

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. 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. 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 contesting powers • Tipu defeated Baillie at the Battle of Pollilur in September 1780, and Brathwate at Kumbakonam in February 1782.	1780- Tipu defeated Baillie. 1782- Tipu defeated Brathwate. Sir Eyre Coote, British commander defeated Hyder Ali 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. 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. 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.