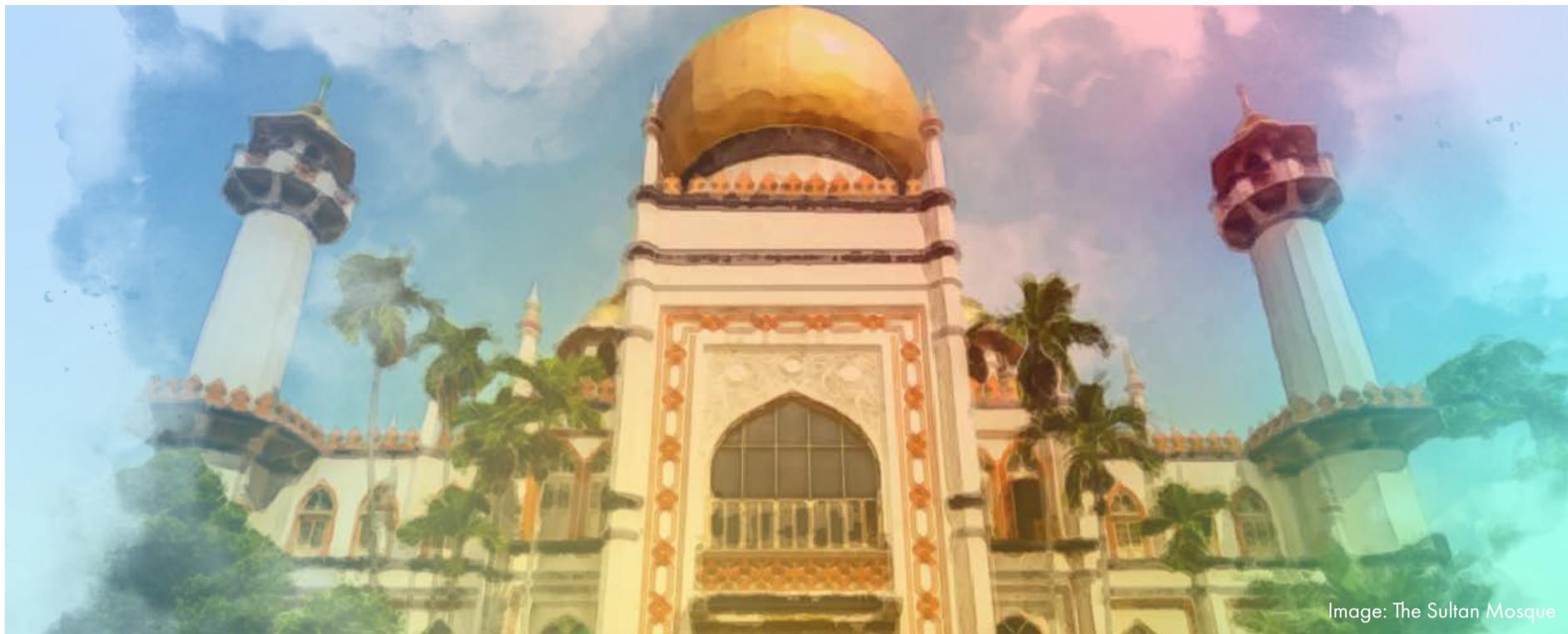


Image: Sri Mariamman Temple

Like all other South Indian Temples, the Sri Mariamman Temple – the oldest Hindu temple in Singapore – is adorned with intricate ornamentation and idols that depict characters from the scriptures (Puranas). These depictions help visitors gradually decipher the stories behind these idols and eventually lead them to the main deity of the temple.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
		1 பங்குனி 18 2 SYAWAL 三月初四	2 பங்குனி 19 3 SYAWAL 三月初五	3 பங்குனி 20 4 SYAWAL 三月初六	4 Start of Chaitra Ayambil Oli Qing Ming Festival பங்குனி 21 5 SYAWAL 三月初七	5 பங்குனி 22 6 SYAWAL 三月初八
6 பங்குனி 23 7 SYAWAL 三月初九	7 பங்குனி 24 8 SYAWAL 三月初十	8 பங்குனி 25 9 SYAWAL 三月十一	9 பங்குனி 26 10 SYAWAL 三月十二	10 Mahavir Janma Kalyanak பங்குனி 27 11 SYAWAL 三月十三	11 பங்குனி 28 12 SYAWAL 三月十四	12 End of Chaitra Ayambil Oli First Day of Passover (Pesach) பங்குனி 29 13 SYAWAL 三月十五
13 Palm Sunday பங்குனி 30 14 SYAWAL 三月十六	14 Vaisakhi Vedic New Year சித்திரை 1 15 SYAWAL 三月十七	15 சித்திரை 2 16 SYAWAL 三月十八	16 சித்திரை 3 17 SYAWAL 三月十九	17 Maundy Thursday சித்திரை 4 18 SYAWAL 三月二十	18 Good Friday சித்திரை 5 19 SYAWAL 三月廿壹	19 சித்திரை 6 20 SYAWAL 三月廿二
20 Easter Start of Festival of Rīḍvān Last Day of Passover (Pesach) சித்திரை 7 21 SYAWAL 三月廿三	21 சித்திரை 8 22 SYAWAL 三月廿四	22 சித்திரை 9 23 SYAWAL 三月廿五	23 சித்திரை 10 24 SYAWAL 三月廿六	24 சித்திரை 11 25 SYAWAL 三月廿七	25 சித்திரை 12 26 SYAWAL 三月廿八	26 சித்திரை 13 27 SYAWAL 三月廿九
27 சித்திரை 14 28 SYAWAL 三月三十	28 சித்திரை 15 29 SYAWAL 四月初壹	29 சித்திரை 16 1 ZULKAEDAH 四月初二	30 Akshaya Tritiya சித்திரை 17 2 ZULKAEDAH 四月初三			

# MAY



Established in 1824, the golden dome of Sultan Mosque towers over nearby shophouses. Today, the Sultan Mosque is a prominent landmark in Singapore's Kampong Glam district, embodying the rich Islamic heritage of Singapore. The Sultan Mosque celebrated its bicentennial last year and continues to play a crucial role in the development of Singapore's Muslim community.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				1 Labour Day End of Festival of Rīḍván Birth of Manjusri Bodhisattva  சித்திரை 18 3 ZULKAEDAH 四月初四	2  சித்திரை 19 4 ZULKAEDAH 四月初五	3  சித்திரை 20 5 ZULKAEDAH 四月初六
4  சித்திரை 21 6 ZULKAEDAH 四月初七	5  சித்திரை 22 7 ZULKAEDAH 四月初八	6  சித்திரை 23 8 ZULKAEDAH 四月初九	7  சித்திரை 24 9 ZULKAEDAH 四月初十	8  சித்திரை 25 10 ZULKAEDAH 四月十一	9  சித்திரை 26 11 ZULKAEDAH 四月十二	10  சித்திரை 27 12 ZULKAEDAH 四月十三
11  சித்திரை 28 13 ZULKAEDAH 四月十四	12 Vesak Day  சித்திரை 29 14 ZULKAEDAH 四月十五	13  சித்திரை 30 15 ZULKAEDAH 四月十六	14  சித்திரை 31 16 ZULKAEDAH 四月十七	15  வைகாசி 1 17 ZULKAEDAH 四月十八	16  வைகாசி 2 18 ZULKAEDAH 四月十九	17  வைகாசி 3 19 ZULKAEDAH 四月二十
18  வைகாசி 4 20 ZULKAEDAH 四月廿壹	19  வைகாசி 5 21 ZULKAEDAH 四月廿二	20  வைகாசி 6 22 ZULKAEDAH 四月廿三	21  வைகாசி 7 23 ZULKAEDAH 四月廿四	22 Zarḥost no-diso  வைகாசி 8 24 ZULKAEDAH 四月廿五	23 Declaration of the Báb  வைகாசி 9 25 ZULKAEDAH 四月廿六	24  வைகாசி 10 26 ZULKAEDAH 四月廿七
25 Birth of Bhaisajyaguru Buddha  வைகாசி 11 27 ZULKAEDAH 四月廿八	26  வைகாசி 12 28 ZULKAEDAH 四月廿九	27  வைகாசி 13 29 ZULKAEDAH 五月初壹	28 Ascension of Bahá'u'lláh  வைகாசி 14 30 ZULKAEDAH 五月初二	29 Ascension Day  வைகாசி 15 1 ZULHIJJAH 五月初三	30 Martydom of Guru Arjan Dev Ji  வைகாசி 16 2 ZULHIJJAH 五月初四	31 Dragon Boat Festival  வைகாசி 17 3 ZULHIJJAH 五月初五

# JUN



The Singapore Jain Religious Society was registered in 1972 and secured its current premises in 1978. The Jain Centre's unique approach to inclusivity has allowed it to accommodate different Jain sects within a single space, all while remaining true to the foundational beliefs of Jainism.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1  ତେବକାଶୀ 18 4 ZULHIJJAH 五月初六	2 Shavuot  ତେବକାଶୀ 19 5 ZULHIJJAH 五月初七	3 Shavuot  ତେବକାଶୀ 20 6 ZULHIJJAH 五月初八	4  ତେବକାଶୀ 21 7 ZULHIJJAH 五月初九	5  ତେବକାଶୀ 22 8 ZULHIJJAH 五月初十	6  ତେବକାଶୀ 23 9 ZULHIJJAH 五月十一	7 Hari Raya Haji  ତେବକାଶୀ 24 10 ZULHIJJAH 五月十二
8 Day of Pentecost  ତେବକାଶୀ 25 11 ZULHIJJAH 五月十三	9  ତେବକାଶୀ 26 12 ZULHIJJAH 五月十四	10  ତେବକାଶୀ 27 13 ZULHIJJAH 五月十五	11  ତେବକାଶୀ 28 14 ZULHIJJAH 五月十六	12  ତେବକାଶୀ 29 15 ZULHIJJAH 五月十七	13 Birth of Celestial Master Zhang  ତେବକାଶୀ 30 16 ZULHIJJAH 五月十八	14  ତେବକାଶୀ 31 17 ZULHIJJAH 五月十九
15  ଆଣୀ 1 18 ZULHIJJAH 五月二十	16  ଆଣୀ 2 19 ZULHIJJAH 五月廿壹	17  ଆଣୀ 3 20 ZULHIJJAH 五月廿二	18  ଆଣୀ 4 21 ZULHIJJAH 五月廿三	19  ଆଣୀ 5 22 ZULHIJJAH 五月廿四	20  ଆଣୀ 6 23 ZULHIJJAH 五月廿五	21  ଆଣୀ 7 24 ZULHIJJAH 五月廿六
22  ଆଣୀ 8 25 ZULHIJJAH 五月廿七	23  ଆଣୀ 9 26 ZULHIJJAH 五月廿八	24  ଆଣୀ 10 27 ZULHIJJAH 五月廿九	25  ଆଣୀ 11 28 ZULHIJJAH 六月初壹	26  ଆଣୀ 12 29 ZULHIJJAH 六月初二	27 Islamic New Year  ଆଣୀ 13 1 MUHARRAM 六月初三	28  ଆଣୀ 14 2 MUHARRAM 六月初四
29  ଆଣୀ 15 3 MUHARRAM 六月初五	30  ଆଣୀ 16 4 MUHARRAM 六月初六					

# JUL



Singapore, a unique blend of cultures, races, and religions, stands as a shining example of religious diversity in the world. In July, the Racial and Religious Harmony Circle organised ground-up initiatives in their local communities to celebrate racial and religious harmony across the island.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
		1 ஆணி 17 5 MUHARRAM 六月初七	2 ஆணி 18 6 MUHARRAM 六月初八	3 ஆணி 19 7 MUHARRAM 六月初九	4 ஆணி 20 8 MUHARRAM 六月初十	5 Anniversary of Bhai Maharaj Singh Ji ஆணி 21 9 MUHARRAM 六月十一
6 Asyura Day ஆணி 22 10 MUHARRAM 六月十二	7 ஆணி 23 11 MUHARRAM 六月十三	8 ஆணி 24 12 MUHARRAM 六月十四	9 Martyrdom of the Báb ஆணி 25 13 MUHARRAM 六月十五	10 Guru Poornima ஆணி 26 14 MUHARRAM 六月十六	11 ஆணி 27 15 MUHARRAM 六月十七	12 ஆணி 28 16 MUHARRAM 六月十八
13 ஆணி 29 17 MUHARRAM 六月十九	14 ஆணி 30 18 MUHARRAM 六月二十	15 ஆணி 31 19 MUHARRAM 六月廿壹	16 ஆட்டி 1 20 MUHARRAM 六月廿二	17 ஆட்டி 2 21 MUHARRAM 六月廿三	18 ஆட்டி 3 22 MUHARRAM 六月廿四	19 ஆட்டி 4 23 MUHARRAM 六月廿五
20 ஆட்டி 5 24 MUHARRAM 六月廿六	21 ஆட்டி 6 25 MUHARRAM 六月廿七	22 ஆட்டி 7 26 MUHARRAM 六月廿八	23 ஆட்டி 8 27 MUHARRAM 六月廿九	24 ஆட்டி 9 28 MUHARRAM 六月三十	25 ஆட்டி 10 29 MUHARRAM 六月初壹	26 ஆட்டி 11 1 SAFAR 六月初二
27 ஆட்டி 12 2 SAFAR 六月初三	28 ஆட்டி 13 3 SAFAR 六月初四	29 ஆட்டி 14 4 SAFAR 六月初五	30 ஆட்டி 15 5 SAFAR 六月初六	31 ஆட்டி 16 6 SAFAR 六月初七		

# AUG



Singapore celebrates its 60th National Day.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
					1 અષ્ટક 17 7 SAFAR 六月初八	2 અષ્ટક 18 8 SAFAR 六月初九
3 અષ્ટક 19 9 SAFAR 六月初十	4 અષ્ટક 20 10 SAFAR 六月十一	5 અષ્ટક 21 11 SAFAR 六月十二	6 અષ્ટક 22 12 SAFAR 六月十三	7 અષ્ટક 23 13 SAFAR 六月十四	8 અષ્ટક 24 14 SAFAR 六月十五	9 National Day અષ્ટક 25 15 SAFAR 六月十六
10 અષ્ટક 26 16 SAFAR 六月十七	11 અષ્ટક 27 17 SAFAR 六月十八	12 અષ્ટક 28 18 SAFAR 六月十九	13 અષ્ટક 29 19 SAFAR 六月二十	14 અષ્ટક 30 20 SAFAR 六月廿壹	15 Parsi New Year અષ્ટક 31 21 SAFAR 六月廿二	16 Krishna Jyothi અષ્ટક 32 22 SAFAR 六月廿三
17 આવણી 1 23 SAFAR 六月廿四	18 આવણી 2 24 SAFAR 六月廿五	19 આવણી 3 25 SAFAR 六月廿六	20 Khordad Saal આવણી 4 26 SAFAR 六月廿七	21 Start of Paryushan આવણી 5 27 SAFAR 六月廿八	22 આવણી 6 28 SAFAR 六月廿九	23 આવણી 7 29 SAFAR 七月初壹
24 આવણી 8 30 SAFAR 七月初二	25 આવણી 9 1 RABIULAWAL 七月初三	26 આવણી 10 2 RABIULAWAL 七月初四	27 Birth of Ganesh Chaturthi આવણી 11 3 RABIULAWAL 七月初五	28 End of Paryushan આવણી 12 4 RABIULAWAL 七月初六	29 આવણી 13 5 RABIULAWAL 七月初七	30 આવણી 14 6 RABIULAWAL 七月初八
31 આવણી 15 7 RABIULAWAL 七月初九						



The Maghain Aboth Synagogue is a simple, symmetrical building with a neoclassical architectural style. Its façade features three blue Stars of David with a Hebrew inscription of its name. Inside, the prayer hall features rusticated walls without decorations or images, as Judaism prohibits icons of God or the Jewish prophets.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	1 ஆவணி 16 8 RABIULAWAL 七月初十	2 ஆவணி 17 9 RABIULAWAL 七月十壹	3 ஆவணி 18 10 RABIULAWAL 七月十二	4 ஆவணி 19 11 RABIULAWAL 七月十三	5 Birth of Prophet Muhammad ஆவணி 20 12 RABIULAWAL 七月十四	6 Zhong Yuan Jie Ullambana Festival ஆவணி 21 13 RABIULAWAL 七月十五
7 ஆவணி 22 14 RABIULAWAL 七月十六	8 ஆவணி 23 15 RABIULAWAL 七月十七	9 ஆவணி 24 16 RABIULAWAL 七月十八	10 ஆவணி 25 17 RABIULAWAL 七月十九	11 ஆவணி 26 18 RABIULAWAL 七月二十	12 ஆவணி 27 19 RABIULAWAL 七月廿壹	13 ஆவணி 28 20 RABIULAWAL 七月廿二
14 ஆவணி 29 21 RABIULAWAL 七月廿三	15 ஆவணி 30 22 RABIULAWAL 七月廿四	16 ஆவணி 31 23 RABIULAWAL 七月廿五	17 புரட்டாசி 1 24 RABIULAWAL 七月廿六	18 புரட்டாசி 2 25 RABIULAWAL 七月廿七	19 புரட்டாசி 3 26 RABIULAWAL 七月廿八	20 புரட்டாசி 4 27 RABIULAWAL 七月廿九
21 Birth of Ksitigarbha Bodhisattva Start of Navarathiri புரட்டாசி 5 28 RABIULAWAL 七月三十	22 புரட்டாசி 6 29 RABIULAWAL 八月初壹	23 Rosh Hashanah புரட்டாசி 7 1 RABIULAKHIR 八月初二	24 Rosh Hashanah புரட்டாசி 8 2 RABIULAKHIR 八月初三	25 புரட்டாசி 9 3 RABIULAKHIR 八月初四	26 புரட்டாசி 10 4 RABIULAKHIR 八月初五	27 புரட்டாசி 11 5 RABIULAKHIR 八月初六
28 புரட்டாசி 12 6 RABIULAKHIR 八月初七	29 Start of Aso Ayambil Oli புரட்டாசி 13 7 RABIULAKHIR 八月初八	30 புரட்டாசி 14 8 RABIULAKHIR 八月初九				

# OCT



Image: The Central Sikh Temple. Image credit: Central Sikh Gurdwara Board.

A Gurdwara is identified by a Nishan Sahib, the Sikh flag, in yellow or blue, representing Sikh values. It features a Darbar Sahib (congregation court) where the Guru Granth Sahib Ji (eternal Sikh Guru, comprising holy scriptures) is placed on a Palki Sahib (raised stage with a canopy).

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1  ਪੁਰਾਤਾਸ਼ਿ 15 9 RABIULAKHIR 八月初十	2 End of Navarathiri Yom Kippur Vijayadasami  ਪੁਰਾਤਾਸ਼ਿ 16 10 RABIULAKHIR 八月十一	3  ਪੁਰਾਤਾਸ਼ਿ 17 11 RABIULAKHIR 八月十二	4  ਪੁਰਾਤਾਸ਼ਿ 18 12 RABIULAKHIR 八月十三
5  ਪੁਰਾਤਾਸ਼ਿ 19 13 RABIULAKHIR 八月十四	6 Mid-Autumn Festival First Day of Sukkot  ਪੁਰਾਤਾਸ਼ਿ 20 14 RABIULAKHIR 八月十五	7 End of Aso Ayambil Oli  ਪੁਰਾਤਾਸ਼ਿ 21 15 RABIULAKHIR 八月十六	8  ਪੁਰਾਤਾਸ਼ਿ 22 16 RABIULAKHIR 八月十七	9  ਪੁਰਾਤਾਸ਼ਿ 23 17 RABIULAKHIR 八月十八	10  ਪੁਰਾਤਾਸ਼ਿ 24 18 RABIULAKHIR 八月十九	11  ਪੁਰਾਤਾਸ਼ਿ 25 19 RABIULAKHIR 八月二十
12 Theemithi  ਪੁਰਾਤਾਸ਼ਿ 26 20 RABIULAKHIR 八月廿壹	13  ਪੁਰਾਤਾਸ਼ਿ 27 21 RABIULAKHIR 八月廿二	14  ਪੁਰਾਤਾਸ਼ਿ 28 22 RABIULAKHIR 八月廿三	15 Last Day of Sukkot  ਪੁਰਾਤਾਸ਼ਿ 29 23 RABIULAKHIR 八月廿四	16  ਪੁਰਾਤਾਸ਼ਿ 30 24 RABIULAKHIR 八月廿五	17  ਯੰਪਲਾ 1 25 RABIULAKHIR 八月廿六	18  ਯੰਪਲਾ 2 26 RABIULAKHIR 八月廿七
19  ਯੰਪਲਾ 3 27 RABIULAKHIR 八月廿八	20 Deepavali  ਯੰਪਲਾ 4 28 RABIULAKHIR 八月廿九	21 Bandhi Chhorh Mahavir Nirvan Start of Nine Emperor Gods Festival  ਯੰਪਲਾ 5 29 RABIULAKHIR 九月初壹	22 Bestu-Varsh Birth of the Báb  ਯੰਪਲਾ 6 30 RABIULAKHIR 九月初二	23 Birth of Bahá'u'lláh Gurgaddi Day  ਯੰਪਲਾ 7 1 JAMADILAWAL 九月初三	24  ਯੰਪਲਾ 8 2 JAMADILAWAL 九月初四	25  ਯੰਪਲਾ 9 3 JAMADILAWAL 九月初五
26  ਯੰਪਲਾ 10 4 JAMADILAWAL 九月初六	27  ਯੰਪਲਾ 11 5 JAMADILAWAL 九月初七	28  ਯੰਪਲਾ 12 6 JAMADILAWAL 九月初八	29 End of Nine Emperor Gods Festival  ਯੰਪਲਾ 13 7 JAMADILAWAL 九月初九	30  ਯੰਪਲਾ 14 8 JAMADILAWAL 九月初十	31  ਯੰਪਲਾ 15 9 JAMADILAWAL 九月十一	

# NOV



Image: Kew Ong Yah Temple (Upper Serangoon)

The beauty of the Kew Ong Yah Temple at Upper Serangoon Road lies in the architectural philosophy of integrating ancient Chinese wisdom and aesthetics into styles that reflects harmony between Heaven and Earth. All the elements, motifs, placements, and colours are carefully selected and designed.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
						1  ਯੰਪਚੀ 16 10 JAMADILAWAL 九月十二
2  ਯੰਪਚੀ 17 11 JAMADILAWAL 九月十三	3  ਯੰਪਚੀ 18 12 JAMADILAWAL 九月十四	4  ਯੰਪਚੀ 19 13 JAMADILAWAL 九月十五	5 Birth of Guru Nanak Dev Ji  ਯੰਪਚੀ 20 14 JAMADILAWAL 九月十六	6  ਯੰਪਚੀ 21 15 JAMADILAWAL 九月十七	7  ਯੰਪਚੀ 22 16 JAMADILAWAL 九月十八	8  ਯੰਪਚੀ 23 17 JAMADILAWAL 九月十九
9  ਯੰਪਚੀ 24 18 JAMADILAWAL 九月二十	10  ਯੰਪਚੀ 25 19 JAMADILAWAL 九月廿壹	11  ਯੰਪਚੀ 26 20 JAMADILAWAL 九月廿二	12  ਯੰਪਚੀ 27 21 JAMADILAWAL 九月廿三	13  ਯੰਪਚੀ 28 22 JAMADILAWAL 九月廿四	14  ਯੰਪਚੀ 29 23 JAMADILAWAL 九月廿五	15  ਯੰਪਚੀ 30 24 JAMADILAWAL 九月廿六
16  ਕਾਰਤਤਿਕੈ 1 25 JAMADILAWAL 九月廿七	17  ਕਾਰਤਤਿਕੈ 2 26 JAMADILAWAL 九月廿八	18  ਕਾਰਤਤਿਕੈ 3 27 JAMADILAWAL 九月廿九	19  ਕਾਰਤਤਿਕੈ 4 28 JAMADILAWAL 九月三十	20  ਕਾਰਤਤਿਕੈ 5 29 JAMADILAWAL 十月初壹	21  ਕਾਰਤਤਿਕੈ 6 30 JAMADILAWAL 十月初二	22  ਕਾਰਤਤਿਕੈ 7 1 JAMADILAKHIR 十月初三
23  ਕਾਰਤਤਿਕੈ 8 2 JAMADILAKHIR 十月初四	24 Martyrdom of Guru Teg Bahadur Ji  ਕਾਰਤਤਿਕੈ 9 3 JAMADILAKHIR 十月初五	25 Day of the Covenant  ਕਾਰਤਤਿਕੈ 10 4 JAMADILAKHIR 十月初六	26  ਕਾਰਤਤਿਕੈ 11 5 JAMADILAKHIR 十月初七	27 Ascension of 'Abdu'l-Bahá  ਕਾਰਤਤਿਕੈ 12 6 JAMADILAKHIR 十月初八	28  ਕਾਰਤਤਿਕੈ 13 7 JAMADILAKHIR 十月初九	29  ਕਾਰਤਤਿਕੈ 14 8 JAMADILAKHIR 十月初十
30 First Sunday of Advent  ਕਾਰਤਤਿਕੈ 15 9 JAMADILAKHIR 十月十一						



Image: The Zoroastrian House. Image credit: The Parsi Zoroastrian Association of Southeast Asia.

The Zoroastrian House (ZH) is a shophouse on Desker Road, procured in 2011 by Homiyar Vasania, a prominent member of the Singaporean Zoroastrian community. The sole prayer hall for Parsis in Singapore is located within. The House serves as home to the Parsi Zoroastrian Association of Southeast Asia.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	1  કાર્ત્તીનેક 16 10 JAMADILAKHIR 十月十二	2  કાર્ત્તીનેક 17 11 JAMADILAKHIR 十月十三	3  કાર્ત્તીનેક 18 12 JAMADILAKHIR 十月十四	4  કાર્ત્તીનેક 19 13 JAMADILAKHIR 十月十五	5  કાર્ત્તીનેક 20 14 JAMADILAKHIR 十月十六	6  કાર્ત્તીનેક 21 15 JAMADILAKHIR 十月十七
7  કાર્ત્તીનેક 22 16 JAMADILAKHIR 十月十八	8  કાર્ત્તીનેક 23 17 JAMADILAKHIR 十月十九	9  કાર્ત્તીનેક 24 18 JAMADILAKHIR 十月二十	10  કાર્ત્તીનેક 25 19 JAMADILAKHIR 十月廿壹	11  કાર્ત્તીનેક 26 20 JAMADILAKHIR 十月廿二	12  કાર્ત્તીનેક 27 21 JAMADILAKHIR 十月廿三	13  કાર્ત્તીનેક 28 22 JAMADILAKHIR 十月廿四
14  કાર્ત્તીનેક 29 23 JAMADILAKHIR 十月廿五	15  કાર્ત્તીનેક 30 24 JAMADILAKHIR 十月廿六	16  માર્ક્રૂ 1 25 JAMADILAKHIR 十月廿七	17  માર્ક્રૂ 2 26 JAMADILAKHIR 十月廿八	18  માર્ક્રૂ 3 27 JAMADILAKHIR 十月廿九	19  માર્ક્રૂ 4 28 JAMADILAKHIR 十月三十	20  માર્ક્રૂ 5 29 JAMADILAKHIR 十一月初壹
21 Winter Solstice  માર્ક્રૂ 6 30 JAMADILAKHIR 十一月初二	22  માર્ક્રૂ 7 1 REJAB 十一月初三	23  માર્ક્રૂ 8 2 REJAB 十一月初四	24  માર્ક્રૂ 9 3 REJAB 十一月初五	25 Christmas Day  માર્ક્રૂ 10 4 REJAB 十一月初六	26  માર્ક્રૂ 11 5 REJAB 十一月初七	27  માર્ક્રૂ 12 6 REJAB 十一月初八
28  માર્ક્રૂ 13 7 REJAB 十一月初九	29  માર્ક્રૂ 14 8 REJAB 十一月初十	30  માર્ક્રૂ 15 9 REJAB 十一月十一	31  માર્ક્રૂ 16 10 REJAB 十一月十二			