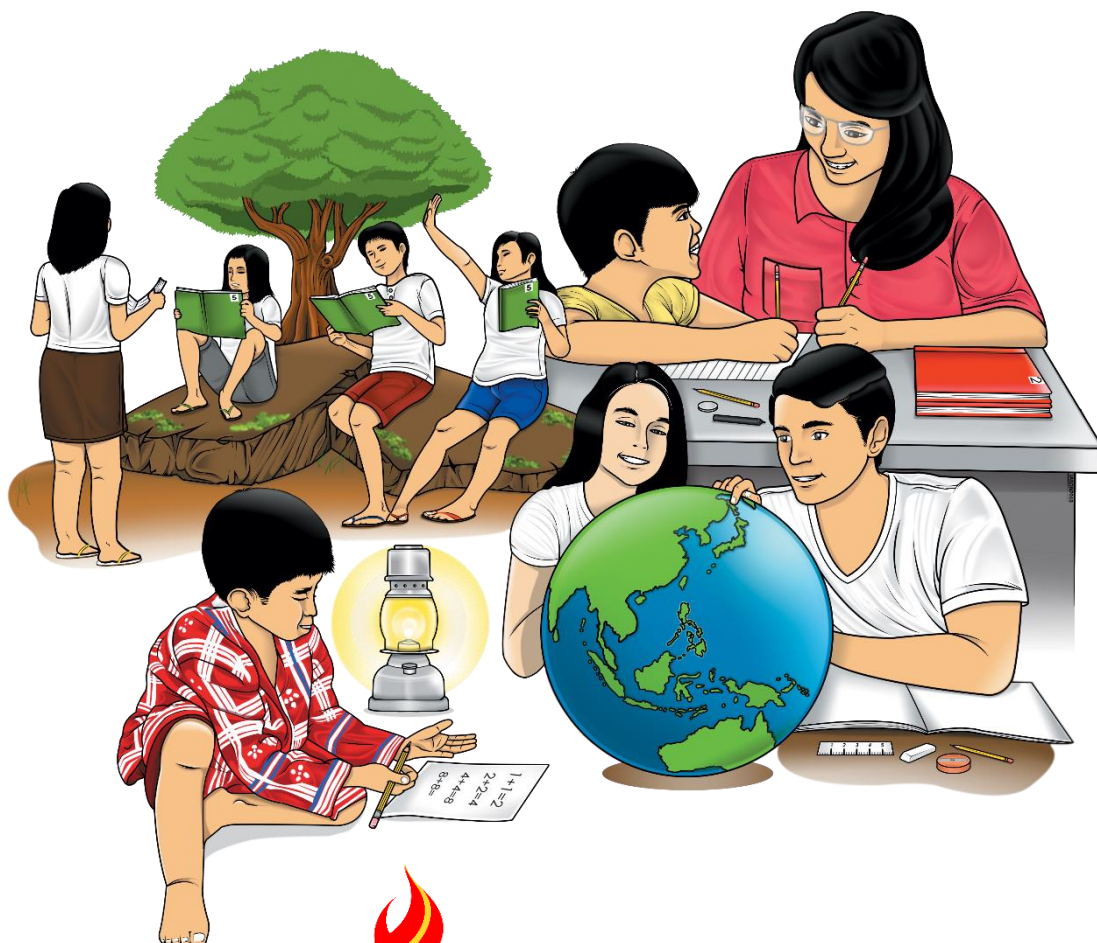


Arts

Quarter 3 – Module 2: Arts and Crafts in South, West, and Central Asia



Arts – Grade 8

Alternative Delivery Mode

Quarter 3 – Module 2: Arts and Crafts of South, West, and Central Asia

First Edition, 2020

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Arts

Quarter 3 – Module 2: Arts and Crafts of South, West, and Central Asia

Introductory Message

This Self-Learning Module (SLM) is prepared so that you, our dear learners, can continue your studies and learn while at home. Activities, questions, directions, exercises, and discussions are carefully stated for you to understand each lesson.

Each SLM is composed of different parts. Each part shall guide you step-by-step as you discover and understand the lesson prepared for you.

Pre-tests are provided to measure your prior knowledge on lessons in each SLM. This will tell you if you need to proceed on completing this module or if you need to ask your facilitator or your teacher's assistance for better understanding of the lesson. At the end of each module, you need to answer the post-test to self-check your learning. Answer keys are provided for each activity and test. We trust that you will be honest in using these.

In addition to the material in the main text, Notes to the Teacher are also provided to our facilitators and parents for strategies and reminders on how they can best help you on your home-based learning.

Please use this module with care. Do not put unnecessary marks on any part of this SLM. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises and tests. And read the instructions carefully before performing each task.

If you have any questions in using this SLM or any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator.

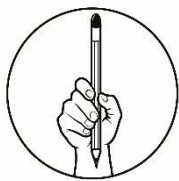
Thank you.



What I Need to Know

This module was designed and written with you in mind. It is here to help you master the nature of Arts. The scope of this module permits it to be used in many different learning situations. The language used recognizes the diverse vocabulary level of students. The lessons are arranged to follow the standard sequence of the course, but the order in which you read them can be changed to correspond with the textbook you are now using.

After going through this module, you are expected to identify characteristics of arts and crafts in specific countries in South, West, and Central Asia: India (rangoli, Katak, mednhi, Diwali); Saudi Arabia (carpet design); Pakistan (truck art); and Tibet (mandala), etc. **(A8EL-IIIa-2)**



What I Know

Directions: Choose the letter of the correct answer. Write the letters only. Use a separate sheet of paper.

1. What is the purpose of Rangoli?
A. For Sorrow
B. For Decoration
C. For Desperation
D. To bring good luck
2. Which of the following clay lamps lights the way of the goddess?
A. Aarti
B. Diyas
C. Patrayali
D. Nachiarkoil
3. Which country has a cultural belief of featuring highly customized decorations which often cost thousands of dollars?
A. India
B. Tibet
C. Pakistan
D. Saudi Arabia
4. Which form of body art originated in ancient India?
A. Carpet
B. Diwali
C. Mehndi
D. Rangoli

5. Who is the Hindu goddess of wealth?

A. Krisma	C. Regvida
B. Vishnu	D. Lakshmi

6. In which part of Asia is carpet highly esteemed for adorning the walls and the floors of residential houses?

A. East	C. North
B. West	D. South

7. What is India's Festival of Lights called?

A. Ajanta	C. Shiva
B. Diwali	D. Rangoli

8. What kind of cylinder is with mirrors containing loose, colored objects such as beads or pebbles and bits of glass?

A. Frescos	C. Flamboyant
B. Inscriptions	D. Kaleidoscope

9. Which of the following symbolizes a family's wealth and prosperity?

A. Carpet	C. Rangoli
B. Diwali	D. Mehndi

10. What word comes from "katha" which means story?

A. Katak	C. Mandala
B. Carpet	D. Mehndi

11. Which of the following shows the relation to the infinite and the world that extends beyond and within minds and bodies?

A. Cosmic diagram	C. Cosmos metaphysically
B. Geometric pattern	D. Time-microcosm of the universe

12. What color is used similarly to Henna to paint the feet of the brides in some regions in India?

A. Red dye	C. Green dye
B. Blue dye	D. Yellow dye

13. Which of the following does not belong to the group of the traditional art form that was extracted from natural dyes?

A. Leaves	C. Indigo plant
B. Lotus	D. Bark of trees

14. Which sacred space, which is often a circle, reveals inner truth about you and the world around you?
- A. Carpet
B. Diwali
C. Mandala
D. Rangoli
15. Which material is not used in creating Rangoli patterns on the floor?
- A. Dry flour
B. Colored rice
C. Colored paper
D. Colored sand

Lesson 1 Characteristics of Arts and Crafts in South, West and Central Asia

In this lesson, you will learn about the characteristics of forms of arts and crafts in South, West, and Central Asia such as rangoli, mehndi, diwali, carpet design, truck art and mandala printing. As part of achieving the goal, you will be given activities that will allow you to experience creating some of these art forms.

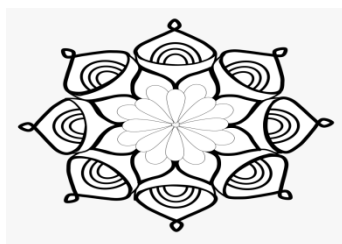


What's In

Use the different motifs and designs as manifested in the folk arts of South, West, and Central Asia.

Directions: Identify the origin of the following art forms. Write your answers in your activity notebook.

Pakistan	Tibet	India	Saudi Arabia
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Mandala

1. _____



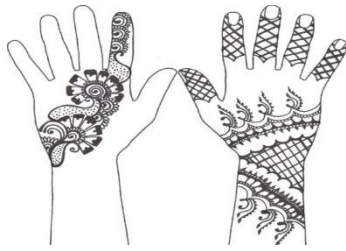
Rangoli

2. _____



Truck

3. _____



Mehndi

4. _____



Carpet

5. _____



What's New

Arts and crafts are the expression of the network that creates them. South, West and Central Asia's forms of arts are reflections of their cultures. Changes in their cultures are also seen in the changes in these art forms.

WHERE YOU BELONG?

Group the words below based on where these art forms originated. Complete the table in your activity notebook.

Rangoli	Katak	Mehndi
Mandala	Truck Arts	Diwali
	Carpet design	

India	Tibet	Saudi Arabia	Pakistan



What is It

South Asian Arts

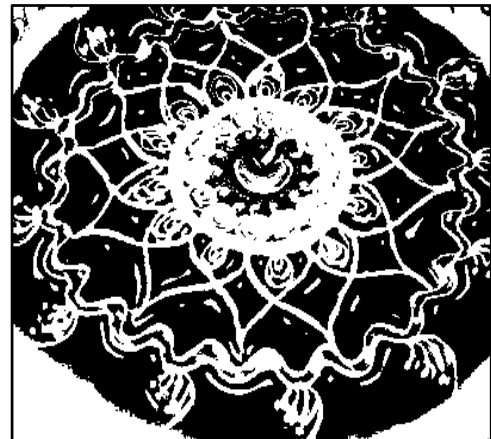
South, West, and Central Asia show strong sense of design in their modern and traditional forms of arts. They exhibit ornate, intricate, and colorful motifs in their artworks that can be seen in their rangoli, mehndi and diwali (India), carpet design (Saudi arabia), truck art (Pakistan), and mandala (Tibet).

India

- **Rangoli**

Rangoli, which is believed to bring good luck, is an art form that originated in the Indian subcontinent. Patterns are created on the ground or floor with the use of colored rice, dry flour, colored sand or flower petals. It is normally made for Hindu festivals like Diwali or Tihar, Onam, Pongal in the Indian subcontinent.

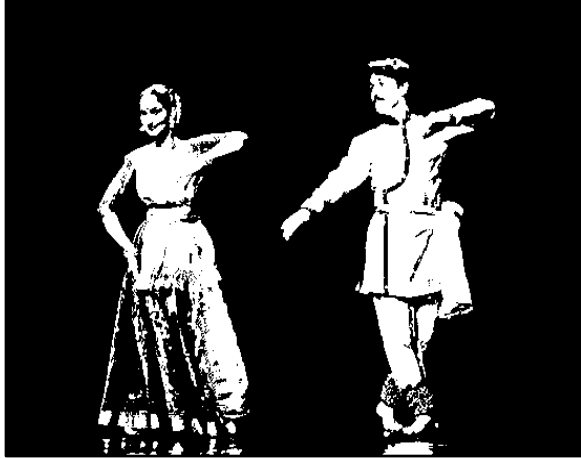
The term Rangoli is composed of two words: *rang* meaning 'color' and '*aavalli*' meaning 'colored creepers' or 'row of colors'. Designs vary as they are reflections of unique traditions and practices of each area and this practice is usually showcased in celebration of milestones like marriage, festivals, etc. Traditionally, Rangoli designs are done by women.



<https://www.ikolam.com/rangoli/pencil-sketch-rangoli-0>

Rangoli designs may be simple patterns like geometric shapes, deity impressions, or flower and petal shapes depending on the given celebrations, or more intricate ones that are made by several people. The base is typically dry or wet-powdered rice or dry flour, to which sindooram (vermilion), pasupu (turmeric) and different herbal colors may be added. Chemical shades are a contemporary variation.

- **Katak**



Kathak, a classical danceform from Northern India.

<https://www.utsavpedia.com/cultural-connections/kathak-classical-danceform>

The word 'kathak' comes from 'katha' which means 'story'. Of the eight classical dance forms in India, Kathak is the only one that comes from the northern part of India and developed under the influence of both Hindu and Muslim cultures. It is characterized by complex footwork and precise rhythmic patterns that the dancers articulated. It had its origin as a folk dance where Kathak dancers (both male and female) moved from one village to another telling stories of what they had seen and passed on information from one segment of society to another. Usually, many of the dances convey moods of love.

- **Mehndi**

Mehndi is a form of body art that originated in ancient India. It is a temporary form of skin decoration that is most popular in South Asia, the Middle East, as well as expatriate communities from these areas. It is usually done for celebrations and special occasions, particularly weddings. Design is painted on a person's body using a paste that was created from the powdered dry leaves of the henna plant (*Lawsonia inermis*) a small shrub found in the hot climates of India, Pakistan, and Middle Eastern countries.



Mehndi

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mehndi#/media/File:Chenrezig_Sand_Mehndi.jpg

It remains a famous form of body art among women. Henna is applied on their hands and feet and sometimes on the back of their shoulders, where the design will be clearest due to contrast with the lighter skin on these surfaces. *Alta*, *Alata*, or *Mahur* is a purple dye used in addition to Henna to color the toes of the brides in a few areas of India. For men, however, it is applied on their arms, legs, back, and chest.

- **Diwali**



Diwali

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diya_\(lamp\)#/media/File:Diwali_Diya.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diya_(lamp)#/media/File:Diwali_Diya.jpg)

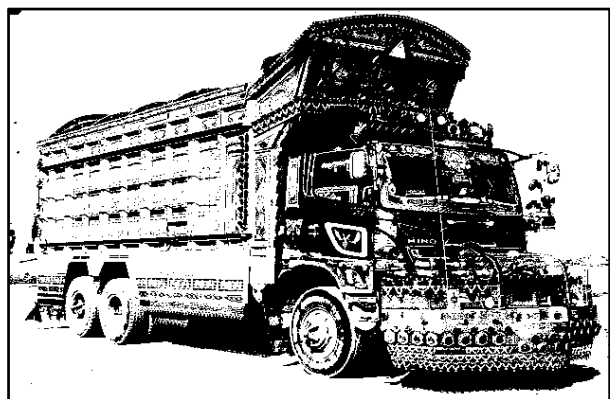
Diwali or Divali, is one of the main religious festivals in Hinduism. It lasts for five days from the 13th day of the dark half of the lunar month Ashvina to the second day of the light half of Karttika, which in the Gregorian calendar is in late October and November. Diwali is derived from the Sanskrit word *dipavali*, which means “row of lights,” which can be lit at the new-moon night to ask the presence of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth so each family burns diwali clay lamps (diyas) to light the way for the goddess.

The festival generally symbolizes the victory of light over darkness. In Bengal, however, the goddess Kali is worshipped, and in north India, the festival also celebrates Rama’s (along with Sita, Lakshmana, and Hanuman) return to the town of Ayodhya after defeating Ravana, the 10-head king of the demons, where Rama’s rule of righteousness commences. In South India, the festival marks Krishna’s defeat of the demon Narakasura. Some celebrate Diwali as a commemoration of the marriage of Lakshmi and Vishnu, while others observe it as the birthday of Lakshmi. It is considered as the most beautiful of all Indian festivals, a celebration of lights. All this illumination and fireworks, joy and festivity, signify the victory of divine forces over those of wicked.

Pakistan

- **Truck Art**

In Pakistan, truck art has become a cultural tradition, which features decorations that may involve intricate paintings, structural changes, and ornamental décors using mirrors and woods for the roof, doors, and windows of the truck. These trucks, painted with various images like landscapes, personalities, etc., have become moving exhibits across Pakistan. Cargo trucks painted in bright colors, with an extremely intricate level of detail, are a



Pakistani truck

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Truck_art_in_South_Asia#/media/File:Pakistani_truck.jpg

common sight on the the highways of Pakistan. The painting – often coupled with lines of poetry, religious calligraphy or common phrases – represent the truck driver's identity and regional background. The images on the trucks embody a wide range of themes, including landscapes, celebrities, beautiful women, mythical creatures, religious imagery and national heroes.

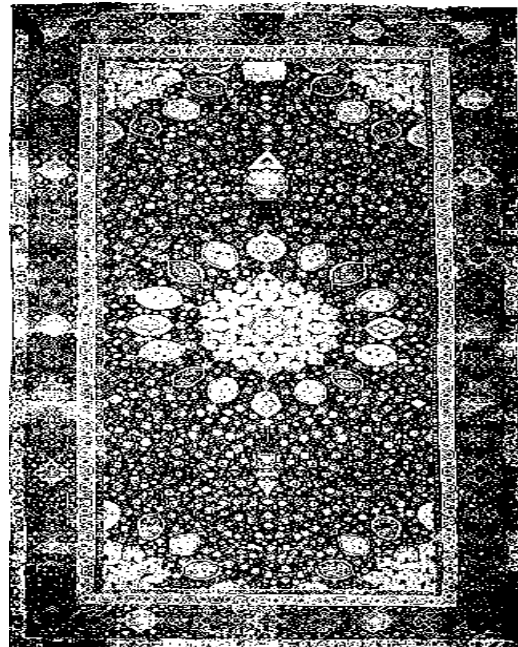
West Asian Arts

West Asia is rich in cultural heritage, and this is clearly shown in the variety and quality of regional forms of arts and crafts.

Saudi Arabia

- **Carpet Design**

For the countries in Central Asia, carpet is a symbol of a family's wealth and prosperity; therefore, is always included in presents given to young people at their weddings. The carpet is highly esteemed in the East adorning the walls and the floors of residential houses. A carpet is a textile floor covering, which typically consists of an upper layer of pile attached to a backing. Many Arabian carpets include a field of interlocking geometric shapes in their design. Another aspect that is frequently observed in the design is Arabic calligraphy. A medallion carpet, similar to ones seen commonly in Persia, can also be found on occasion. The Arab League is made up of several countries with a diversified geography. Multiple cultural influences from local designs and traditions may be seen in a lot of the artwork from the region.

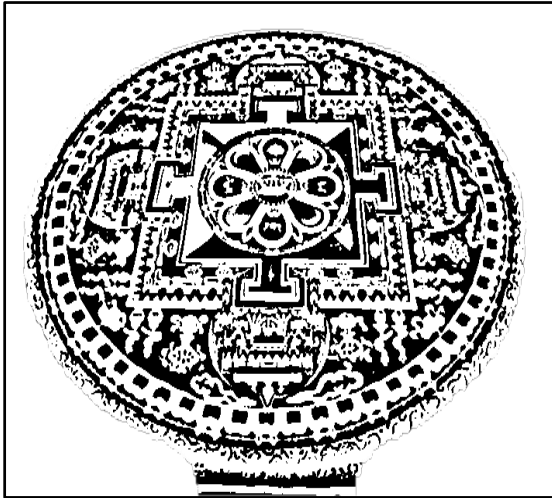


Chenrezig sand carpet
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carpet#/media/File:Chenrezig_Sand_Carpet.jpg

Central Asian Arts

This refers to the literary, performing, and visual arts of a large portion of Asia embracing the Tibet. As used here, the term denotes only those traditions that were not influenced by the religion of Islam.

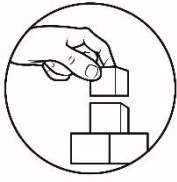
- **Mandala**



Chenrezig sand mandala
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mandala#/media/File:Chenrezig_Sand_Mandala.jpg

A mandala is a symbolic diagram that is utilized in the performing of religious rites and as a meditative tool. The mandala is a symbol that acts as a receptacle for the gods and a collection point for global forces. It is a symbol of the universe, which was originally used to represent wholeness and a model for the organizational structure of life itself, a cosmic diagram that shows the relation to the infinite and the world that extends beyond and within minds and bodies. Mandala is a sacred space often a circle which reveals inner truth about you and the world around you. Throughout mandalas, common symbols can be found within their intricate circular designs.

Traditionally, they depict the Buddha's mind in an abstract shape, such as a wheel, tree, flower, or jewel. The symbol in the center is a dot, which is a sign with no dimensions. It is seen as the beginning of contemplation and devotion to the divine. The dot is then surrounded by lines and mathematical patterns that depict the universe, all of which are encircled by the outer circle, which reflects life's cyclical nature. The wheel with eight spokes, bell, triangle, lotus flower, and sun are all common symbols in mandalas.



What's More

Activity 1: Mandala Drawing

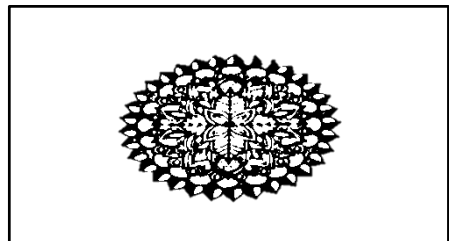
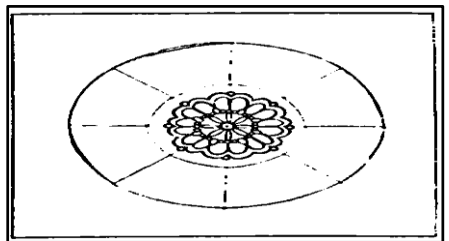
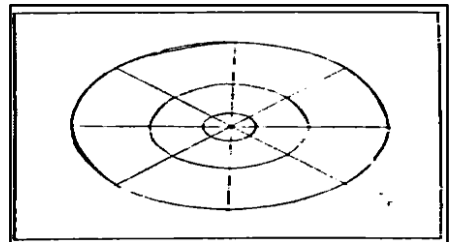
Direction: Make your own design or style of mandala using the materials listed. Use the procedures below and the rubrics on the next page as your guide.

Materials:

- Paper
- Pencil
- Ruler
- Eraser
- Compass

Procedure:

1. Prepare your drawing materials (i.e. pencil, colored pencils, ink, crayons, etc.).
2. Draw lines and circles that will serve as your guide. Refer to the image.
3. Draw shapes like circles, triangles, raindrops, loops, etc., following the guide you created. You may start at the center until you fill the shape.
4. The finished product may look something like this.



RUBRICS IN RATING YOUR ARTWORK

Criteria	Very Good (20pts)	Good (15pts)	Fair (10pts)	Poor (5pts)	TOTAL
Craftsmanship/ Skill	The artwork shows excellent craftsmanship and attention to details.	The artwork shows average craftsmanship and attention to details.	The artwork shows below average craftsmanship and attention to details.	The artwork shows poor craftsmanship and no attention to details.	
Design	The artwork demonstrates excellent use of color. The design is easy to understand and is visually compelling	The artwork demonstrates good use of color. The design is relatively easy to understand and is somewhat visually compelling	The artwork demonstrates poor choice of color. The design is difficult to understand and is confusing.	The artwork lacks thoughtful design.	
Attractiveness	The mandala is exceptionally attractive in terms of design, layout and neatness.	The mandala is attractive in terms of design, layout and neatness.	The mandala is acceptably attractive though it may be a bit messy.	The mandala is distractingly messy or very poorly designed. It is not attractive.	
Total Points					



What I Have Learned

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the correct word/s to complete each sentence. Write your answers in a separate paper.

rang, aavalli	row of lights	sacred space
Deity	Hinduism	Women
Central Asia	floor covering	truck art
Worshipped	red dye	East
body art	good luck	India

- Rangoli is comprised of two words: _____ meaning 'color' and '_____' meaning 'colored creepers' or 'row of colors'.

2. Mehndi is a form of _____ originating in ancient India, in which decorative designs are created on a person's body, using a paste, created from the powdered dry leaves of the henna plant (*Lawsonia inermis*).
3. Rangoli designs can be simple geometric shapes, _____ impressions, or flower and petal shapes (appropriate for the given celebrations), but they can also be very elaborate designs crafted by numerous people.
4. Alta, Alata, or Mahur is a _____ used similarly to Henna to paint the feet of the brides in some regions of India.
5. For the countries within the region of _____, carpet is a symbol of a family's wealth and prosperity therefore, it is always included in presents given to young people at their weddings.
6. In Bengal, however, the goddess Kali is _____, and in north India the festival also celebrates the return of Rama, Sita, Lakshmana, and Hanuman to the city of Ayodhya, where Rama's rule of righteousness would commence.
7. A Carpet is a textile _____ typically consisting of an upper layer of pile attached to a backing.
8. Mandala is a _____ often a circle which reveals inner truth about you and the world around you.
9. In Pakistan, _____ has become a cultural tradition featuring highly customized decorations, often costing thousands of dollars.
10. The name is derived from the Sanskrit term dipavali, meaning "_____", which are lit on the new-moon night to invite the presence of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth.
11. The purpose of rangoli is to feel strength, generosity, and it is thought to bring _____.
12. Diwali, also spelled Divali, one of the major religious festivals in _____.
13. Dating back to ancient India, mehndi is still a popular form of body art among the _____.
14. The carpet is highly esteemed in the _____ adorning the walls and the floors of residential houses.
15. Rangoli is one of the most beautiful and most pleasing art forms of _____.



What I Can Do

Here is another opportunity for you to appreciate the art forms you learned through actually making them.

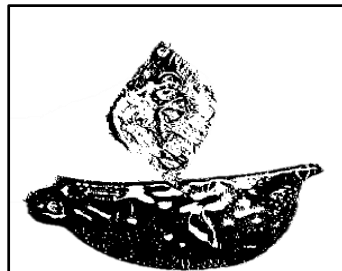
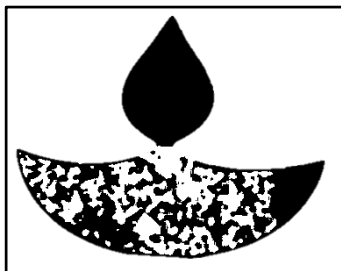
Activity 1: Diwali Making

Directions: Make an artwork out of colored or recycled paper and make your own design based on Diwali.

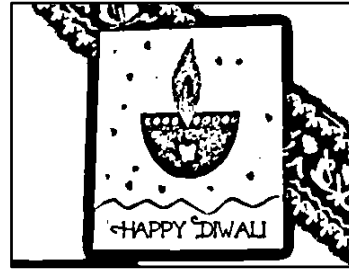
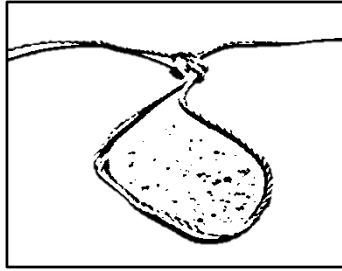
You will need:

- Yellow textured paper or pages of magazine
- Textured paper in a bright color
- Gold cord
- Gold glitter glue
- String
- Scissors
- Puncher

Instructions:



1. Cut out a flame shape from a yellow paper and a diya (oil lamp) shape from the other page.
2. Make a hole at the bottom of the flame and another in the middle of the diya.
3. Tie them together with the gold cord.



4. Make a hole at the top of the flame and tie some gold cord for hanging.
5. With glitter glue or a gold pen, write “Happy” on the flame and “Diwali” on the diya.

RUBRICS IN RATING YOUR ARTWORK

Criteria	Very Good (5)	Good (4)	Fair (3)	Poor (2)	Score
Following Directions	Student followed the directions correctly.	Student followed most of the directions.	Students followed some of the directions.	The student did not follow the instructions.	
Workmanship	Student output is very creative and tidy.	Student output is good and tidy.	Student output is fair and has few errors.	Student output is dull with a lot of errors.	
Attractiveness	The artwork is exceptionally attractive in terms of craftsmanship, layout, and neatness.	The artwork is attractive in terms of craftsmanship, layout and neatness.	The artwork is acceptably attractive though it may be a bit messy.	The artwork is distractingly messy or very poorly designed. It is not attractive.	
Total Points					

Follow up Questions:

1. How would you describe your experience in making your own Diwali?
2. How did this experience help you appreciate this art form more?
3. Which art elements and principles did you use in completing this activity?

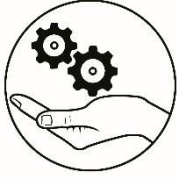


Assessment

Multiple Choice: Read the directions correctly. Choose the best answer. Write the letters only.

1. Which of the following clay lamps lights the way of the goddess?
A. Aarti
B. Diyas
C. Patrayali
D. Nachiarkoil
2. What is the purpose of Rangoli?
A. For Sorrow
B. For Decoration
C. For Desperation
D. To bring good luck
3. What country has a cultural belief of featuring highly customized decorations, often costing thousands of dollars?
A. India
B. Tibet
C. Pakistan
D. Saudi Arabia
4. Which form of body art originated in ancient India?
A. Carpet
B. Diwali
C. Mehndi
D. Rangoli
5. Who is the Hindu goddess of wealth?
A. Krisma
B. Vishnu
C. Regvida
D. Lakshmi
6. In which part of Asia is carpet highly esteemed for adorning the walls and the floors of residential houses?
A. East
B. West
C. North
D. South
7. What is India's Festival of Lights called?
A. Ajanta
B. Diwali
C. Shiva
D. Rangoli
8. What kind of cylinder is with mirrors containing loose, colored objects such as beads or pebbles and bits of glass?
A. Frescos
B. Inscriptions
C. Flamboyant
D. Kaleidoscope
9. What word comes from "katha" which means story?
A. Katak
B. Carpet
C. Mandala
D. Mehndi

10. Which of the following symbolizes a family's wealth and prosperity?
- A. Carpet
 - B. Diwali
 - C. Rangoli
 - D. Mehndi
11. Which of the following shows the relation to the infinite and the world that extends beyond and within minds and bodies?
- A. Cosmic diagram
 - B. Geometric pattern
 - C. Cosmos metaphysically
 - D. Time-microcosm of the universe
12. Which of the following does not belong to the group of the traditional art form that was extracted from natural dyes?
- A. Leaves
 - B. Lotus
 - C. Indigo Plant
 - D. Barks of Trees
13. What color is used similarly to Henna to paint the feet of the brides in some regions of India?
- A. Red dye
 - B. Blue dye
 - C. Green dye
 - D. Yellow dye
14. Which material is not used in creating Rangoli patterns on the floor?
- A. Dry flour
 - B. Colored rice
 - C. Colored paper
 - D. Colored sand
15. Which sacred space, which is often a circle, reveals inner truth about you and the world around you?
- A. Carpet
 - B. Diwali
 - C. Mandala
 - D. Rangoli

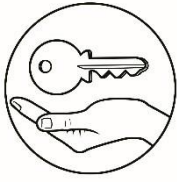


Additional Activities

Here are supplementary activities that can be used for the remaining five to 10 minutes of your class time.

Activity 1: Answer Me!

Directions: Name at least five artworks here in the Philippines that are similar to the arts and crafts of South, West and Central Asia. Explain their similarities.



Answer Key

WHAT I HAVE LEARNED	ASSESSMENT
1. rang, aavalli	1. B
2. body art	2. D
3. deity	3. C
4. red dye	4. C
5. Central Asia	5. D
6. worshipped	6. A
7. floor covering	7. B
8. sacred space	8. D
9. truck art	9. A
10. row of lights	10. A
11. good luck	11. A
12. Hinduism	12. B
13. women	13. A
14. East	14. C
15. India	15. C

WHAT I KNOW	WHAT'S IN	WHAT'S NEW
1. D	1. India	India
2. B	2. India	• Rangoli
3. C	3. Pakistan	• Katak
4. C	4. Tibet	• Mehndi
5. D	5. Saudi Arabia	• Diwali
6. A		• Mandala
7. B		Tibet
8. D		• Saudi Arabia
9. A		• Carpet Design
10. A		Pakistan
11. A		• Truck Arts
12. A		
13. B		
14. C		
15. C		

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Links to the photos used in the module:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mehndi>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diwali>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carpet>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Truck_art_in_South_Asia

<https://www.google.com/search?q=rangoli+black+and+white>

<https://www.google.com/search?q=beautiful+tatto+mehndi+black+and+white>

<https://www.google.com/search?q=truck+of+pakistan+black+and+white>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Truck_art_in_South_Asia

<https://www.google.com/search?q=mandala+black+and+>

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