

The 35 ps stamp also shows the lamp light over darkness.



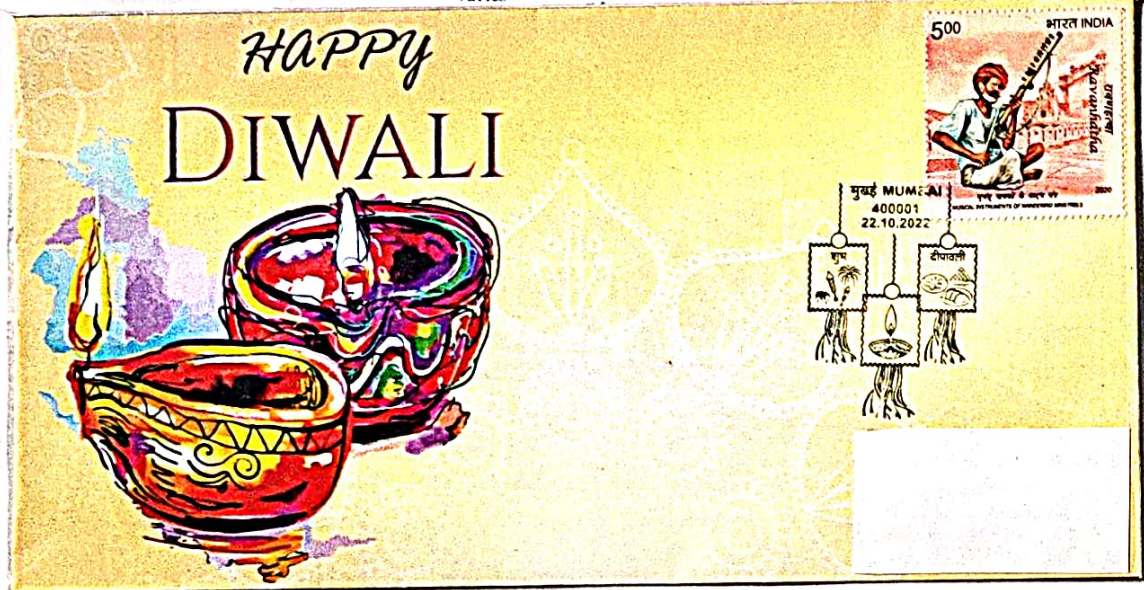
DIWALI

Diwali, Dewali, Divali, or Deepavali, also known as the Festival of Lights, related to Jain Diwali, Bandi Chhor Divas, Tihar, Swanti, Sohrai, and Bandna, is a religious celebration in Indian religions.

Diya and lighting, home decoration, shopping, fireworks, puja (prayers), gifts, feast, and sweets, families gather together. Celebrated by followers of Hinduism, Newar Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism.

"The significance of Diwali is to show how the light can overpower the darkness." The name Diwali is derived from the Sanskrit word dipavali, meaning "row of lights." Since Diwali is so widely celebrated across religious and cultural groups, some aspects of its significance varies

The stamp of Diya is from India Canada Joint issue
Of 2017



It is one of the most important festivals within Hinduism^{[1][9]} where it generally lasts five days (or six in some regions of India), and is celebrated during the Hindu lunisolar months of Ashvin (according to the amanta tradition) and Kartika (between mid-October and mid-November). is a post-harvest festival celebrating the bounty following the arrival of the monsoon in the subcontinent.

Diwali symbolises the spiritual "victory of light over darkness, good over evil, and knowledge over ignorance". 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 connecting the holiday Sita and Rama, Vishnu, Krishna, Durga, Shiva, Kali, Hanuman, Kubera, Yama, Yami, Dhanvantari, or Vishvakarman. Furthermore, it is a celebration of the day Rama returned to his kingdom in Avodhya with his wife Sita and his brother Lakshmana after defeating the demon Ravana.

During the festival, Hindus, Jains and Sikhs illuminate their homes, temples and workspaces with diyas (oil lamps), candles and lanterns^[2] Hindus, in particular, have a ritual oil bath at dawn on each day of the festival.¹ Diwali is also marked with fireworks and the decoration of floors with rangoli designs, and other parts of the house with jhalars. Food is a major focus with families partaking in feasts and sharing mithai.

The festival is an annual homecoming and bonding period not only for families, but also for communities and associations, particularly those in urban areas, which will organise activities, events and gatherings. Many towns organise community parades and fairs with parades or music and dance performances in parks.^[24] Some Hindus, Jains and Sikhs will send Diwali greeting cards to family near and far during the festive season, occasionally with boxes of Indian confectionery. Another aspect of the festival is remembering the ancestors.

Originally a Hindu festival, Diwali is now also celebrated by other faiths. 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. Newar Buddhists, unlike other Buddhists, celebrate Diwali by worshipping Lakshmi, while the Hindus of Eastern

India and Bangladesh generally celebrate Diwali by worshipping the goddess Kali. Diwali is also a major cultural event for the Hindu, Sikh, and Jain diaspora. The main day of the festival of Diwali (the day of Lakshmi Puja) is an official holiday in Fiji, Guyana, India, Malaysia, Mauritius, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

The special cover shows the cancellation of Mumbai
On the day of Diwali 22.10.2022 showing sweets
Fire crackers and Diya or lamp as cache.

