FESTIVALS OF INDIA, uniting her people...

India is a land of varied cultures and festivals that are Religious and secular. Almost everyday throughout the year, there is a festival and subsequent celebrations happening across the country in one place or the other State-wise, Religion-based, Community-wise and language-wise! Through these festivals and celebrations, people from various religions and regions co-exist and live harmoniously.

Among the numerous festivals of India, the most celebrated ones are included in this year's Calendar from January to December 2023. The most exciting and vibrant festivals occur from October to January.

Festivals in India unite her nearly 139 million people. The festivals build up harmony and tolerance crossing the boundaries and barriers. These centuries old festivals with their diversified traditions and rituals make our Nation unique and distinct! This is why we are proud to say that we are an 'old Nation' inspite of being relatively a 'New Country'. We proudly proclaim saying "Incredible India" without ever realizing the 'why' and 'how' of it. The 'unity and brotherhood' that is built up through our festivals and its celebrations are the prime reason for such a proud assertion!

Let these festivals of the New Year 2023 bring in greater unity and camaraderie among us and all the people of India. Let each month usher in such an experience with its festivals rich in tradition and historical perspective.







PONGAL the harvest festival of South India

Pongal is the harvest festival celebrated in the month of January to show gratitude for the gifts Mother Nature has bestowed on us. It is celebrated in South India and Sri Lanka, as a time for new beginnings. It marks the end of a cold winter and signals the start of the sun's six-month journey towards the North. The festival is spread over 4 days and this period is referred to as **Uttarayan Punyakalam**. Pongal is thanking the Sun god, the forces of nature, the farm animals and the people who support agriculture. The festival is named after the ceremonial "Pongal", where pongu connotes 'boiling over', or 'overflow' and also refers to the traditional dish prepared from the new harvest of rice boiled in milk with jaggery (raw sugar). It marks the beginning of the Tamil month 'Thai' and hence it is known as '**Thai Pongal'**. The first day of the festivity is called **Bhogi Pongal**, and it marks the last day of the Tamil month Marghazi. On this day people discard old belongings and celebrate new possessions. **Surya Pongal** or Perum Pongal - is the second and main festive day, and is dedicated to the sun god. For some it is the first day of the Tamil calendar month Thai, and coincides with Makara Sankranti - a winter harvest festival celebrated throughout India. **Mattu Pongal** is celebrated the day after Surya Pongal. On this day, cattle are decorated and honoured. Other events during Pongal include community sports and games such as cattle race, **'Jallikattu'**. **Kanum Pongal**, the fourth day of the festival, marks the end of Pongal festivities for the year. The word kanum (kaanum) in this context means "to visit." Many families hold reunions on this day. Communities organize social events to strengthen mutual bonds.

AND TO THE OWNER

Shivwa Posi 2022'

JANUARY 2023

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
மார்கழி 17 New Year Day						
		5	4		0	
Mary, Mother of God		Holy Name of Jesus			Lohri	மார்கழி 30 Bhogi Makar <u>S</u> ankranti
8	9	10	11	12	13	
Epiphany of the Lord موج ۱ Pongal	Baptism of the Lord Thiruvalluvar Day	Uzhavar Thirunaal				St.Devasahayam
1 Sign Forgat			18	19	20	21
		St.Anthony of Egypt Our Lady, Queen of Peace		Republic Day	St.Sebastian	St.Agnes
22	23	2 4	25	Republic Day Basant Panchami	27	28
		St.Francis de Sales قمع 17 Birth of St.Montfort	The Conversion of St.Paul	Sts.Timothy & Titus, Apostles	St.Angela Merici	St. Thomas Aquinas
29	30	3 Jui				W Th F Sa Su M



22 23 24 25

26 27 28

FEBRUARY 2023	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
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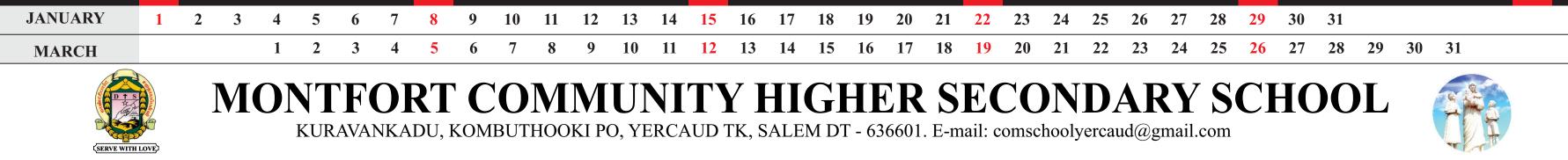


MAHASHIVARATRI festival of Shiva

"The Great Night of Shiva" is the most significant event in India's spiritual calendar. The fourteenth day of every lunar month or the day before the new moon is known as Shivaratri. Among all the twelve Shivaratris that occur in the calendar year, Mahashivaratri, the one that occurs in February-March is of the most spiritual significance. It is a notable festival in Hinduism, and marks the remembrance of "overcoming darkness and ignorance" in life and the world over. Unlike most Hindu festivals which are celebrated during the day, Maha Shivaratri is celebrated at night. Maha means great and rathiri means night. Maha Shivaratri is a solemn event with fasting, meditation on Shiva, self-study, social harmony and an all-night vigil in all Shiva temples. Maha Shivaratri is a national Holiday in Nepal and is celebrated widely in temples all over the country. Another major temple where Shivaratri is celebrated outside India is the Shree Ratneshwar Mahadev Temple in Karachi.

FBRUARY 2023

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			தை 18	2 Presentation of the Lord	3 St.Blaise	St.John de Britto
Thai Poosam 55 St.Agatha	6	St.Gonzalo Garcia	8	9	1 0 St.Scholastica	Dur Lady of Lourdes
தை 29 12	DIR# 1	14	15	16	17	Mahashivaratri 188 St.Kuriakose Elias
19	20 World day of Social Justice	21 St.Peter Damian	Ash Wednesday	23 St.Polycarp	24	25 Bl. Rani Maria
26 First Sunday of Lent	27	IDITER 16	a <mark>Su M T W Th</mark>	F Sa Su M T W	Th F Sa Su M '	T W Th F Sa <mark>Su</mark> M



Shirwa

HOLI festival of Colours

MARCH 2023

Holi is the festival of colours, the most vibrant spring festival celebrated throughout North India on the full moon day of Phalguna (February-March). It is the festive day to end and rid oneself of past errors, to end conflicts by meeting others, a day to forget and forgive. The first day of Holi is celebrated as Holika Dahan and Chhoti Holi symbolizing the triumph of Lord Vishuu as Narasimha Narayana over Hiranyakashyap. After sunset people gather around the pyre, perform puja (prayers) and then light it. People even sing and dance around the pyre, as it symbolizes the triumph of good over evil. The second day of Holi is called Rangwali Holi, Dhulandi, Phagwah or Badi Holi, when people apply colours to one another, party and enjoy. After playing with colours during the day, they clean up and then go to visit their relatives and friends. Holi is a festival that celebrates colours, happiness, excitement, and most importantly camaraderie. It also welcomes spring and bids farewell to winter. This carnival of colours and festival of brotherhood is a much-awaited festival for Indians both at home and abroad.In Maharashtra, Holi is referred to as 'Rang Panchami', and is popular amongst the fisherfolk. In Uttar Pradesh, it is celebrated in some districts and is popularly called "Lathmar Holi". In Punjab, "Hola Mohalla" is celebrated by Nihang Sikhs a day after Holi and features an exhibition of martial arts, wrestling (khushti), recital of poems and colours. This tradition was started by Guru Gobind Singh in the 18th century. In the state of Bihar, Holi is known as "Phaguwa" and "Dol Yatra" in West Bengal. In Kerala, it is called "Manjul Kuli" and in Manipur, "Yawol Shang".

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			மாசி 17			
)	4
			St.DavidHoliWomen's Day			St.Casimir
5	6	7		9	10	11
		Sts.Perpetua and Felicity மாசੀ 30	St.John of God பங்குனி 1			
12	St.Euphrsia Eluvathingal	14	15	16	17 St.Patrick	18 St.Cyril of Jerusalem
19	St.Joseph, Husband of Mary	21	Telugu New Year's Day	23	24	25 Annunciation of the Lord
26	27	28	29	Ram Navami	31	F W Th F Sa Su M

FEBRUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28					
APRIL				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
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Ramadan also spelt Ramazan, Ramzan, Ramadhan or Ramathan is the ninth month of the Islamic calendar, observed by Muslims worldwide as a month of fasting, prayer, reflection and community get-together. A commemoration of Prophet Muhammad's first revelation, the annual observance of Ramadan is regarded as one of the Five Pillars of Islam and lasts twenty-nine to thirty days, from one sighting of the crescent moon to the next. The common practice is to fast from dawn to sunset. The pre-dawn meal before the fast is called the suhur, while the meal at sunset that breaks the fast is called iftar. Ramadan is a time of spiritual reflection, self-improvement and heightened devotion and worship. Muslims believe that Ramadan teaches them to practice selfdiscipline, self-control, sacrifice, and empathy for those who are less fortunate, thus encouraging actions of generosity and compulsory charity (zakat). They also believe fasting helps to instil compassion for the food-insecure poor. As Islam is widely practised, it is culturally diverse, so the foods taken by the people depend on where they might be from. If there is one food item that could be notably associated with the month of Ramadan, it is 'dates'. It is said that the Prophet Muhammad would break his fast with dates, so it has become quite common for many Muslims of various cultural origins to break their fast with dates.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
சித்திரை 17 30					L	பங்குனி 18
Palm Sunday	3	Mahavir Jayanthi	5 St.Vincent Ferrer	6 Holy Thursday	Good Friday	B Holy Saturday
Easter Sunday	10	11 St.Stanislaus	12	பங்குனி 30	சித்திரை 1 Tamil New Year / Vaisakhi Dr.B R Ambedkar's Birthday	15
16	17	18	19	20	21 St.Anselm	Ramzan
23 St.George	24 T W Th F Sa Su	25 St.Mark the Evangelist	a Su M T W Th	27 F Sa Su M T W	St.Peter Chanel (Priest) 2 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	29 St.Catherine of Siena W Th F Sa Su M

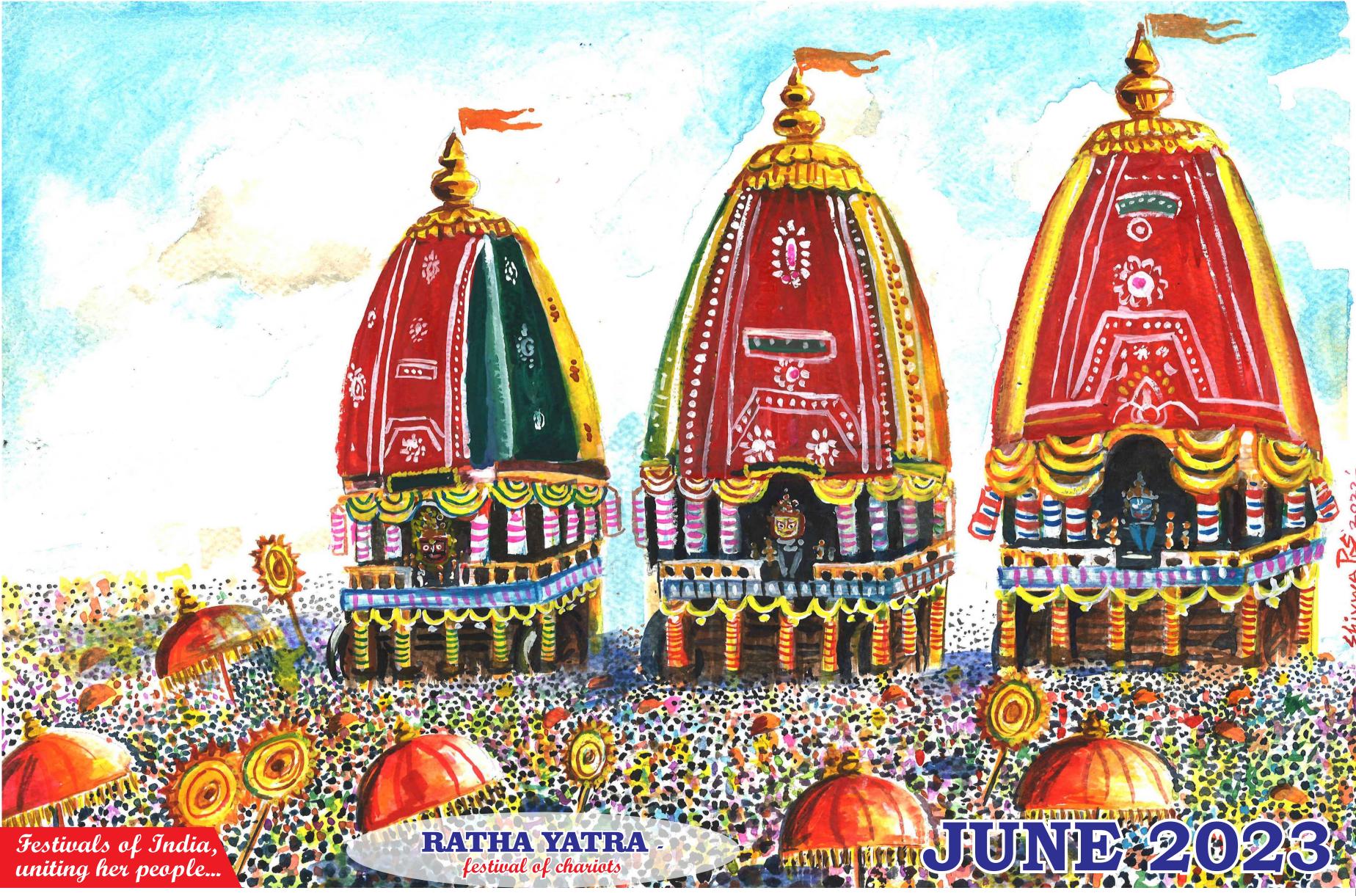
MARCH				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
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Among several festivals in India, Buddha Purnima is one of the main festivals during the Vaishakha month, which marks the birth anniversary of Siddhartha Gautama, who later became Gautama Buddha, the originator of Buddhism.Buddha's followers never officially celebrated his birthday. For many centuries, festivals to honor Buddha were held. In fact, the celebration of Buddha Purnima was not formalized until modern times. It was only in May 1950, at the first conference of the World Fellowship of Buddhists in Colombo, that Buddha Purnima was officiated as a celebration during the month of Vesak. It was agreed upon that the day of the full moon in May to be celebrated as Buddha Purnima (due to Buddha attaining nirvana on a full moon day). Also known as Buddha Jayanti or Vaisakhi Buddha Purnima or Vesak, celebrations are held in Sri Lanka, China, Bhutan, Tibet, Nepal and Southeast Asian countries like Thailand, Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Mongolia and Indonesia on this day. The Buddhists visit their temples and light candles and incense sticks. There are also sermons held in the temples to enlighten people on the teachings of Gautam Buddha and his life. His message of compassion and empathy is spread all over again on this auspicious day to remind us the need to live with compassion. One can follow the messages that were given by Gautam Buddha in our lives by leading a life with warmth, kindness and mutual respect.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	சித்திரை 18 May Day	2	3	4	Buddha Purnima	6
	St.Joseph, the Worker		Sts.Philip and James, Apostles		St.Angelo	St.Dominic Savio
7	8	9	10 St.Damien of Molokai	11	12	Our Lady of Fatima
சித்திரை 31	வைகாசி 1					
St.Mathias, the Apostle	15	Beatification of Marie-Louise Trichet	17	18	19	20 St.Bernardine of Siena
Ascension of the Lord	22	23	Our Lady of the way	25	26 St.Philip Neri	27 St.Augustine of Canterbury
			வைகாசி 17			Startugustale of Cunterbury
28	29	30	31			
Pentecost			Visitation of the Bl. Virgin Mary			ГW Th F Sa <mark>Su</mark> M

APRIL				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
JUNE	1	-	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
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Chariots of Shri Jagannath is celebrated every year at Puri, the temple town in Odisha. This festival is known as Ratha Yatra, meaning the journey (yatra) of the chariots (ratha). The Rathas are huge wheeled wooden chariots which are built anew every year and are drawn by multitude of devotees on the bada danda, the grand avenue. The festival commemorates Lord Jagannath's annual visit to Gundicha Temple via Mausi Maa Temple (his maternal aunt's home) near Saradha Bali, Puri. On the way the chariot of Lord Jagannatha, Nandighosa waits near the crematorium of Bhakta Salabega, a Muslim devotee, to pay him tribute. The observance of the Ratha Yatra of Jagannath dates back to the period of the Puranas. Vivid descriptions of this festival are found in Brahma Purana, Padma Purana, and Skanda Purana. The Ratha Yatra festival has become a common sight in most major cities of the world since 1968 through the ISKCON Hare Krishna Movement. A Ratha Yatra has religious origins and meaning, but the events have a major community heritage, social sharing and cultural significance. Western impressions of the Jagannath Ratha Yatra in Puri as a display of unstoppable force is the origin of the English word 'juggernaut'.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				வைகாசி 18	2	3
Holy Trinity	5	6	7	8	9	10
St.Barnabas the Apostle	12	St.Antony of Padua	14	வைகாசி 32	^{عوال علي}	17
18	19	Rath Yatra	21 St.Aloysius Gonzaga	222 St.Thomas More	23	24 The Nativity of St.John the Baptist
25	26	27 St.Cyril of Alexandria	28 Ser Markow Th		30	T W Th F Sa Su M

MAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31					
JULY						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
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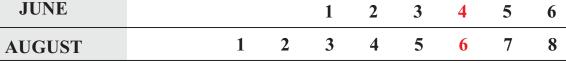
GURU PURNIMA festival of Reverence

Guru Purnima (Poornima) is a tradition dedicated to all the spiritual and academic Gurus, who are evolved or enlightened humans, ready to share their wisdom, based on Karma Yoga. It is celebrated as a festival in India, Nepal, and Bhutan by Hindus, Jains, and Buddhists. This festival is traditionally observed to honour one's chosen spiritual teachers or leaders. It is observed on the Full Moon day (Purnima) in the Hindu month of Ashadha (June-July) as it is known in the Hindu Calendar. The festival was revived by Mahatma Gandhi to pay tribute to his spiritual guru, Shrimad Rajchandra. It is also known as Vyasa Purnima, for it marks the birthday of Ved Vyasa, the sage who authored the Mahabharata and compiled the Vedas. The celebration of Guru Poornima is marked by spiritual activities and may include the ritualistic event, Guru Pooja, in honor of the Guru or teacher. In addition to the religious importance, this festival has great importance for Indian academics and scholars. Indian academics celebrate this day by thanking their teachers and remembering the past Gurus and scholars. Traditionally the festival is celebrated by Buddhists in honor of Buddha who gave his first sermon on this day at Sarnath. In the yogic tradition, the day is celebrated as the occasion when Shiva became the first Guru, as he began the transmission of Yoga to the Saptarishis. In Nepal, Treenok Guha Purnima is a big day in schools and colleges. This day is Teachers' Day for Nepalese. Alumni visit their teachers and present gifts as a gesture of gratitude.

JULNY 2023

30 31

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
30	ஆ 15 31 St.Ignatius of Loyola					ஆனி 16
2	Guru Purnima 3 St. Thomas, the Apostle	4	5 St.Anthony Mary Zacarria	6 St.Maria Goretti	7	8
9	10	11 St.Benedict	12	13 St.Henry	14	15 St.Bonaventure
ஆனி 31 மீழ் 16 Our Lady of Mount Carmel	یپ ^۹ 1 17	18 St.Frederick	19	20	21	222 St.Mary Magdalene
23	24 T W Th F Sa Su	25 St.James, the Apostle	1	27 F Sa Su M T W	The E So Su M	





11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

12 13 14 15 29 30 **18** 19 20

21 22 23



Onam is an annual Indian harvest festival celebrated predominantly in Kerala. Farmers reap the sweet fruits of their hard work done throughout the year. A major annual event for Keralites, it is the official festival of the state and includes a spectrum of cultural events. It falls in the month of Chingam, which is the first month of Malayalam Calendar. The celebrations mark the Malayalam New Year and are spread over ten days concluding with 'Thiruvonam'. Onam commemorates Vamana and King Mahabali. According to the legends, Onam is celebrated in remembrance of the good governance under the rule of daitya Mahabali, a mythical king who once ruled Kerala. Though sent down to the underworld by Vamana, he visits his beloved people once a year marking the Onam festival. The celebrations across the state starts off with a grand procession at Thrippunithura near Kochi called Atthachamayam. The parade features decorated elephants marching, drum beats and music with folk art forms, floats and colorfully dressed people with masks. The most important feature of Onam is the floral Rangoli, known as Onapookkalam, Athapookkalam or just Pookkalam. It is an intricate and colourful arrangement of flowers laid on the floor. Women and children dance around the pookalam. The Vallamkali (the snake boat race) is another event that is synonymous with Onam. The Onam sadya (feast) is an indispensable part of Onam and almost every Keralite either makes or attends one. It reflects the spirit of the season and is traditionally made with vegetables such as yam, cucumber, ash gourd, green beans and so on.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		ஆடி 16 St.Alphonsus Liguori	2	3	St.John Vianney	Dedication of St.Mary Major Basilica
6 Transfiguration of the Lord	7	8 St.Dominic	9	10 St.Lawrence	JJ St.Clare	12
13	J. St.Maximillan Kolbe	Independence Day	16	ஆடி 32 1 7	ஆவணி 1 18	19 St.John Eudes
20	21	Queenship of Bl. Virgin Mary	23 St.Rose of Lima	24 St.Bartholomew, the Apostle	25	26
27 St.Monica Su M 7	28 St.Augustine of Hippo T W Th F Sa Su	Onam Onam Matyrdom of St.John the Baptist	Raksha Bandhan	عيمي المحمد علي محمد علي المحمد علي محمد علي المحمد علي المحم علي المحمد علي محمد علي المحمد علي المحمد علي المحمد علي المحمد علي علي علي علي المحمد علي المحمد علي المحمد علي المحمد ع		W Th F Sa Su M

JULY		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
SEPTEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
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Ganesh Chaturthi also known as **Vinayaka Chaturthi** celebrates Lord Ganesha as the god of new beginning and the remover of obstacles as well as the god of wisdom and intelligence. It is observed throughout India and also in Nepal and by the Hindu diaspora across the globe. Lord Ganesha was considered to be the Kuladevata (family deity) of Chathrapathi Shivaji who celebrated it with pomp and glory in 1600 AD for the first time. However with the passage of time, the festival lost its significance but was revived and transformed from a private celebration into a grand public event in the 19th century by Indian freedom fighter **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** to unite people from all walks of life. The festival begins with the installation of beautifully crafted statues of Ganesha in pandals and mandaps in homes or shops. Prayers, devotional chantings and food offerings (usually coconut, jaggery and modaks – a sweet believed to be Ganesha's favourite food) are offered to the idol for 10 days. On the last day of the festival, Anant Chaturdashi, the statues are paraded through the streets amidst singing and dancing, and immersed in the ocean or other water bodies. The immersion of the statues and their subsequent destruction reinforces the belief that the universe is in a constant state of change, giving way to formlessness. The act of immersion also denotes the circle of life.

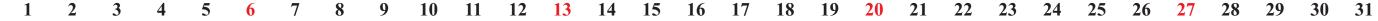
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SEPTEMBER 2023

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SUNDAY MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				ஆவணி 15	
					7
	Teachers Day	Krishna Jayanthi	Janmashtami		
			7	Q	
				Ο	Y
St.Gregory the Great	St. Teresa of Kolkata			Nativity of the Bl. Virgin Mary	St.Peter Claver
	2				16
ஆவணி 31 புரட்டாசி 1 Vinayakar Chathurthi	Holy name of Mary	St.John Chrysostom	Exaltation of the Holy Cross	Our Lady of Sorrows	St.Cornelius & St.Cyprian
	19	20	2	$\mathbf{Z}\mathbf{Z}$	23
St.Robert Bellarmine	St.Januarius		St.Matthew, the Apostle		St.Padre Pio
			Milad-un-Nabi		புரட்டாசி 13
	76	77	\mathbf{X}		20
			Milad-un-Nabi		JU
Our Lady of Ransom	St.Cosmas and St.Damian	St.Vincent de Paul		Sts.Michael, Gabriel and Raphael, Archangels	St.Jerome











This beautiful festival of Dussehra or Vijayadashmi, "The Day of Victory" is celebrated on the final day of Navratri. Dussehra signifies the victory of good over evil. It is commemorated to mark the triumph of Lord Rama over king Ravana and also the victory of Maa Durga over the demon Mahishasura. The festival also marks the day when the Pandavas came home after their 13-year exile. In northern India, the depiction of Lord Rama's life in Ram Leela begins ten days before the Dussehra festival. Huge effigies of Ravana, Meghnath, and Kumbhakarna are lit in the Ram Leela Maidan amidst the carnival-like atmosphere. In South India, Dussehra celebrations begin nine days before Dussehra. These nine holy days are dedicated to the worship of three main deities of Hinduism. Goddess Lakshmi is worshipped during the first three days. She is called the goddess of wealth and prosperity. Saraswati is prayed for the next three days, who is called the goddess of knowledge and art. The last three days are dedicated to the reverence of goddess Durga known as Shakti. In Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, miniature statues and beautiful tableaux of dolls are set up in homes, known as 'Bommai Kolu'. In the eastern part of India, Dussehra is celebrated as the victory of goddess Durga over the mighty satan Mahishasura. Durga subdued and killed the demon after battling for nine days. This day is celebrated as 'Vijayadashami'. On this day, idols of goddess Durga are immersed in rivers and seas with great reverence and pomp. Mysore Dussehra has the status of being the most spectacular Dussehra celebration in the country.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
புரட்டாசி 14	Gandhi Jayanthi					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
St. Theresa of Child Jesus	Guardian Angels	N	St.Francis of Assisi	St.Faustina of the Bl. Sacrament		Our Lady of Rosary
	$\mathbf{\wedge}$	National Day - Fiji				
8	9	10		12	13	14
			St.John XXIII	Our Lady of Pillar		
		புரட்டாசி 30	ஐப்பசி 1			
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
St.Theresa of Avila	Ayutha Pooja	St.Ignatius of AntiochDussehraVijayadashmi	St.Luke, the Evangelist		St.Paul of the Cross	
22	23		25	26	27	28
St.Pope John Paul II		St.Anthony Mary Claret				Sts.Simon & Jude, Apostles
29	30	Bild 14				

SEPTEMBER		1	2	3	4 5	5 6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
NOVEMBER	1 2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
SERVE WITH LA	KU.				C(OMBL																				HC)()	L				

DEEPAVALI festival of lights

FUVEVE IN STOLES

Deepavali or Diwali is India's much awaited festival of the year and is known for the brightly burning clay lamps that celebrants line up outside their homes. The festival is widely associated with Lakshmi, goddess of prosperity and Ganesha, god of wisdom and the remover of obstacles, with many other regional traditions. It is also a celebration of Rama's return to his kingdom in Ayodhya with Sita and brother Lakshman after defeating Ravana and serving 14 years of exile. People of other faiths in India also celebrate their respective festivals alongside Diwali. The Jains observe their own Diwali which marks the final liberation of Mahavira, the Sikhs celebrate 'Bandi Chhor Divas' to mark the release of Guru Hargobind from a Mughal prison, while Newar Buddhists, celebrate Diwali by worshipping Lakshmi. The first day of the festival, Naraka Chaturdasi marks the vanquishing of the demon Naraka by Lord Krishna and his wife Sathyabhama. Amavasya, the second day of Deepawali, marks the worship of Lakshmi when she is in her most benevolent mood, fulfilling the wishes of her devotees. It also tells the story of Lord Vishnu who, vanquished the tyrant Bali and banished him to hell. Bali is allowed to return to earth once a year to light millions of lamps and dispel darkness and ignorance while spreading the radiance of love and wisdom. It is on the third day of Kartika Shudda Padyami, Bali steps out of hell and rules the earth according to the boon given by Lord Vishnu. The fourth day is referred to as Yama Dvitiya and on this day sisters invite their brothers to their homes. Homes are illuminated with lights, and firecrackers fill the skies as an expression of respect to the heavens for the attainment of health, knowledge, peace, and prosperity. Deepavali is all about new beginning and light over darkness!

NOVER 2023

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			ஜப்பசி 15	2 All Souls Day	3 St.Martin de Porres	St.Charles Borromeo
5	6	Mary, Mother & Mediatrix of grace	8	Dedication of the Latern Basilica	1 0 St.Leo the Great	St.Martin of Tours
Diwali	13	Childrens Day			^{вппі} த்திகை 1 177	Dedication of the Church of Sts.Peter & Paul
19	20	2 Presentation of the Bl. Virgin Mary	222 St.Cecilia	23	24	25 St.Catherine of Alexandria
26 Christ the King	27	28	29	கார்த்திகை 14 30 St.Andrew, the Apostle		ГWThFSaSuM

OCTOBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31					
DECEMBER						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
SERVE WITH L]		IO	VT KUR	' F(DF NKA	RT	' С ком	CO IBUTI	M 100	M PKI P(UI d, yf	NI' ERCA		/] ГК, 5		GI M DT	HE - 63('R 6601.	S] E-m	EC nail: c	CO omsc	N hooly	D/ rercai	AF 1d@g	XY ;mail.	S(com	CI	HC)()	L				



Christmas is a universal spiritual event and festival. This word Christmas is a combination of Christ and his mass or sacrifice. It marks the birth of Christ, the son of God in accordance with the messianic prophecies as a human being through his earthly mother, the Blessed Virgin Mary with the power of God (The Holy Spirit). Christmas is celebrated by all the people around the World with religious fervour whether they are Christians or not! Denoting Christmas as 'Xmas' is a pagan practice! The Christmas event is preceded by the season of Advent, during which the Christians undertake fasting and abstinence for four weeks and with 'expectations' they prepare themselves to receive the Messiah who will bring joy, peace and love. In Spanish, it is Navidad, in Italian it is Natale and Noel in French, all of them denoting 'nativity' (birth). December 25 as the birth date of Jesus was first identified by Sextus Julius Africanus in 221, probably to fall in line with the birthday of the unconquered SUN god a popular holiday in Roman Empire marking the resurgence of the sun casting away of winter and heralding the rebirth of spring and summer. Another reason could be a priori reasoning that the spring equinox is the date of Jesus' sond event is considered as the date of Jesus conception (March 25). December 25 will be 9 months later and thus became the date of Jesus's birth. Usually the event is commercated in Churches with special prayers at night. A few other Churches celebrate it on 24th evening with candle light service. Christmas is also associated with '**Santa Claus**' alias **St.Nicholas**. He was a Bishop in Myra, Turkey, who lived in the fourth century. It is said that he helped a poor man to get his two daughters married one after the other by secretly dropping a bag of gold each into their stockings to pay their dowry. This story has come down to us with a lot of legendry modifications wherein St.Nicholas has become the '**gift giver'** at Christmas denoting '**Christ child**', also called Father Christmas, the old m

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
மார்கழி 15 31 Holy Family					கார்த்திகை 15	2
First Sunday of Advent	4	5	6 St.Nicholas	St.Ambrose	B for the Immaculate Conception	9
10	11	12 Our Lady of Guadalupe	13 St.Lucy	J. St.John of the Cross	15	^{впіј} впіј в в в в в в в в в в в в в в в в в в в
மார்கழி 1	18	19	20	21 St.Peter Canisius	22	23
24 Su M	Christmas 25 5 5 6 7 8 7 7 8 8	26 St.Stephen M T W Th F St		Death of Fr.Gabriel Deshayes		30 T W Th F Sa Su M



29 30 13 14 15 16 17



