

20
25



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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E-CALENDAR

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 Sankranti) (Hinduism)
14 January 2025

Pongal, a prominent South Indian festival, is synonymous with the Harvest Festival. It is also celebrated as Makara Sankranti, 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.

Thaipusam (Hinduism)
11 February 2025

Observed on the first full moon day of the Tamil month of Thai, Thaipusam is a Hindu festival dedicated to Lord Subramaniam (Lord Murugan), renowned as the deity of youth, valour and virtue. Hindu devotees carry the colourful kavadi (filled with cow milk), as a ceremonial act of penance towards fulfilling their personal vow, and offers it to the deity.

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES

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.
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.

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES

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.
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 Aso Ayambil Oli (Jainism) 29 September – 7 October 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.

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES

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.
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 Riḍván (Bahá'í) 20 April – 1 May 2025	The Festival of Riḍván 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.

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES

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.
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 signals 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.

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES

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.
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.

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES

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.
Krishna Jyanthi (Hinduism) 16 August 2025	Krishna Jyanthi 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.

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES

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.
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.

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES

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.
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-Muḥammad, a descendent of the prophet Muḥammad, 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.

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES

**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.

**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.



JAN



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	2	3	4
			மார்கழி 17 1 REJAB 臘月初二	மார்கழி 18 2 REJAB 臘月初三	மார்கழி 19 3 REJAB 臘月初四	மார்கழி 20 4 REJAB 臘月初五
5	6 Birth of Guru Gobind Singh Ji Epiphany	7	8	9	10 Vaikunta Ekadasi	11
மார்கழி 21 5 REJAB 臘月初六	மார்கழி 22 6 REJAB 臘月初七	மார்கழி 23 7 REJAB 臘月初八	மார்கழி 24 8 REJAB 臘月初九	மார்கழி 25 9 REJAB 臘月初十	மார்கழி 26 10 REJAB 臘月十壹	மார்கழி 27 11 REJAB 臘月十二
12	13	14 Pongal Festival (Makara Sankranti)	15	16	17	18
மார்கழி 28 12 REJAB 臘月十三	மார்கழி 29 13 REJAB 臘月十四	தை 1 14 REJAB 臘月十五	தை 2 15 REJAB 臘月十六	தை 3 16 REJAB 臘月十七	தை 4 17 REJAB 臘月十八	தை 5 18 REJAB 臘月十九
19	20	21	22	23 Ji Zao	24	25
தை 6 19 REJAB 臘月二十	தை 7 20 REJAB 臘月廿壹	தை 8 21 REJAB 臘月廿二	தை 9 22 REJAB 臘月廿三	தை 10 23 REJAB 臘月廿四	தை 11 24 REJAB 臘月廿五	தை 12 25 REJAB 臘月廿六
26	27 Israk Mikraj	28	29 Chinese New Year Birth of Maitreya Bodhisattva	30 Chinese New Year	31	
தை 13 26 REJAB 臘月廿七	தை 14 27 REJAB 臘月廿八	தை 15 28 REJAB 臘月廿九	தை 16 29 REJAB 正月初壹	தை 17 30 REJAB 正月初二	தை 18 1 SYAABAN 正月初三	

FEB



Image: Kong Meng San Phor Kark See Monastery

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 தை 19 2 SYAABAN 正月初四
2 தை 20 3 SYAABAN 正月初五	3 Li Chun தை 21 4 SYAABAN 正月初六	4 தை 22 5 SYAABAN 正月初七	5 தை 23 6 SYAABAN 正月初八	6 தை 24 7 SYAABAN 正月初九	7 தை 25 8 SYAABAN 正月初十	8 தை 26 9 SYAABAN 正月十壹
9 தை 27 10 SYAABAN 正月十二	10 தை 28 11 SYAABAN 正月十三	11 Thaipusam தை 29 12 SYAABAN 正月十四	12 Yuan Xiao Jie தை 30 13 SYAABAN 正月十五	13 மாசி 1 14 SYAABAN 正月十六	14 Nisfu Syaaban மாசி 2 15 SYAABAN 正月十七	15 மாசி 3 16 SYAABAN 正月十八
16 மாசி 4 17 SYAABAN 正月十九	17 மாசி 5 18 SYAABAN 正月二十	18 மாசி 6 19 SYAABAN 正月廿壹	19 மாசி 7 20 SYAABAN 正月廿二	20 மாசி 8 21 SYAABAN 正月廿三	21 மாசி 9 22 SYAABAN 正月廿四	22 மாசி 10 23 SYAABAN 正月廿五
23 மாசி 11 24 SYAABAN 正月廿六	24 மாசி 12 25 SYAABAN 正月廿七	25 Start of Ayyám-i-Há மாசி 13 26 SYAABAN 正月廿八	26 Maha Shivarathri மாசி 14 27 SYAABAN 正月廿九	27 மாசி 15 28 SYAABAN 正月三十	28 End of Ayyám-i-Há மாசி 16 29 SYAABAN 二月初壹	

MAR



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 மாசி 17 30 SYAABAN 二月初二
2 Start of Ramadan மாசி 18 1 RAMADAN 二月初三	3 மாசி 19 2 RAMADAN 二月初四	4 மாசி 20 3 RAMADAN 二月初五	5 Ash Wednesday மாசி 21 4 RAMADAN 二月初六	6 மாசி 22 5 RAMADAN 二月初七	7 மாசி 23 6 RAMADAN 二月初八	8 மாசி 24 7 RAMADAN 二月初九
9 மாசி 25 8 RAMADAN 二月初十	10 மாசி 26 9 RAMADAN 二月十壹	11 மாசி 27 10 RAMADAN 二月十二	12 மாசி 28 11 RAMADAN 二月十三	13 மாசி 29 12 RAMADAN 二月十四	14 Birth of Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva Birth of Lao Zi Holi Festival மாசி 30 13 RAMADAN 二月十五	15 பங்குனி 1 14 RAMADAN 二月十六
16 பங்குனி 2 15 RAMADAN 二月十七	17 பங்குனி 3 16 RAMADAN 二月十八	18 Nuzul Quran பங்குனி 4 17 RAMADAN 二月十九	19 End of Bahá'í Fasting Month பங்குனி 5 18 RAMADAN 二月二十	20 Naw-Rúz பங்குனி 6 19 RAMADAN 二月廿壹	21 Jamshedi Navroze பங்குனி 7 20 RAMADAN 二月廿二	22 பங்குனி 8 21 RAMADAN 二月廿三
23 பங்குனி 9 22 RAMADAN 二月廿四	24 பங்குனி 10 23 RAMADAN 二月廿五	25 பங்குனி 11 24 RAMADAN 二月廿六	26 பங்குனி 12 25 RAMADAN 二月廿七	27 பங்குனி 13 26 RAMADAN 二月廿八	28 பங்குனி 14 27 RAMADAN 二月廿九	29 பங்குனி 15 28 RAMADAN 三月初壹
30 End of Ramadan Birth of Samantabhadra Bodhisattva பங்குனி 16 29 RAMADAN 三月初二	31 Hari Raya Puasa பங்குனி 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	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 三月十壹	9 பங்குனி 26 10 SYAWAL 三月十二	10 Mahavir Janma Kalyanak	11 பங்குனி 28 12 SYAWAL 三月十四	12 End of Chaitra Ayambil Oli First Day of Passover (Pesach)
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 Riḍván 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 四月十壹	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 Zarthost 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 ZULHIJAH 五月初三	30 Martyrdom of Guru Arjan Dev Ji வைகாசி 16 2 ZULHIJAH 五月初四	31 Dragon Boat Festival வைகாசி 17 3 ZULHIJAH 五月初五

JUN



Image: Singapore Jain Religious Society

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 வைகாசி 18 4 ZULHIJAH 五月初六	2 Shavuot வைகாசி 19 5 ZULHIJAH 五月初七	3 Shavuot வைகாசி 20 6 ZULHIJAH 五月初八	4 வைகாசி 21 7 ZULHIJAH 五月初九	5 வைகாசி 22 8 ZULHIJAH 五月初十	6 வைகாசி 23 9 ZULHIJAH 五月十壹	7 Hari Raya Haji வைகாசி 24 10 ZULHIJAH 五月十二
8 Day of Pentecost வைகாசி 25 11 ZULHIJAH 五月十三	9 வைகாசி 26 12 ZULHIJAH 五月十四	10 வைகாசி 27 13 ZULHIJAH 五月十五	11 வைகாசி 28 14 ZULHIJAH 五月十六	12 வைகாசி 29 15 ZULHIJAH 五月十七	13 Birth of Celestial Master Zhang வைகாசி 30 16 ZULHIJAH 五月十八	14 வைகாசி 31 17 ZULHIJAH 五月十九
15 ஆனி 1 18 ZULHIJAH 五月二十	16 ஆனி 2 19 ZULHIJAH 五月廿壹	17 ஆனி 3 20 ZULHIJAH 五月廿二	18 ஆனி 4 21 ZULHIJAH 五月廿三	19 ஆனி 5 22 ZULHIJAH 五月廿四	20 ஆனி 6 23 ZULHIJAH 五月廿五	21 ஆனி 7 24 ZULHIJAH 五月廿六
22 ஆனி 8 25 ZULHIJAH 五月廿七	23 ஆனி 9 26 ZULHIJAH 五月廿八	24 ஆனி 10 27 ZULHIJAH 五月廿九	25 ஆனி 11 28 ZULHIJAH 六月初壹	26 ஆனி 12 29 ZULHIJAH 六月初二	27 Islamic New Year ஆனி 13 1 MUHARRAM 六月初三	28 ஆனி 14 2 MUHARRAM 六月初四
29 ஆனி 15 3 MUHARRAM 六月初五	30 ஆனி 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 ஆனி 17 5 MUHARRAM 六月初七	2 ஆனி 18 6 MUHARRAM 六月初八	3 ஆனி 19 7 MUHARRAM 六月初九	4 ஆனி 20 8 MUHARRAM 六月初十	5 Anniversary of Bhai Maharaj Singh Ji ஆனி 21 9 MUHARRAM 六月十壹
6 Asyura Day ஆனி 22 10 MUHARRAM 六月十二	7 ஆனி 23 11 MUHARRAM 六月十三	8 ஆனி 24 12 MUHARRAM 六月十四	9 Martyrdom of the Báb ஆனி 25 13 MUHARRAM 六月十五	10 Guru Poornima ஆனி 26 14 MUHARRAM 六月十六	11 ஆனி 27 15 MUHARRAM 六月十七	12 ஆனி 28 16 MUHARRAM 六月十八
13 ஆனி 29 17 MUHARRAM 六月十九	14 ஆனி 30 18 MUHARRAM 六月二十	15 ஆனி 31 19 MUHARRAM 六月廿壹	16 ஆடி 1 20 MUHARRAM 六月廿二	17 ஆடி 2 21 MUHARRAM 六月廿三	18 ஆடி 3 22 MUHARRAM 六月廿四	19 ஆடி 4 23 MUHARRAM 六月廿五
20 ஆடி 5 24 MUHARRAM 六月廿六	21 ஆடி 6 25 MUHARRAM 六月廿七	22 ஆடி 7 26 MUHARRAM 六月廿八	23 ஆடி 8 27 MUHARRAM 六月廿九	24 ஆடி 9 28 MUHARRAM 六月三十	25 ஆடி 10 29 MUHARRAM 六月初壹	26 ஆடி 11 1 SAFAR 六月初二
27 ஆடி 12 2 SAFAR 六月初三	28 ஆடி 13 3 SAFAR 六月初四	29 ஆடி 14 4 SAFAR 六月初五	30 ஆடி 15 5 SAFAR 六月初六	31 ஆடி 16 6 SAFAR 六月初七		

AUG



Image: The Parliament House. Image credit: Roots Singapore.

Singapore celebrates its 60th National Day.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
					1 ஆடி 17 7 SAFAR 六月初八	2 ஆடி 18 8 SAFAR 六月初九
3 ஆடி 19 9 SAFAR 六月初十	4 ஆடி 20 10 SAFAR 六月十壹	5 ஆடி 21 11 SAFAR 六月十二	6 ஆடி 22 12 SAFAR 六月十三	7 ஆடி 23 13 SAFAR 六月十四	8 ஆடி 24 14 SAFAR 六月十五	9 National Day ஆடி 25 15 SAFAR 六月十六
10 ஆடி 26 16 SAFAR 六月十七	11 ஆடி 27 17 SAFAR 六月十八	12 ஆடி 28 18 SAFAR 六月十九	13 ஆடி 29 19 SAFAR 六月二十	14 ஆடி 30 20 SAFAR 六月廿壹	15 Parsi New Year ஆடி 31 21 SAFAR 六月廿二	16 Krishna Jyanthi ஆடி 32 22 SAFAR 六月廿三
17 ஆவணி 1 23 SAFAR 六月廿四	18 ஆவணி 2 24 SAFAR 六月廿五	19 ஆவணி 3 25 SAFAR 六月廿六	20 Khordad Saal ஆவணி 4 26 SAFAR 六月廿七	21 Start of Paryushan ஆவணி 5 27 SAFAR 六月廿八	22 ஆவணி 6 28 SAFAR 六月廿九	23 ஆவணி 7 29 SAFAR 七月初壹
24 ஆவணி 8 30 SAFAR 七月初二	25 ஆவணி 9 1 RABIULAWAL 七月初三	26 ஆவணி 10 2 RABIULAWAL 七月初四	27 Birth of Ganesh Chaturthi ஆவணி 11 3 RABIULAWAL 七月初五	28 End of Paryushan ஆவணி 12 4 RABIULAWAL 七月初六	29 ஆவணி 13 5 RABIULAWAL 七月初七	30 ஆவணி 14 6 RABIULAWAL 七月初八
31 ஆவணி 15 7 RABIULAWAL 七月初九						



Image: Maghain Abboth Synagogue. Image credit: The Jewish Welfare Board.

The Maghain Abboth 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				



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	2 End of Navarathiri Yom Kippur Vijayadasami	3	4
			ਪ੍ਰਦੱਲਾਥੀ 15 9 RABIULAKHIR 八月初十	ਪ੍ਰਦੱਲਾਥੀ 16 10 RABIULAKHIR 八月十壹	ਪ੍ਰਦੱਲਾਥੀ 17 11 RABIULAKHIR 八月十二	ਪ੍ਰਦੱਲਾਥੀ 18 12 RABIULAKHIR 八月十三
5	6 Mid-Autumn Festival First Day of Sukkot	7 End of Aso Ayambil Oli	8	9	10	11
ਪ੍ਰਦੱਲਾਥੀ 19 13 RABIULAKHIR 八月十四	ਪ੍ਰਦੱਲਾਥੀ 20 14 RABIULAKHIR 八月十五	ਪ੍ਰਦੱਲਾਥੀ 21 15 RABIULAKHIR 八月十六	ਪ੍ਰਦੱਲਾਥੀ 22 16 RABIULAKHIR 八月十七	ਪ੍ਰਦੱਲਾਥੀ 23 17 RABIULAKHIR 八月十八	ਪ੍ਰਦੱਲਾਥੀ 24 18 RABIULAKHIR 八月十九	ਪ੍ਰਦੱਲਾਥੀ 25 19 RABIULAKHIR 八月二十
12 Theemithi	13	14	15 Last Day of Sukkot	16	17	18
ਪ੍ਰਦੱਲਾਥੀ 26 20 RABIULAKHIR 八月廿壹	ਪ੍ਰਦੱਲਾਥੀ 27 21 RABIULAKHIR 八月廿二	ਪ੍ਰਦੱਲਾਥੀ 28 22 RABIULAKHIR 八月廿三	ਪ੍ਰਦੱਲਾਥੀ 29 23 RABIULAKHIR 八月廿四	ਪ੍ਰਦੱਲਾਥੀ 30 24 RABIULAKHIR 八月廿五	ਯੁੱਪਥੀ 1 25 RABIULAKHIR 八月廿六	ਯੁੱਪਥੀ 2 26 RABIULAKHIR 八月廿七
19	20 Deepavali	21 Bandhi Chhorh Mahavir Nirvan Start of Nine Emperor Gods Festival	22 Bestu-Varsh Birth of the Báb	23 Birth of Bahá'u'lláh Gurgaddi Day	24	25
ਯੁੱਪਥੀ 3 27 RABIULAKHIR 八月廿八	ਯੁੱਪਥੀ 4 28 RABIULAKHIR 八月廿九	ਯੁੱਪਥੀ 5 29 RABIULAKHIR 九月初壹	ਯੁੱਪਥੀ 6 30 RABIULAKHIR 九月初二	ਯੁੱਪਥੀ 7 1 JAMADILAWAL 九月初三	ਯੁੱਪਥੀ 8 2 JAMADILAWAL 九月初四	ਯੁੱਪਥੀ 9 3 JAMADILAWAL 九月初五
26	27	28	29 End of Nine Emperor Gods Festival	30	31	
ਯੁੱਪਥੀ 10 4 JAMADILAWAL 九月初六	ਯੁੱਪਥੀ 11 5 JAMADILAWAL 九月初七	ਯੁੱਪਥੀ 12 6 JAMADILAWAL 九月初八	ਯੁੱਪਥੀ 13 7 JAMADILAWAL 九月初九	ਯੁੱਪਥੀ 14 8 JAMADILAWAL 九月初十	ਯੁੱਪਥੀ 15 9 JAMADILAWAL 九月十壹	



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 ஐப்பசி 16 10 JAMADILAWAL 九月十二
2 ஐப்பசி 17 11 JAMADILAWAL 九月十三	3 ஐப்பசி 18 12 JAMADILAWAL 九月十四	4 ஐப்பசி 19 13 JAMADILAWAL 九月十五	5 Birth of Guru Nanak Dev Ji ஐப்பசி 20 14 JAMADILAWAL 九月十六	6 ஐப்பசி 21 15 JAMADILAWAL 九月十七	7 ஐப்பசி 22 16 JAMADILAWAL 九月十八	8 ஐப்பசி 23 17 JAMADILAWAL 九月十九
9 ஐப்பசி 24 18 JAMADILAWAL 九月二十	10 ஐப்பசி 25 19 JAMADILAWAL 九月廿壹	11 ஐப்பசி 26 20 JAMADILAWAL 九月廿二	12 ஐப்பசி 27 21 JAMADILAWAL 九月廿三	13 ஐப்பசி 28 22 JAMADILAWAL 九月廿四	14 ஐப்பசி 29 23 JAMADILAWAL 九月廿五	15 ஐப்பசி 30 24 JAMADILAWAL 九月廿六
16 கார்த்திகை 1 25 JAMADILAWAL 九月廿七	17 கார்த்திகை 2 26 JAMADILAWAL 九月廿八	18 கார்த்திகை 3 27 JAMADILAWAL 九月廿九	19 கார்த்திகை 4 28 JAMADILAWAL 九月三十	20 கார்த்திகை 5 29 JAMADILAWAL 十月初壹	21 கார்த்திகை 6 30 JAMADILAWAL 十月初二	22 கார்த்திகை 7 1 JAMADILAKHIR 十月初三
23 கார்த்திகை 8 2 JAMADILAKHIR 十月初四	24 Martyrdom of Guru Teg Bahadur Ji கார்த்திகை 9 3 JAMADILAKHIR 十月初五	25 Day of the Covenant கார்த்திகை 10 4 JAMADILAKHIR 十月初六	26 கார்த்திகை 11 5 JAMADILAKHIR 十月初七	27 Ascension of 'Abdu'l-Bahá கார்த்திகை 12 6 JAMADILAKHIR 十月初八	28 கார்த்திகை 13 7 JAMADILAKHIR 十月初九	29 கார்த்திகை 14 8 JAMADILAKHIR 十月初十
30 First Sunday of Advent கார்த்திகை 15 9 JAMADILAKHIR 十月十壹						



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 கார்த்திகை 16 10 JAMADILAKHIR 十月十二	2 கார்த்திகை 17 11 JAMADILAKHIR 十月十三	3 கார்த்திகை 18 12 JAMADILAKHIR 十月十四	4 கார்த்திகை 19 13 JAMADILAKHIR 十月十五	5 கார்த்திகை 20 14 JAMADILAKHIR 十月十六	6 கார்த்திகை 21 15 JAMADILAKHIR 十月十七
7 கார்த்திகை 22 16 JAMADILAKHIR 十月十八	8 கார்த்திகை 23 17 JAMADILAKHIR 十月十九	9 கார்த்திகை 24 18 JAMADILAKHIR 十月二十	10 கார்த்திகை 25 19 JAMADILAKHIR 十月廿壹	11 கார்த்திகை 26 20 JAMADILAKHIR 十月廿二	12 கார்த்திகை 27 21 JAMADILAKHIR 十月廿三	13 கார்த்திகை 28 22 JAMADILAKHIR 十月廿四
14 கார்த்திகை 29 23 JAMADILAKHIR 十月廿五	15 கார்த்திகை 30 24 JAMADILAKHIR 十月廿六	16 மார்கழி 1 25 JAMADILAKHIR 十月廿七	17 மார்கழி 2 26 JAMADILAKHIR 十月廿八	18 மார்கழி 3 27 JAMADILAKHIR 十月廿九	19 மார்கழி 4 28 JAMADILAKHIR 十月三十	20 மார்கழி 5 29 JAMADILAKHIR 十壹月初壹
21 Winter Solstice மார்கழி 6 30 JAMADILAKHIR 十壹月初二	22 மார்கழி 7 1 REJAB 十壹月初三	23 மார்கழி 8 2 REJAB 十壹月初四	24 மார்கழி 9 3 REJAB 十壹月初五	25 Christmas Day மார்கழி 10 4 REJAB 十壹月初六	26 மார்கழி 11 5 REJAB 十壹月初七	27 மார்கழி 12 6 REJAB 十壹月初八
28 மார்கழி 13 7 REJAB 十壹月初九	29 மார்கழி 14 8 REJAB 十壹月初十	30 மார்கழி 15 9 REJAB 十壹月十壹	31 மார்கழி 16 10 REJAB 十壹月十二			