

# Controversy over Tipu Sultan in Mumbai

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**In news-** Mysore King Tipu Sultan is at the centre of a controversy in Mumbai as Minister is planning to name a playground in the Muslim dominated Malwani locality after the 17th century ruler.

## A brief history of Tipu Sultan-

- He was the ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore in southern India.
- He was born in 1750, Devanahalli, Karnataka.
- He had inherited the throne from his father Haidar Ali, who had driven out the previous Hindu dynasty.
- In 1767 Tipu commanded a corps of cavalry against the Marathas in the Carnatic (Karnataka) region of western India, and he fought against the Marathas on several occasions between 1775 and 1779.
- **War between Mysore and Maratha ended with the Treaty of Gajendragad.**
- He was the pioneer of rocket artillery.
- He **introduced sericulture in Mysore** on a large scale and maintained records about the cultivation of sericulture.
- Tipu established banking networks and cooperatives, where capital was raised from the public (similar to banks inviting deposits), the principal held on an annual basis and returned with interest (or `nafa`).
- He established **trading houses for Mysore products** worldwide, including places like Puducherry , Kutch, Karachi, Oman, Baghdad and Constantinople.
- Both Tipu Sultan and his father **used their French-trained army in alliance** with the French in their

struggle with the British and fought 4 Anglo-Mysore wars.

- At the age of 15, Tipu Sultan supported his father in the first Anglo-Mysore War against the British in 1766.
- During the second Anglo-Mysore War he defeated Col. John Brathwaite.
- He succeeded his father in December 1782 and in 1784 concluded peace with the British and assumed the title of Sultan of Mysore.
- In 1789, however, he provoked British invasion by attacking their ally, the Raja of Travancore led to the third Anglo- Mysore war.
- The war ended by the signing of **Treaty of Srirangapatna, between Tipu Sultan and Lord Cornwallis.**
- In this treaty, Tipu ceded half of his territories and two of his son's as a hostage of war.
- The Governor-general, Lord Mornington (later the Marquess of Wellesley), launched the fourth Anglo-Mysore War and on **May 4, 1799, Tippu died in Srirangapatna, leading his troops in the breach.**

| War                     | Year    | Causes  | Events  | Treaty Signed   | Result   |
|-------------------------|---------|---|---|---|--|
| First Anglo Mysore War  | 1767-69 | Hyder Ali had to face the British Bombay Army attacking west and Madras Army attacking the east.<br><br>Hyder Ali gained over the Madras and treaty was signed  | Nizam of Hyderabad was convinced to fight against the Hyder, but he supported Hyder. Then Nizam signed the treaty with the British in 1768.                         | Nizam of Hyderabad signed a new treaty with the British in 1768.<br><br>Treaty of Madras was signed between Hyder and British in 1769 when Hyder was about to capture Madras. | The result of the First Anglo Mysore War was the treaty of Madras which was signed on April 2, 1769.                           |
| Second Anglo Mysore War | 1780-84 | • This was his witnessed bloodier battles with forces fluctuating between the contending powers<br><br>• Tipu defeated Baillie at the Battle of Pollilur in September 1780, and Brathwate at Kumbakonam in February 1782. | 1780- Tipu defeated Baillie.<br><br>1782- Tipu defeated Brathwate.<br><br>Sir Eyre Coote, British commander defeated Hyder Ali<br><br>Hyder Ali died due to Cancer. | 1784 Treaty of Mangalore was signed and the war ended with this treaty.   | The war ended with the last British-Indian treaty with an Indian ruler on equal footing, the 11 March 1784 Treaty of Mangalore |
| Third Anglo Mysore War  | 1790-92 | • Tipu Sultan ally with France and invaded the Transucore.  | War ended in 1792 by signing the treaty of Srirangapatnam.  | 1794 the treaty of Srirangapatnam was signed.<br><br>This was followed by the defeat of the Tipu.   | Tipu had to surrender half of his kingdom to the British and its allies.   |
| Fourth Anglo Mysore War | 1798-99 | Mysore's alliance with French was a threat to the East India Company; therefore Mysore was attacked by all the four sides.  | Tipu's army was outnumbered compared to the British Army.<br><br>British won the victory and Tipu was killed during this war.                                       | The whole Mysore territory was overrun by the British, Nizam, and Marathas.   | Mysore also became the ally of the British.  |