

# 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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# RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES

|                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
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| <b>Birth of Guru Gobind Singh Ji (Sikhism)</b><br>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.                                                                |
| <b>Epiphany (Christianity)</b><br>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.                         |
| <b>Vaikunta Ekadasi (Hinduism)</b><br>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.                                                      |
| <b>Pongal Festival (Makara Sankranti) (Hinduism)</b><br>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.                                                        |
| <b>Ji Zao (Taoism)</b><br>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.                                                          |
| <b>Israk Mikraj (Islam)</b><br>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. |
| <b>Birth of Maitreya Bodhisattva (Buddhism)</b><br>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.                                                                                        |
| <b>Li Chun (Taoism)</b><br>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.                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>Yuan Xiao Jie (Taoism)</b><br>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

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| <b>Nisfu Syaaban (Islam)</b><br>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.                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Ayyám-i-Há (Bahá'í)</b><br>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.                                                                                                 |
| <b>Maha Shivarathri (Hinduism)</b><br>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.                |
| <b>Bahá'í Fasting Month (Bahá'í)</b><br>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.                                                                                                            |
| <b>Ramadan (Islam)</b><br>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.                                                                                                         |
| <b>Ash Wednesday (Christianity)</b><br>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. |
| <b>Birth of Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva (Buddhism)</b><br>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.                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Birth of Lao Zi (Taoism)</b><br>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.                                                                                       |
| <b>Holi Festival (Hinduism)</b><br>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

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| <b>Nuzul Quran (Islam)</b><br>18 March 2025                                                                                    | This holiday commemorates the night when the words of the Quran were first revealed to the Prophet Muhammad.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Naw-Rúz (Bahá'í)</b><br>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.                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Jamshedi Navroze (Zoroastrianism)</b><br>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.                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Birth of Samantabhadra Bodhisattva (Buddhism)</b><br>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.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Hari Raya Aidilfitri (Islam)</b><br>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.                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Chaitra Ayambil Oli (Jainism)</b><br>4 – 12 April 2025<br><b>Aso Ayambil Oli (Jainism)</b><br>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.                                                                                              |
| <b>Qing Ming Festival (Buddhism and Taoism)</b><br>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.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Mahavir Janma Kalyanak (Jainism)</b><br>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. |
| <b>Passover (Pesach) (Judaism)</b><br>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

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| <b>Palm Sunday (Christianity)</b><br>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.                                                      |
| <b>Vaisakhi (Sikhism)</b><br>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). |
| <b>Vedic New Year (Hinduism)</b><br>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.                                                                                                         |
| <b>Maundy Thursday (Christianity)</b><br>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.                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Good Friday (Christianity)</b><br>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.                                                                                                                        |
| <b>Easter (Christianity)</b><br>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.            |
| <b>Festival of Riḍván (Bahá'í)</b><br>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.                                   |
| <b>Akshaya Tritiya (Hinduism)</b><br>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.                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Birth of Manjusri Bodhisattva (Buddhism)</b><br>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.

**Zarhost no-diso (Zoroastrianism)**  
22 May 2025

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

**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.

**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

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| <b>Krishna Jyanthi (Hinduism)</b><br>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.                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Khordad Saal (Zoroastrianism)</b><br>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.                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Paryushan (Jainism)</b><br>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. |
| <b>Birth of Ganesh Chaturthi (Hinduism)</b><br>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.                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Birth of Prophet Muhammad (Islamic)</b><br>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.                                                                        |
| <b>Zhong Yuan Jie (Taoism)</b><br>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.                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Ullambana Festival (Buddhism)</b><br>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.                                                                                              |
| <b>Birth of Ksitigarbha Bodhisattva (Buddhism)</b><br>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.                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Navarathiri (Hinduism)</b><br>21 September –<br>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

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| <b>Rosh Hashanah (Judaism)</b><br>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.                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Yom Kippur (Judaism)</b><br>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.                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Vijayadasami (Hinduism)</b><br>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.                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Mid-Autumn Festival (Taoism)</b><br>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.                                                        |
| <b>Sukkot (Judaism)</b><br>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.                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Theemithi (Hinduism)</b><br>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.                                                                             |
| <b>Deepavali (Hinduism)</b><br>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.                                                                                                                        |
| <b>Bandhi Chhorh (Sikhism)</b><br>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.                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Mahavir Nirvan (Jainism)</b><br>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-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.

**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.





# 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<br>1 REJAB<br>臘月初二                           | மார்கழி 18<br>2 REJAB<br>臘月初三 | மார்கழி 19<br>3 REJAB<br>臘月初四  | மார்கழி 20<br>4 REJAB<br>臘月初五  |
| 5                              | 6 Birth of Guru<br>Gobind Singh Ji<br>Epiphany | 7                                        | 8                                                       | 9                             | 10 Vaikunta Ekadasi            | 11                             |
| மார்கழி 21<br>5 REJAB<br>臘月初六  | மார்கழி 22<br>6 REJAB<br>臘月初七                  | மார்கழி 23<br>7 REJAB<br>臘月初八            | மார்கழி 24<br>8 REJAB<br>臘月初九                           | மார்கழி 25<br>9 REJAB<br>臘月初十 | மார்கழி 26<br>10 REJAB<br>臘月十壹 | மார்கழி 27<br>11 REJAB<br>臘月十二 |
| 12                             | 13                                             | 14 Pongal Festival<br>(Makara Sankranti) | 15                                                      | 16                            | 17                             | 18                             |
| மார்கழி 28<br>12 REJAB<br>臘月十三 | மார்கழி 29<br>13 REJAB<br>臘月十四                 | தை 1<br>14 REJAB<br>臘月十五                 | தை 2<br>15 REJAB<br>臘月十六                                | தை 3<br>16 REJAB<br>臘月十七      | தை 4<br>17 REJAB<br>臘月十八       | தை 5<br>18 REJAB<br>臘月十九       |
| 19                             | 20                                             | 21                                       | 22                                                      | 23 Ji Zao                     | 24                             | 25                             |
| தை 6<br>19 REJAB<br>臘月二十       | தை 7<br>20 REJAB<br>臘月廿壹                       | தை 8<br>21 REJAB<br>臘月廿二                 | தை 9<br>22 REJAB<br>臘月廿三                                | தை 10<br>23 REJAB<br>臘月廿四     | தை 11<br>24 REJAB<br>臘月廿五      | தை 12<br>25 REJAB<br>臘月廿六      |
| 26                             | 27 Israk Mikraj                                | 28                                       | 29 Chinese New Year<br>Birth of Maitreya<br>Bodhisattva | 30 Chinese New Year           | 31                             |                                |
| தை 13<br>26 REJAB<br>臘月廿七      | தை 14<br>27 REJAB<br>臘月廿八                      | தை 15<br>28 REJAB<br>臘月廿九                | தை 16<br>29 REJAB<br>正月初壹                               | தை 17<br>30 REJAB<br>正月初二     | தை 18<br>1 SYAABAN<br>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<br><br>தை 19<br>2 SYAABAN<br>正月初四     |
| 2<br><br>தை 20<br>3 SYAABAN<br>正月初五     | 3 Li Chun<br><br>தை 21<br>4 SYAABAN<br>正月初六 | 4<br><br>தை 22<br>5 SYAABAN<br>正月初七                         | 5<br><br>தை 23<br>6 SYAABAN<br>正月初八                      | 6<br><br>தை 24<br>7 SYAABAN<br>正月初九     | 7<br><br>தை 25<br>8 SYAABAN<br>正月初十                       | 8<br><br>தை 26<br>9 SYAABAN<br>正月十壹     |
| 9<br><br>தை 27<br>10 SYAABAN<br>正月十二    | 10<br><br>தை 28<br>11 SYAABAN<br>正月十三       | 11<br><br>தை 29<br>12 SYAABAN<br>正月十四                       | 12 Yuan Xiao Jie<br><br>தை 30<br>13 SYAABAN<br>正月十五      | 13<br><br>மாசி 1<br>14 SYAABAN<br>正月十六  | 14 Nisfu Syaaban<br><br>மாசி 2<br>15 SYAABAN<br>正月十七      | 15<br><br>மாசி 3<br>16 SYAABAN<br>正月十八  |
| 16<br><br>மாசி 4<br>17 SYAABAN<br>正月十九  | 17<br><br>மாசி 5<br>18 SYAABAN<br>正月二十      | 18<br><br>மாசி 6<br>19 SYAABAN<br>正月廿壹                      | 19<br><br>மாசி 7<br>20 SYAABAN<br>正月廿二                   | 20<br><br>மாசி 8<br>21 SYAABAN<br>正月廿三  | 21<br><br>மாசி 9<br>22 SYAABAN<br>正月廿四                    | 22<br><br>மாசி 10<br>23 SYAABAN<br>正月廿五 |
| 23<br><br>மாசி 11<br>24 SYAABAN<br>正月廿六 | 24<br><br>மாசி 12<br>25 SYAABAN<br>正月廿七     | 25 Start of Ayyám-i-Há<br><br>மாசி 13<br>26 SYAABAN<br>正月廿八 | 26 Maha Shivarathri<br><br>மாசி 14<br>27 SYAABAN<br>正月廿九 | 27<br><br>மாசி 15<br>28 SYAABAN<br>正月三十 | 28 End of Ayyám-i-Há<br><br>மாசி 16<br>29 SYAABAN<br>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<br><br>மாசி 17<br>30 SYAABAN<br>二月初二 |
| 2 Start of Ramadan<br><br>மாசி 18<br>1 RAMADAN<br>二月初三                                              | 3<br><br>மாசி 19<br>2 RAMADAN<br>二月初四                    | 4<br><br>மாசி 20<br>3 RAMADAN<br>二月初五                 | 5 Ash Wednesday<br><br>மாசி 21<br>4 RAMADAN<br>二月初六                   | 6<br><br>மாசி 22<br>5 RAMADAN<br>二月初七             | 7<br><br>மாசி 23<br>6 RAMADAN<br>二月初八                                                                               | 8<br><br>மாசி 24<br>7 RAMADAN<br>二月初九                                |
| 9<br><br>மாசி 25<br>8 RAMADAN<br>二月初十                                                               | 10<br><br>மாசி 26<br>9 RAMADAN<br>二月十壹                   | 11<br><br>மாசி 27<br>10 RAMADAN<br>二月十二               | 12<br><br>மாசி 28<br>11 RAMADAN<br>二月十三                               | 13<br><br>மாசி 29<br>12 RAMADAN<br>二月十四           | 14 Birth of Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva<br><br>Birth of Lao Zi<br><br>Holi Festival<br>மாசி 30<br>13 RAMADAN<br>二月十五 | 15<br><br>பங்குனி 1<br>14 RAMADAN<br>二月十六                            |
| 16<br><br>பங்குனி 2<br>15 RAMADAN<br>二月十七                                                           | 17<br><br>பங்குனி 3<br>16 RAMADAN<br>二月十八                | 18 Nuzul Quran<br><br>பங்குனி 4<br>17 RAMADAN<br>二月十九 | 19 End of Bahá'í Fasting Month<br><br>பங்குனி 5<br>18 RAMADAN<br>二月二十 | 20 Naw-Rúz<br><br>பங்குனி 6<br>19 RAMADAN<br>二月廿壹 | 21 Jamshedi Navroze<br><br>பங்குனி 7<br>20 RAMADAN<br>二月廿二                                                          | 22<br><br>பங்குனி 8<br>21 RAMADAN<br>二月廿三                            |
| 23<br><br>பங்குனி 9<br>22 RAMADAN<br>二月廿四                                                           | 24<br><br>பங்குனி 10<br>23 RAMADAN<br>二月廿五               | 25<br><br>பங்குனி 11<br>24 RAMADAN<br>二月廿六            | 26<br><br>பங்குனி 12<br>25 RAMADAN<br>二月廿七                            | 27<br><br>பங்குனி 13<br>26 RAMADAN<br>二月廿八        | 28<br><br>பங்குனி 14<br>27 RAMADAN<br>二月廿九                                                                          | 29<br><br>பங்குனி 15<br>28 RAMADAN<br>三月初壹                           |
| 30 End of Ramadan<br><br>Birth of Samantabhadra Bodhisattva<br><br>பங்குனி 16<br>29 RAMADAN<br>三月初二 | 31 Hari Raya Puasa<br><br>பங்குனி 17<br>1 SYAWAL<br>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<br><br>பங்குனி 18<br>2 SYAWAL<br>三月初四      | 2<br><br>பங்குனி 19<br>3 SYAWAL<br>三月初五                      | 3<br><br>பங்குனி 20<br>4 SYAWAL<br>三月初六                   | 4 Start of<br>Chaitra Ayambil Oli<br><br>Qing Ming Festival | 5<br><br>பங்குனி 22<br>6 SYAWAL<br>三月初八                                   |
| 6<br><br>பங்குனி 23<br>7 SYAWAL<br>三月初九                                                                                | 7<br><br>பங்குனி 24<br>8 SYAWAL<br>三月初十                              | 8<br><br>பங்குனி 25<br>9 SYAWAL<br>三月十壹      | 9<br><br>பங்குனி 26<br>10 SYAWAL<br>三月十二                     | 10 Mahavir Janma<br>Kalyanak                              | 11<br><br>பங்குனி 28<br>12 SYAWAL<br>三月十四                   | 12 End of<br>Chaitra Ayambil Oli<br><br>First Day of Passover<br>(Pesach) |
| 13 Palm Sunday<br><br>பங்குனி 30<br>14 SYAWAL<br>三月十六                                                                  | 14 Vaisakhi<br>Vedic New Year<br><br>சித்திரை 1<br>15 SYAWAL<br>三月十七 | 15<br><br>சித்திரை 2<br>16 SYAWAL<br>三月十八    | 16<br><br>சித்திரை 3<br>17 SYAWAL<br>三月十九                    | 17 Maundy Thursday<br><br>சித்திரை 4<br>18 SYAWAL<br>三月二十 | 18 Good Friday                                              | 19<br><br>சித்திரை 6<br>20 SYAWAL<br>三月廿二                                 |
| 20 Easter<br>Start of<br>Festival of Rīḍvān<br><br>Last Day of Passover<br>(Pesach)<br>சித்திரை 7<br>21 SYAWAL<br>三月廿三 | 21<br><br>சித்திரை 8<br>22 SYAWAL<br>三月廿四                            | 22<br><br>சித்திரை 9<br>23 SYAWAL<br>三月廿五    | 23<br><br>சித்திரை 10<br>24 SYAWAL<br>三月廿六                   | 24<br><br>சித்திரை 11<br>25 SYAWAL<br>三月廿七                | 25<br><br>சித்திரை 12<br>26 SYAWAL<br>三月廿八                  | 26<br><br>சித்திரை 13<br>27 SYAWAL<br>三月廿九                                |
| 27<br><br>சித்திரை 14<br>28 SYAWAL<br>三月三十                                                                             | 28<br><br>சித்திரை 15<br>29 SYAWAL<br>四月初壹                           | 29<br><br>சித்திரை 16<br>1 ZULKAEDAH<br>四月初二 | 30 Akshaya Tritiya<br><br>சித்திரை 17<br>2 ZULKAEDAH<br>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 <b>Labour Day</b><br>End of Festival of Riḍván<br>Birth of Manjusri<br>Bodhisattva<br>சித்திரை 18<br>3 ZULKAEDAH<br>四月初四 | 2<br>சித்திரை 19<br>4 ZULKAEDAH<br>四月初五                                 | 3<br>சித்திரை 20<br>5 ZULKAEDAH<br>四月初六                    |
| 4<br>சித்திரை 21<br>6 ZULKAEDAH<br>四月初七                                  | 5<br>சித்திரை 22<br>7 ZULKAEDAH<br>四月初八                    | 6<br>சித்திரை 23<br>8 ZULKAEDAH<br>四月初九   | 7<br>சித்திரை 24<br>9 ZULKAEDAH<br>四月初十                             | 8<br>சித்திரை 25<br>10 ZULKAEDAH<br>四月十壹                                                                                   | 9<br>சித்திரை 26<br>11 ZULKAEDAH<br>四月十二                                | 10<br>சித்திரை 27<br>12 ZULKAEDAH<br>四月十三                  |
| 11<br>சித்திரை 28<br>13 ZULKAEDAH<br>四月十四                                | 12 <b>Vesak Day</b><br>சித்திரை 29<br>14 ZULKAEDAH<br>四月十五 | 13<br>சித்திரை 30<br>15 ZULKAEDAH<br>四月十六 | 14<br>சித்திரை 31<br>16 ZULKAEDAH<br>四月十七                           | 15<br>வைகாசி 1<br>17 ZULKAEDAH<br>四月十八                                                                                     | 16<br>வைகாசி 2<br>18 ZULKAEDAH<br>四月十九                                  | 17<br>வைகாசி 3<br>19 ZULKAEDAH<br>四月二十                     |
| 18<br>வைகாசி 4<br>20 ZULKAEDAH<br>四月廿壹                                   | 19<br>வைகாசி 5<br>21 ZULKAEDAH<br>四月廿二                     | 20<br>வைகாசி 6<br>22 ZULKAEDAH<br>四月廿三    | 21<br>வைகாசி 7<br>23 ZULKAEDAH<br>四月廿四                              | 22 Zarthost no-diso<br>வைகாசி 8<br>24 ZULKAEDAH<br>四月廿五                                                                    | 23 Declaration of the Báb<br>வைகாசி 9<br>25 ZULKAEDAH<br>四月廿六           | 24<br>வைகாசி 10<br>26 ZULKAEDAH<br>四月廿七                    |
| 25 Birth of<br>Bhaisajyaguru Buddha<br>வைகாசி 11<br>27 ZULKAEDAH<br>四月廿八 | 26<br>வைகாசி 12<br>28 ZULKAEDAH<br>四月廿九                    | 27<br>வைகாசி 13<br>29 ZULKAEDAH<br>五月初壹   | 28 Ascension of<br>Bahá'u'lláh<br>வைகாசி 14<br>30 ZULKAEDAH<br>五月初二 | 29 Ascension Day<br>வைகாசி 15<br>1 ZULHIJAH<br>五月初三                                                                        | 30 Martyrdom of<br>Guru Arjan Dev Ji<br>வைகாசி 16<br>2 ZULHIJAH<br>五月初四 | 31 Dragon Boat Festival<br>வைகாசி 17<br>3 ZULHIJAH<br>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<br><br>வைகாசி 18<br>4 ZULHIJAH<br>五月初六                   | 2 Shavuot<br><br>வைகாசி 19<br>5 ZULHIJAH<br>五月初七 | 3 Shavuot<br><br>வைகாசி 20<br>6 ZULHIJAH<br>五月初八 | 4<br><br>வைகாசி 21<br>7 ZULHIJAH<br>五月初九   | 5<br><br>வைகாசி 22<br>8 ZULHIJAH<br>五月初十   | 6<br><br>வைகாசி 23<br>9 ZULHIJAH<br>五月十壹                                      | 7 Hari Raya Haji<br><br>வைகாசி 24<br>10 ZULHIJAH<br>五月十二 |
| 8 Day of Pentecost<br><br>வைகாசி 25<br>11 ZULHIJAH<br>五月十三 | 9<br><br>வைகாசி 26<br>12 ZULHIJAH<br>五月十四        | 10<br><br>வைகாசி 27<br>13 ZULHIJAH<br>五月十五       | 11<br><br>வைகாசி 28<br>14 ZULHIJAH<br>五月十六 | 12<br><br>வைகாசி 29<br>15 ZULHIJAH<br>五月十七 | 13 Birth of Celestial<br>Master Zhang<br><br>வைகாசி 30<br>16 ZULHIJAH<br>五月十八 | 14<br><br>வைகாசி 31<br>17 ZULHIJAH<br>五月十九               |
| 15<br><br>ஆனி 1<br>18 ZULHIJAH<br>五月二十                     | 16<br><br>ஆனி 2<br>19 ZULHIJAH<br>五月廿壹           | 17<br><br>ஆனி 3<br>20 ZULHIJAH<br>五月廿二           | 18<br><br>ஆனி 4<br>21 ZULHIJAH<br>五月廿三     | 19<br><br>ஆனி 5<br>22 ZULHIJAH<br>五月廿四     | 20<br><br>ஆனி 6<br>23 ZULHIJAH<br>五月廿五                                        | 21<br><br>ஆனி 7<br>24 ZULHIJAH<br>五月廿六                   |
| 22<br><br>ஆனி 8<br>25 ZULHIJAH<br>五月廿七                     | 23<br><br>ஆனி 9<br>26 ZULHIJAH<br>五月廿八           | 24<br><br>ஆனி 10<br>27 ZULHIJAH<br>五月廿九          | 25<br><br>ஆனி 11<br>28 ZULHIJAH<br>六月初壹    | 26<br><br>ஆனி 12<br>29 ZULHIJAH<br>六月初二    | 27 Islamic New Year<br><br>ஆனி 13<br>1 MUHARRAM<br>六月初三                       | 28<br><br>ஆனி 14<br>2 MUHARRAM<br>六月初四                   |
| 29<br><br>ஆனி 15<br>3 MUHARRAM<br>六月初五                     | 30<br><br>ஆனி 16<br>4 MUHARRAM<br>六月初六           |                                                  |                                            |                                            |                                                                               |                                                          |



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<br>ஆனி 17<br>5 MUHARRAM<br>六月初七   | 2<br>ஆனி 18<br>6 MUHARRAM<br>六月初八                       | 3<br>ஆனி 19<br>7 MUHARRAM<br>六月初九                 | 4<br>ஆனி 20<br>8 MUHARRAM<br>六月初十   | 5<br>Anniversary of<br>Bhai Maharaj Singh Ji<br>ஆனி 21<br>9 MUHARRAM<br>六月十壹 |
| 6 Asyura Day<br>ஆனி 22<br>10 MUHARRAM<br>六月十二 | 7<br>ஆனி 23<br>11 MUHARRAM<br>六月十三  | 8<br>ஆனி 24<br>12 MUHARRAM<br>六月十四  | 9 Martyrdom of the Báb<br>ஆனி 25<br>13 MUHARRAM<br>六月十五 | 10 Guru Poornima<br>ஆனி 26<br>14 MUHARRAM<br>六月十六 | 11<br>ஆனி 27<br>15 MUHARRAM<br>六月十七 | 12<br>ஆனி 28<br>16 MUHARRAM<br>六月十八                                          |
| 13<br>ஆனி 29<br>17 MUHARRAM<br>六月十九           | 14<br>ஆனி 30<br>18 MUHARRAM<br>六月二十 | 15<br>ஆனி 31<br>19 MUHARRAM<br>六月廿壹 | 16<br>ஆடி 1<br>20 MUHARRAM<br>六月廿二                      | 17<br>ஆடி 2<br>21 MUHARRAM<br>六月廿三                | 18<br>ஆடி 3<br>22 MUHARRAM<br>六月廿四  | 19<br>ஆடி 4<br>23 MUHARRAM<br>六月廿五                                           |
| 20<br>ஆடி 5<br>24 MUHARRAM<br>六月廿六            | 21<br>ஆடி 6<br>25 MUHARRAM<br>六月廿七  | 22<br>ஆடி 7<br>26 MUHARRAM<br>六月廿八  | 23<br>ஆடி 8<br>27 MUHARRAM<br>六月廿九                      | 24<br>ஆடி 9<br>28 MUHARRAM<br>六月三十                | 25<br>ஆடி 10<br>29 MUHARRAM<br>六月初壹 | 26<br>ஆடி 11<br>1 SAFAR<br>六月初二                                              |
| 27<br>ஆடி 12<br>2 SAFAR<br>六月初三               | 28<br>ஆடி 13<br>3 SAFAR<br>六月初四     | 29<br>ஆடி 14<br>4 SAFAR<br>六月初五     | 30<br>ஆடி 15<br>5 SAFAR<br>六月初六                         | 31<br>ஆடி 16<br>6 SAFAR<br>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<br><br>ஆடி 17<br>7 SAFAR<br>六月初八                  | 2<br><br>ஆடி 18<br>8 SAFAR<br>六月初九                      |
| 3<br><br>ஆடி 19<br>9 SAFAR<br>六月初十        | 4<br><br>ஆடி 20<br>10 SAFAR<br>六月十壹      | 5<br><br>ஆடி 21<br>11 SAFAR<br>六月十二       | 6<br><br>ஆடி 22<br>12 SAFAR<br>六月十三                                 | 7<br><br>ஆடி 23<br>13 SAFAR<br>六月十四                        | 8<br><br>ஆடி 24<br>14 SAFAR<br>六月十五                 | 9 <b>National Day</b><br><br>ஆடி 25<br>15 SAFAR<br>六月十六 |
| 10<br><br>ஆடி 26<br>16 SAFAR<br>六月十七      | 11<br><br>ஆடி 27<br>17 SAFAR<br>六月十八     | 12<br><br>ஆடி 28<br>18 SAFAR<br>六月十九      | 13<br><br>ஆடி 29<br>19 SAFAR<br>六月二十                                | 14<br><br>ஆடி 30<br>20 SAFAR<br>六月廿壹                       | 15 Parsi New Year<br><br>ஆடி 31<br>21 SAFAR<br>六月廿二 | 16 Krishna Jyanthi<br><br>ஆடி 32<br>22 SAFAR<br>六月廿三    |
| 17<br><br>ஆவணி 1<br>23 SAFAR<br>六月廿四      | 18<br><br>ஆவணி 2<br>24 SAFAR<br>六月廿五     | 19<br><br>ஆவணி 3<br>25 SAFAR<br>六月廿六      | 20 Khordad Saal<br><br>ஆவணி 4<br>26 SAFAR<br>六月廿七                   | 21 Start of Paryushan<br><br>ஆவணி 5<br>27 SAFAR<br>六月廿八    | 22<br><br>ஆவணி 6<br>28 SAFAR<br>六月廿九                | 23<br><br>ஆவணி 7<br>29 SAFAR<br>七月初壹                    |
| 24<br><br>ஆவணி 8<br>30 SAFAR<br>七月初二      | 25<br><br>ஆவணி 9<br>1 RABIULAWAL<br>七月初三 | 26<br><br>ஆவணி 10<br>2 RABIULAWAL<br>七月初四 | 27 Birth of Ganesh Chaturthi<br><br>ஆவணி 11<br>3 RABIULAWAL<br>七月初五 | 28 End of Paryushan<br><br>ஆவணி 12<br>4 RABIULAWAL<br>七月初六 | 29<br><br>ஆவணி 13<br>5 RABIULAWAL<br>七月初七           | 30<br><br>ஆவணி 14<br>6 RABIULAWAL<br>七月初八               |
| 31<br><br>ஆவணி 15<br>7 RABIULAWAL<br>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<br>ஆவணி 16<br>8 RABIULAWAL<br>七月初十                                 | 2<br>ஆவணி 17<br>9 RABIULAWAL<br>七月十壹                     | 3<br>ஆவணி 18<br>10 RABIULAWAL<br>七月十二                    | 4<br>ஆவணி 19<br>11 RABIULAWAL<br>七月十三      | 5 Birth of Prophet Muhammad<br>ஆவணி 20<br>12 RABIULAWAL<br>七月十四 | 6 Zhong Yuan Jie<br>Ullambana Festival<br>ஆவணி 21<br>13 RABIULAWAL<br>七月十五 |
| 7<br>ஆவணி 22<br>14 RABIULAWAL<br>七月十六                                                                  | 8<br>ஆவணி 23<br>15 RABIULAWAL<br>七月十七                                | 9<br>ஆவணி 24<br>16 RABIULAWAL<br>七月十八                    | 10<br>ஆவணி 25<br>17 RABIULAWAL<br>七月十九                   | 11<br>ஆவணி 26<br>18 RABIULAWAL<br>七月二十     | 12<br>ஆவணி 27<br>19 RABIULAWAL<br>七月廿壹                          | 13<br>ஆவணி 28<br>20 RABIULAWAL<br>七月廿二                                     |
| 14<br>ஆவணி 29<br>21 RABIULAWAL<br>七月廿三                                                                 | 15<br>ஆவணி 30<br>22 RABIULAWAL<br>七月廿四                               | 16<br>ஆவணி 31<br>23 RABIULAWAL<br>七月廿五                   | 17<br>புரட்டாசி 1<br>24 RABIULAWAL<br>七月廿六               | 18<br>புரட்டாசி 2<br>25 RABIULAWAL<br>七月廿七 | 19<br>புரட்டாசி 3<br>26 RABIULAWAL<br>七月廿八                      | 20<br>புரட்டாசி 4<br>27 RABIULAWAL<br>七月廿九                                 |
| 21 Birth of Ksitigarbha<br>Bodhisattva<br>Start of Navarathiri<br>புரட்டாசி 5<br>28 RABIULAWAL<br>七月三十 | 22<br>புரட்டாசி 6<br>29 RABIULAWAL<br>八月初壹                           | 23 Rosh Hashanah<br>புரட்டாசி 7<br>1 RABIULAKHIR<br>八月初二 | 24 Rosh Hashanah<br>புரட்டாசி 8<br>2 RABIULAKHIR<br>八月初三 | 25<br>புரட்டாசி 9<br>3 RABIULAKHIR<br>八月初四 | 26<br>புரட்டாசி 10<br>4 RABIULAKHIR<br>八月初五                     | 27<br>புரட்டாசி 11<br>5 RABIULAKHIR<br>八月初六                                |
| 28<br>புரட்டாசி 12<br>6 RABIULAKHIR<br>八月初七                                                            | 29 Start of Aso Ayambil Oli<br>புரட்டாசி 13<br>7 RABIULAKHIR<br>八月初八 | 30<br>புரட்டாசி 14<br>8 RABIULAKHIR<br>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<br>End of Navarathiri<br>Yom Kippur<br>Vijayadasami | 3                                      | 4                                      |
|                                        |                                                 |                                                                                 | ਪ੍ਰਦੱਸਾਣੀ 15<br>9 RABIULAKHIR<br>八月初十      | ਪ੍ਰਦੱਸਾਣੀ 16<br>10 RABIULAKHIR<br>八月十壹                | ਪ੍ਰਦੱਸਾਣੀ 17<br>11 RABIULAKHIR<br>八月十二 | ਪ੍ਰਦੱਸਾਣੀ 18<br>12 RABIULAKHIR<br>八月十三 |
| 5                                      | 6<br>Mid-Autumn Festival<br>First Day of Sukkot | 7<br>End of Aso Ayambil Oli                                                     | 8                                          | 9                                                     | 10                                     | 11                                     |
| ਪ੍ਰਦੱਸਾਣੀ 19<br>13 RABIULAKHIR<br>八月十四 | ਪ੍ਰਦੱਸਾਣੀ 20<br>14 RABIULAKHIR<br>八月十五          | ਪ੍ਰਦੱਸਾਣੀ 21<br>15 RABIULAKHIR<br>八月十六                                          | ਪ੍ਰਦੱਸਾਣੀ 22<br>16 RABIULAKHIR<br>八月十七     | ਪ੍ਰਦੱਸਾਣੀ 23<br>17 RABIULAKHIR<br>八月十八                | ਪ੍ਰਦੱਸਾਣੀ 24<br>18 RABIULAKHIR<br>八月十九 | ਪ੍ਰਦੱਸਾਣੀ 25<br>19 RABIULAKHIR<br>八月二十 |
| 12<br>Theemithi                        | 13                                              | 14                                                                              | 15<br>Last Day of Sukkot                   | 16                                                    | 17                                     | 18                                     |
| ਪ੍ਰਦੱਸਾਣੀ 26<br>20 RABIULAKHIR<br>八月廿壹 | ਪ੍ਰਦੱਸਾਣੀ 27<br>21 RABIULAKHIR<br>八月廿二          | ਪ੍ਰਦੱਸਾਣੀ 28<br>22 RABIULAKHIR<br>八月廿三                                          | ਪ੍ਰਦੱਸਾਣੀ 29<br>23 RABIULAKHIR<br>八月廿四     | ਪ੍ਰਦੱਸਾਣੀ 30<br>24 RABIULAKHIR<br>八月廿五                | ਯੁੱਪਾਣੀ 1<br>25 RABIULAKHIR<br>八月廿六    | ਯੁੱਪਾਣੀ 2<br>26 RABIULAKHIR<br>八月廿七    |
| 19                                     | 20<br><b>Deepavali</b>                          | 21<br>Bandhi Chhorh<br>Mahavir Nirvan<br>Start of Nine Emperor<br>Gods Festival | 22<br>Bestu-Varsh<br>Birth of the Báb      | 23<br>Birth of Bahá'u'lláh<br>Gurgaddi Day            | 24                                     | 25                                     |
| ਯੁੱਪਾਣੀ 3<br>27 RABIULAKHIR<br>八月廿八    | ਯੁੱਪਾਣੀ 4<br>28 RABIULAKHIR<br>八月廿九             | ਯੁੱਪਾਣੀ 5<br>29 RABIULAKHIR<br>九月初壹                                             | ਯੁੱਪਾਣੀ 6<br>30 RABIULAKHIR<br>九月初二        | ਯੁੱਪਾਣੀ 7<br>1 JAMADILAWAL<br>九月初三                    | ਯੁੱਪਾਣੀ 8<br>2 JAMADILAWAL<br>九月初四     | ਯੁੱਪਾਣੀ 9<br>3 JAMADILAWAL<br>九月初五     |
| 26                                     | 27                                              | 28                                                                              | 29<br>End of Nine Emperor<br>Gods Festival | 30                                                    | 31                                     |                                        |
| ਯੁੱਪਾਣੀ 10<br>4 JAMADILAWAL<br>九月初六    | ਯੁੱਪਾਣੀ 11<br>5 JAMADILAWAL<br>九月初七             | ਯੁੱਪਾਣੀ 12<br>6 JAMADILAWAL<br>九月初八                                             | ਯੁੱਪਾਣੀ 13<br>7 JAMADILAWAL<br>九月初九        | ਯੁੱਪਾਣੀ 14<br>8 JAMADILAWAL<br>九月初十                   | ਯੁੱਪਾਣੀ 15<br>9 JAMADILAWAL<br>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<br><br>ஐப்பசி 16<br>10 JAMADILAWAL<br>九月十二      |
| 2<br><br>ஐப்பசி 17<br>11 JAMADILAWAL<br>九月十三                                | 3<br><br>ஐப்பசி 18<br>12 JAMADILAWAL<br>九月十四                                         | 4<br><br>ஐப்பசி 19<br>13 JAMADILAWAL<br>九月十五                          | 5 Birth of Guru<br>Nanak Dev Ji<br><br>ஐப்பசி 20<br>14 JAMADILAWAL<br>九月十六 | 6<br><br>ஐப்பசி 21<br>15 JAMADILAWAL<br>九月十七                                   | 7<br><br>ஐப்பசி 22<br>16 JAMADILAWAL<br>九月十八      | 8<br><br>ஐப்பசி 23<br>17 JAMADILAWAL<br>九月十九      |
| 9<br><br>ஐப்பசி 24<br>18 JAMADILAWAL<br>九月二十                                | 10<br><br>ஐப்பசி 25<br>19 JAMADILAWAL<br>九月廿壹                                        | 11<br><br>ஐப்பசி 26<br>20 JAMADILAWAL<br>九月廿二                         | 12<br><br>ஐப்பசி 27<br>21 JAMADILAWAL<br>九月廿三                              | 13<br><br>ஐப்பசி 28<br>22 JAMADILAWAL<br>九月廿四                                  | 14<br><br>ஐப்பசி 29<br>23 JAMADILAWAL<br>九月廿五     | 15<br><br>ஐப்பசி 30<br>24 JAMADILAWAL<br>九月廿六     |
| 16<br><br>கார்த்திகை 1<br>25 JAMADILAWAL<br>九月廿七                            | 17<br><br>கார்த்திகை 2<br>26 JAMADILAWAL<br>九月廿八                                     | 18<br><br>கார்த்திகை 3<br>27 JAMADILAWAL<br>九月廿九                      | 19<br><br>கார்த்திகை 4<br>28 JAMADILAWAL<br>九月三十                           | 20<br><br>கார்த்திகை 5<br>29 JAMADILAWAL<br>十月初壹                               | 21<br><br>கார்த்திகை 6<br>30 JAMADILAWAL<br>十月初二  | 22<br><br>கார்த்திகை 7<br>1 JAMADILAKHIR<br>十月初三  |
| 23<br><br>கார்த்திகை 8<br>2 JAMADILAKHIR<br>十月初四                            | 24 Martyrdom of Guru<br>Teg Bahadur Ji<br><br>கார்த்திகை 9<br>3 JAMADILAKHIR<br>十月初五 | 25 Day of the Covenant<br><br>கார்த்திகை 10<br>4 JAMADILAKHIR<br>十月初六 | 26<br><br>கார்த்திகை 11<br>5 JAMADILAKHIR<br>十月初七                          | 27 Ascension of<br>'Abdu'l-Bahá<br><br>கார்த்திகை 12<br>6 JAMADILAKHIR<br>十月初八 | 28<br><br>கார்த்திகை 13<br>7 JAMADILAKHIR<br>十月初九 | 29<br><br>கார்த்திகை 14<br>8 JAMADILAKHIR<br>十月初十 |
| 30 First Sunday of<br>Advent<br><br>கார்த்திகை 15<br>9 JAMADILAKHIR<br>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<br>கார்த்திகை 16<br>10 JAMADILAKHIR<br>十月十二  | 2<br>கார்த்திகை 17<br>11 JAMADILAKHIR<br>十月十三 | 3<br>கார்த்திகை 18<br>12 JAMADILAKHIR<br>十月十四  | 4<br>கார்த்திகை 19<br>13 JAMADILAKHIR<br>十月十五      | 5<br>கார்த்திகை 20<br>14 JAMADILAKHIR<br>十月十六  | 6<br>கார்த்திகை 21<br>15 JAMADILAKHIR<br>十月十七  |
| 7<br>கார்த்திகை 22<br>16 JAMADILAKHIR<br>十月十八               | 8<br>கார்த்திகை 23<br>17 JAMADILAKHIR<br>十月十九  | 9<br>கார்த்திகை 24<br>18 JAMADILAKHIR<br>十月二十 | 10<br>கார்த்திகை 25<br>19 JAMADILAKHIR<br>十月廿壹 | 11<br>கார்த்திகை 26<br>20 JAMADILAKHIR<br>十月廿二     | 12<br>கார்த்திகை 27<br>21 JAMADILAKHIR<br>十月廿三 | 13<br>கார்த்திகை 28<br>22 JAMADILAKHIR<br>十月廿四 |
| 14<br>கார்த்திகை 29<br>23 JAMADILAKHIR<br>十月廿五              | 15<br>கார்த்திகை 30<br>24 JAMADILAKHIR<br>十月廿六 | 16<br>மார்கழி 1<br>25 JAMADILAKHIR<br>十月廿七    | 17<br>மார்கழி 2<br>26 JAMADILAKHIR<br>十月廿八     | 18<br>மார்கழி 3<br>27 JAMADILAKHIR<br>十月廿九         | 19<br>மார்கழி 4<br>28 JAMADILAKHIR<br>十月三十     | 20<br>மார்கழி 5<br>29 JAMADILAKHIR<br>十壹月初壹    |
| 21 Winter Solstice<br>மார்கழி 6<br>30 JAMADILAKHIR<br>十壹月初二 | 22<br>மார்கழி 7<br>1 REJAB<br>十壹月初三            | 23<br>மார்கழி 8<br>2 REJAB<br>十壹月初四           | 24<br>மார்கழி 9<br>3 REJAB<br>十壹月初五            | 25 Christmas Day<br>மார்கழி 10<br>4 REJAB<br>十壹月初六 | 26<br>மார்கழி 11<br>5 REJAB<br>十壹月初七           | 27<br>மார்கழி 12<br>6 REJAB<br>十壹月初八           |
| 28<br>மார்கழி 13<br>7 REJAB<br>十壹月初九                        | 29<br>மார்கழி 14<br>8 REJAB<br>十壹月初十           | 30<br>மார்கழி 15<br>9 REJAB<br>十壹月十壹          | 31<br>மார்கழி 16<br>10 REJAB<br>十壹月十二          |                                                    |                                                |                                                |