



· M A H A K A L I ·



**M**ahakali, a fearsome manifestation of the goddess Kali, is revered as the embodiment of primal feminine energy and the destructive force inherent in the passage of time. This deity, originating from Parvati, the consort of the supreme deity Shiva, holds sway over creation with unmatched power.

Depicted with ebony-hued skin symbolizing the primordial void from which all existence emanates,

Mahakali is often portrayed with an array of arms, numbering ten or more, each bearing symbolic implements such as weapons, severed heads, tridents, or drums. Her striking appearance is accentuated by a lengthy, crimson tongue and eyes ablaze with intensity. Adorning her form are accessories that further reinforce her formidable presence, including a necklace of human heads and a skirt adorned with severed arms.

Despite her terrifying countenance, Mahakali is not malevolent but rather a benevolent force, directing her wrath towards demons and malevolent entities to uphold dharma, the cosmic order, by purging it of corruption.

In the cosmic drama of Hindu mythology, Mahakali plays a crucial





role in the Kali Yuga, the present epoch characterized by discord and moral decadence. This era commenced 5,000 years ago and is predicted to span another 426,000 years. Mahakali emerges as the preeminent force destined to confront and overcome the prevailing darkness of this age, paving the way for its eventual transcendence and the restoration of balance and harmony in the universe.



Mahakali is a **NEPALESE** creature  
Current population: 30.000.000



**S**ituated in the world's highest mountain range, the populations that migrated from Africa and spread across Asia and Europe were undeterred by the heights of these lands or their extreme mountainous climate. Despite the challenging geography, it would be a mistake to imagine these people as isolated from the rest of the world. On the



contrary, they were part of larger civilizations and contributed to their cultural development, as evidenced by ancient Hindu texts. The unification of the small kingdoms and villages did not occur until the 18th century with the founding of a kingdom that managed to maintain independence against the European colonial powers that conquered nearly all of Asia. In the 20th century, Nepal became a parliamentary monarchy, and in the 21st century, it transitioned into a republic.

Most of the population lives in rural areas, engaged in subsistence agriculture, cultivating cereals on terraces carved into the steep slopes of the Himalayas. People are organized into extended families, with multiple generations living under one roof and forming a single economic unit. These families are further organized into villages, or “tol,” which govern local life and manage common resources. Mutual aid between families, known as “parma,” is a fundamental pillar of community life.

Hinduism is the official and predominant religion of the country, although Buddhism is also deeply rooted. Among the wide variety of Hindu practices, the worship of Kali, the goddess of destruction and renewal, is particularly notable in Nepal. The famous Dashain festival is consecrated to her, reflecting the rich spiritual tapestry that permeates the life of the Nepalese people.

