

## 9. Squawk for Social Equality with reference to Mukta Salve's Essay - 'Which is the Religion of Our Mang-Mahar'

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### Abstract

Many people are unaware of the de facto life of the oppressed ones. Their knowledge regarding it is not profound. Yet, they never think of how they have come to this stage, why is their condition so worst?, how much they are responsible to their living status and standard, how were they declared to be untouchables first and then driven away? There are numerous questions that are to be answered by the so called contractors of the religion. These leaders are merely plaster saints and phoney. They are proved cunning for on one hand they sing hymn of '**All the human beings are of the God**', '**They must have been treated and maintained equal**', '**Everywhere we find the existence of God**', so on and so forth. But when the time comes of their rights, opportunities and duties, they are avoided systematically either by convincing or rebuking. This is the oily fact of the Indian untouchables. There were some real social heroes who actually led and ended their life for the betterment of the society for the healthy nation. They are Lord Buddha, emperor Ashoka especially after embracing Buddhism, King Shivaji Maharaj, Saint Tukaram, Saint Ravidas, Saint Guru Nanak, Mahatma Jyotirao Phuley, Savitribai Phuley, King Shau Maharaj- Kolhapur (M. S.), King Sayajira Gaikawad, Baroda (GJ) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, etc. who in actuality worked for suppressed mass.

Mukta Salve, a girl student of third standard, in her essay '**Which is the Religion of Our Mang-Mahar**' wrote on 11 April 1855, and raised the very basic question in her title of the itself. So far as the age of Mukta is considered, it is just to take the sole exuberance of the childhood. But casteism has created such a strong negative impact on the mind the easy and smooth and jovial life is not at the reach of the untouchables. The only inspiration of her is Savitribai Phuley and Mahatma Jyotirao Phuley who paved the way for education in 1848 at Pune in Bhidewada. When he started school, the Brahmins shattered and started bellowing