



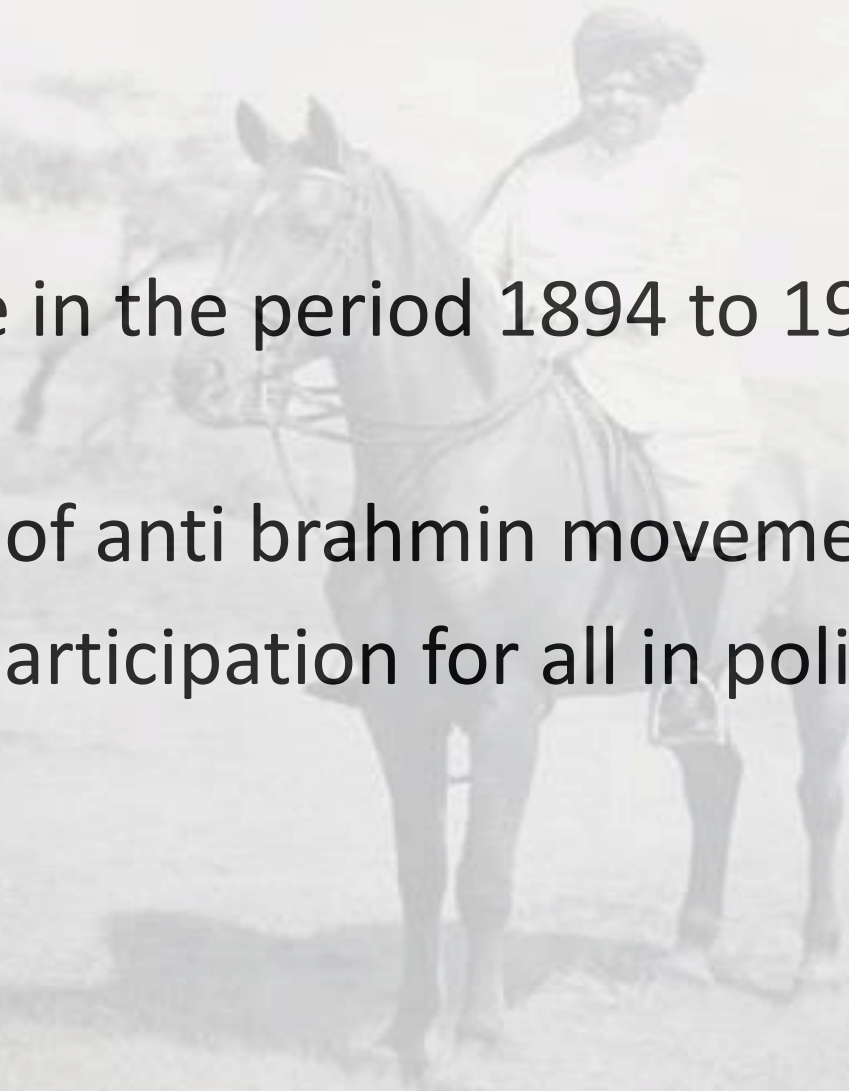
**Rajshri Shahu Maharaj**

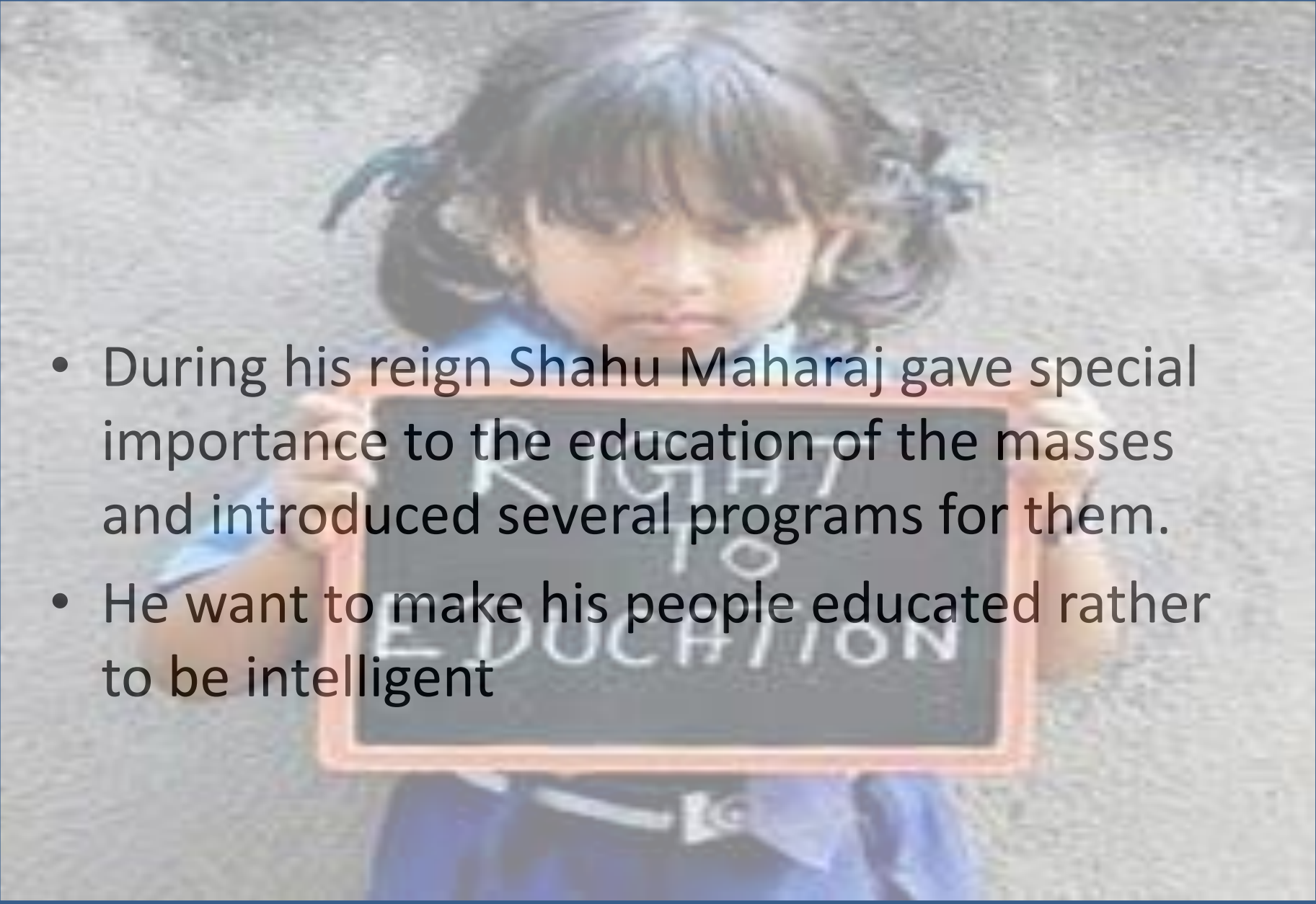
# Birth 1874

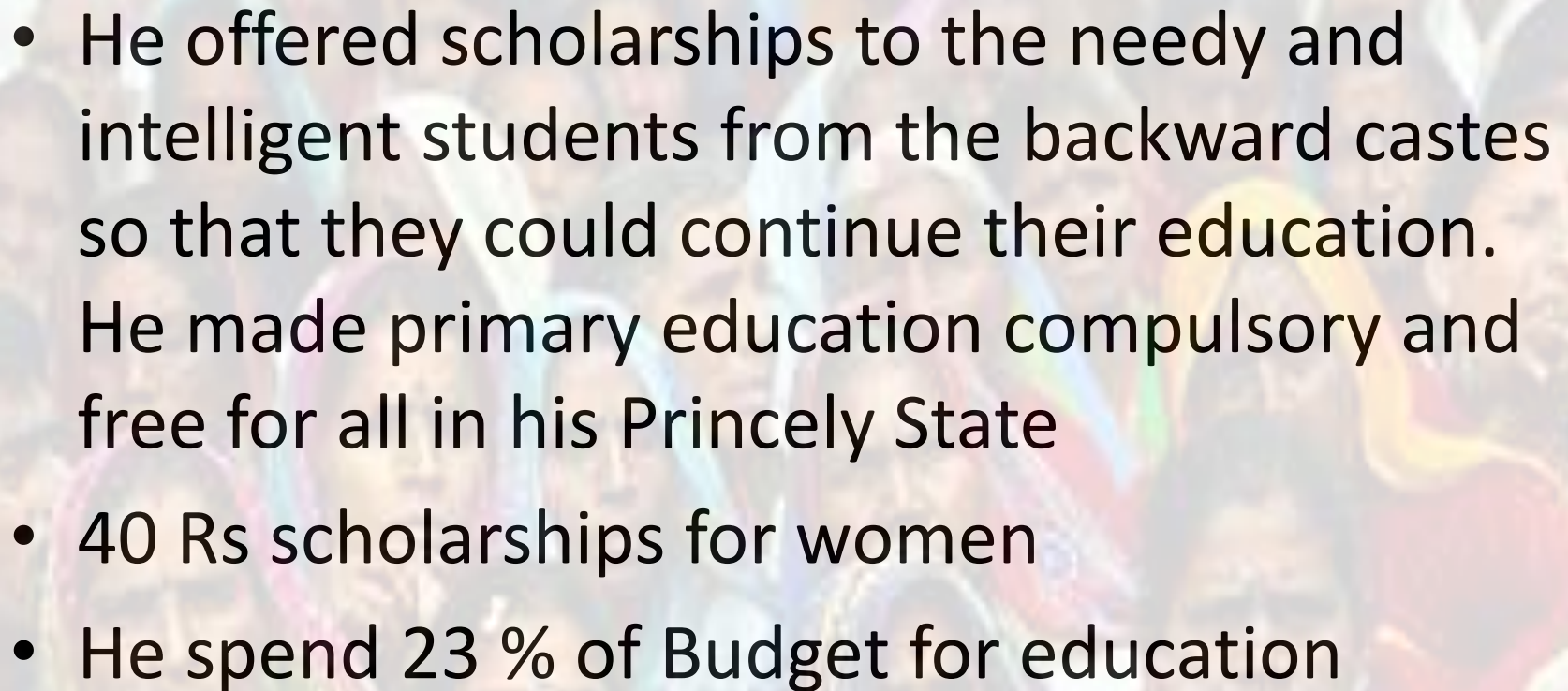
On 26 June 1874, Shahu was born in Ghatge Family, where his father was brave and intelligent, In 1884 as there is no higher person to crown Anandibai widow of Raja Shivaji IV as adopted shahu.

# Social Reform

- His rule in the period 1894 to 1922, lasting 28 years.
- Leader of anti brahmin movement
- Equal participation for all in political power



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- A young girl with dark hair in pigtails, wearing a blue school uniform, is holding a black sign with a red border. The sign has the words "RIGHT TO EDUCATION" written on it in white, capital letters. The background is a textured, greyish surface.
- During his reign Shahu Maharaj gave special importance to the education of the masses and introduced several programs for them.
  - He want to make his people educated rather to be intelligent

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- He offered scholarships to the needy and intelligent students from the backward castes so that they could continue their education. He made primary education compulsory and free for all in his Princely State
  - 40 Rs scholarships for women
  - He spend 23 % of Budget for education



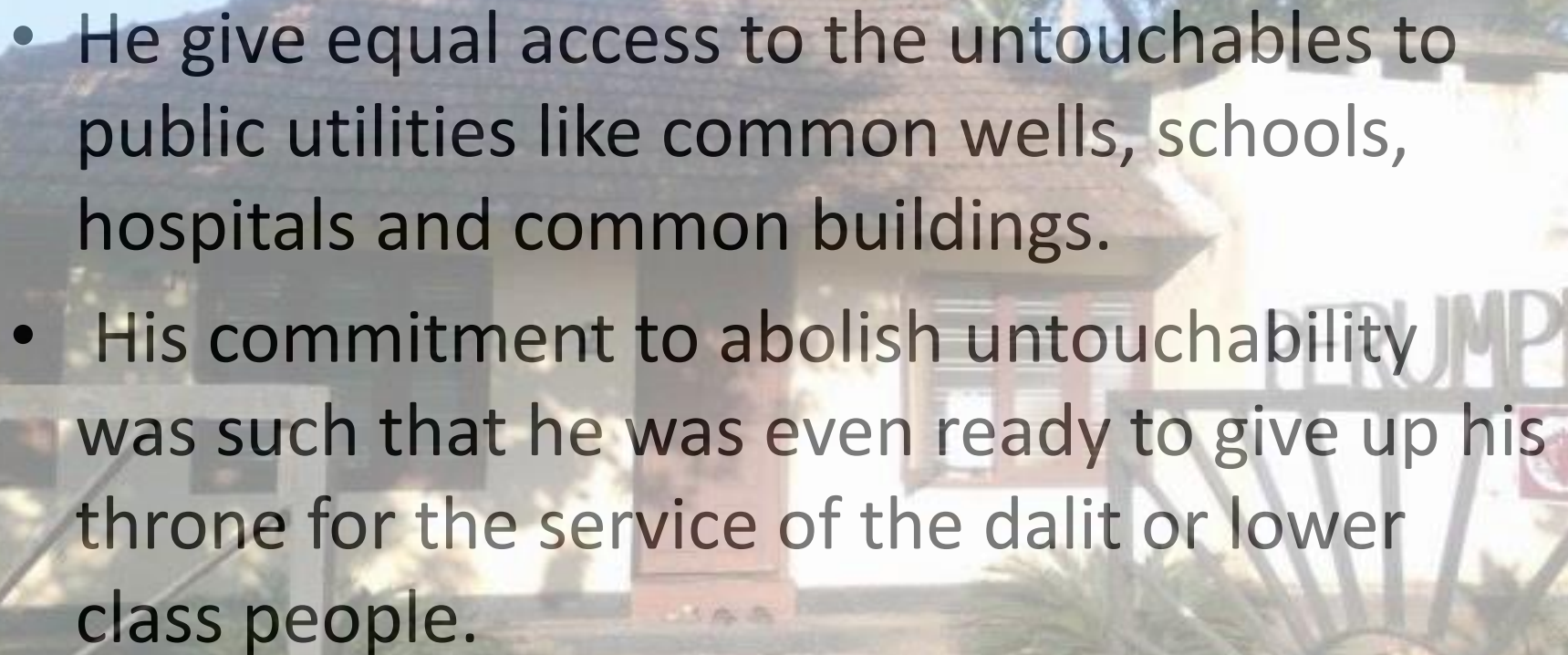
A photograph of two young children, a girl and a boy, sitting on the floor in a dimly lit room. They are looking at a book or paper together. The room is lit by two lit candles in glass holders on the floor to the right. The background shows a stone wall.

# Being Untouchable

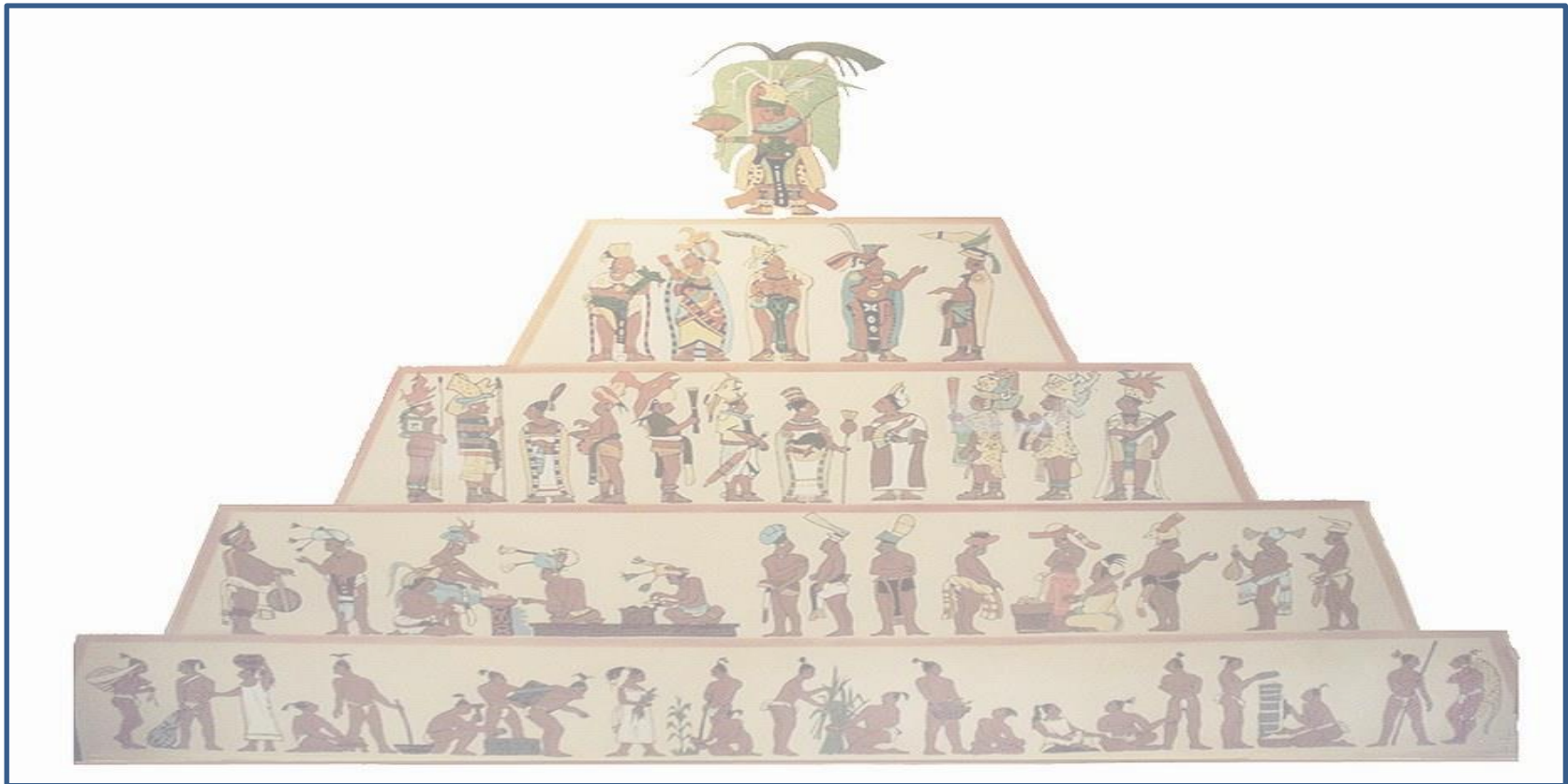
An intimate series of portraits of  
the lives of Indian Dalits

St Paul's Cathedral, London  
14th June - 6th July 2011

- To abolish untouchability, he stopped the cruel system followed by many institutions to hold separate schools for the upper and lower castes in 1919

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- A photograph of a traditional building with a tiled roof and a sign that says "PERUMP". The building is partially obscured by a metal fence in the foreground. The background shows trees and a clear sky.
- He give equal access to the untouchables to public utilities like common wells, schools, hospitals and common buildings.
  - His commitment to abolish untouchability was such that he was even ready to give up his throne for the service of the dalit or lower class people.





- He legalised inter caste marriages(aslo from his own family ) and discontinued the hereditary tenures (Watan) of revenue collectors (Kulkarni), infamous for exploiting the masses, as also the Mahar tenures that enslaved the Mahars (a lower caste). In 1917 he legalised remarriages and widow remarriages in his Princely State.





- He helped Babasaheb Ambedkar for his education and for his newspaper, the Muknayak



Chatrapati Shahuji Maharaj