

## Tipu Sultan's Role in Forming India's Independence Fields

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### Abstract

British East India Company was a commercial company in London. Queen Elizabeth I with the aim of gaining commercial advantage in the Indian subcontinent granted a royal charter to this company. This advantage caused to Britain's military and political presence in the subcontinent. East India Company was become to a major political-financial empire and Muslims of the Indian subcontinent, particularly in its southern regions began their campaigns against political domination of this company. Tipu Sultan chief and ruler of Mysore's Muslim performed numerous efforts and campaigns to prevent the spread of British influence. This article tries to answer to this question that how was Tipu Sultan's role in forming India's independence fields? This research's main claim is that Tipu Sultan got help from French troops against the company to reduce British influence in the subcontinent but because of sabotages of number of leaders and bitter experience that some new Muslim Hindus had from his actions he did not succeed. This research has been done in library and descriptive and analytical method.

**Keywords:** the Indian subcontinent, the British East India Company, Tipu Sultan, Mysore, Mala Bali battle

### 1. Introduction

Before the arrival of Europeans to the Indian subcontinent for centuries a Muslim Mongol Empire ruled the Indian subcontinent. When the Europeans entered to the Indian subcontinent by sea, their political and military opponent were mostly Mongolian princes and rulers of the Indian subcontinent, but they didn't have their early unity and strength and they were changed to feudal and luxury and division state. The agents of English East India company by influence in the state of Bengal and participate in provocations and categories of officials and local rulers could break resistance of Siraj al-Dawla, the last Hindi ruler of Bengal and with the victory over him in War of Plassey (1757 AD), and applied their complete domination and influence on India (Bazargan, 2008, p. 103). British made India completely as a colony and India was become to a submissive and obedient and puppet country for the first time. But Britain, contrary to what assumed was not irrigated and uncontested in the Indian subcontinent, soon French established a company in the India too and became a competitor for complete domination of British. Local rulers of the Indian subcontinent, some of them served in favor of the British East India Company and some of them served in favor of French East India Company. Competition with French was intense so that British East India Company had forgotten other competitors. Tipu Sultan local ruler of Mysore who had come to this position after his father Hyder Ali and he was opposed to the presence of the British in the subcontinent like his father benefited from French advisers in his army. Both Tipu Sultan and his father Hyder from strained relations of Britain and France and they were trying to overthrow the domination and influence of Britain in the Indian subcontinent. Wellesley the army chief of the company made a great effort to satisfy Tipu to fire French advisers dismissed from his army and to terminate their service but Tipu continued to resist. In the eyes of British Tipu and Muslims in southern India will be a major obstacle on the way to meeting the goals of the company in India. Therefore they tried to achieve their goals by different ways such as lure fans of Tipu Sultan and threatened them. Finally British defeated Tipu in Malavalli battle and they occupied and engaged his capital, Seringapatam. One of the main reasons of the failure of Tipu Sultan was feud of him and his Muslim fans with Hindus because Tipu was a fanatical Muslim and had brought a large number of Hindus to Islam by force just after the Mangalore treaties that Tipu killed a lot of Hindus and caused to Martaha have bitter experience from his actions and during the crisis years of Tipu's government and revenge for the massacres from him. Researchers and scholars, including English, Arabic and Persian have evaluated subject of British colonialism, British East India Company establishment and popular struggles of the subcontinent for

independence and have discussed and studied on it. These researchers have mentioned campaigns and relations of Tipu Sultan with the British East India Company during their discussions and only a few of them in particular have evaluated the issue of relations of Tipu Sultan with the British East India Company. Including resources which have evaluated the subject of British colonialism in the Indian subcontinent and the establishment of the company in the subcontinent and Tipu Sultan relations with the company, British East India Company book authored by Brian Gardner can be noted. The author has evaluated information about the company establishment, preparation and the process of its formation, activities of chiefs and involvement of Britain's government in the administration of the Indian subcontinent. Tipu Sultan, the emancipation ambassador of India is the title of another book that has been written about this topic. Saeed Abbas Zadeh is the author of this book that has started his discuss with the arrival of Islam in the Indian subcontinent, the establishment of Shiite governments and Mughal and Muslim Sultans in India and has ended his discussion with talk about the arrival of Europeans to the subcontinent and the establishment of the company there, Tipu Sultan's life, his campaigns and reformations. The Muslims in the Indian Freedom Movement book, written by Abdel Moneim al-Nimr is another work that it can be noted in relation with this topic. This book is a report from time and way of the influence of Great Britain in the Indian subcontinent, the situation of Muslim rule in India on the eve of the formation of British colonization, the presence of various companies in India and their relations with each other and also with the government of India, the awakening of the people of India and their efforts to achieve independence, India's freedom leaders and their beliefs.

## 2. Tipu Sultan in Power in Mysore

Shiite government of Mysore was formed when a large section of India involved in colonial. Government of Great Britain was achieved successes in the Indian; in central and northern India, independent states had been created that many rulers of them followed rules and policies of Great Britain and from a hand they were in conflict with their neighbors and certainly in this divisions and interstate wars, what was damaged and destructed was India's Muslims force who were once homogeneous and united. At that time with the policy that Great Britain had, there wasn't unified India anymore and the Indian subcontinent was mired in lethargy (Abbas Zadeh, 2002, p. 77).

Local governments were not independent and followed Britain. But with all these dependencies all of them finally were destroyed and among them only Hyder Ali ruled that was independent remained. Hyder Ali was Shia and he was one of the main enemies of Great Britain. Mysore that was one of important states and it was in sensitive and a strategic region in terms of the geographical location was in his territory. He Fought not only with Britain, but also with their neighbors that he suspected they wish presence of alien (Abbas Zadeh, 2002, p. 81).

When Tipu in military school was passing high school, India was in chaos (Abbas Zadeh, 2002, pp. 73-72). For the first time in 1608 AD it was contacted between the Gurkani government of India and Great Britain with the presence of Captain Hawkins in the court of Jahangir and after that, British government in 1615 AD sent Thomas Rone as ambassador to the Indian subcontinent and Britain activities was began as the business from this date (Unknown, 1993, p. 110).

During the reign of Aurangzeb, the Europeans could not obtain the rights and privileges in the Indian subcontinent. Aurangzeb died in Deccan in 1707 AD and after him, his son Shah Alam then his other son Bahadur Shah I ruled (Abbas Zadeh, 2002, p. 73). The two kings were involved in internal uprisings and widespread differences between religious and ethnic minorities (Jalali, 1996, p. 58).

Tipu Sultan during the reign of his father was like his minister and army obeyed him. After the death of Hyder Ali he followed in his father's anti-colonial politics. Hyder Ali and his son Tipu Sultan had sworn on the Quran to hate British forever, and destroy them (Bungardelvin, 1982, p. 38). British knew Tipu Sultan well and they were aware of anti-British goals and spirit of him.

Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan were difficult opponents that entered the hard failures to British and even it was close to destroy the British East India Company, but their scope was limited to the south and they did not have effect on the fate of the whole of India (Nehru, 1982, p. 1/455). Also the conditions had changed and Tipu Sultan was alone after death of his father. In the neighborhood of Mysore, people who hated Hyder Ali from old were not less and certainly these conditions made the influence of Britain more serious through neighbors (Abbas Zadeh, 2002, p. 87).

### 3. The First Britain Mysore War

In 1780 AD Hyder Ali attacked at the head of an army to Carnatic. A part of this army led by his son Tipu, besieged Orkut. In Prambakam war this army involved with Britain army under the command of Munro, Great Britain troops withdrew and wealthy city of Porto-Novo and all of Carna occupied by Heyder Ali and Tipu Sultan (Bungardelvin, 1982, p. 41).

The war did not continued with the victory of Hyder until end, but the arrival of assistance force from Bengal changed the course of the war. Finally, a peace deal was signed between Great Britain and the Nizam of Hyderabad and according that Nizam of Hyderabad withdrew from his anti-British stand. In contrast, the occupied area of Gunero by Great Britain was returned to them (al-Nimr, 1980, p. 35).

Hyder Ali died in December 1782 AD and what he had provided for his son was a powerful and regular army and occupied state by him (Mysore). Hyder Ali was a very powerful man and one of the brightest figures in the history of India. He understood the importance of sea power and growing threat of British who relied on sea power long time before others. He tried to organize an alliance of various forces of India to drive out the British jointly but this effort of him did not have result (Nehru, 1982, pp. 455-456).

### 4. The Second War of Britain-Mysore

After the death of Hyder Ali, Tipu Sultan took his father's policy and set the deportation of British from India as the main purpose of him (al-Nimr, 1968, p. 42). One of those who were against Tipu Sultan after the death of Hyder Ali was Shaikh Ayaz. He gave up Behnur to Mumbai army that was under the command of General Matthews without firing even a shot in January 1783 AD (Bungardelvin, 1361, p. 42).

Tipu ended the presence of Great Britain's force there in the short time. In this war, Mangalore was occupied by Tipu, but at that time it was betrayed to Tipu by his French allegiant commander called Bussy. Thus a peace deal was signed between Tipu and Britain's allegiant in March 1784 AD.

#### 4.1 Mangalore Convention: The Truce of War between Tipu Sultan and Britain

France and Britain that were in conflict with each other to more dominate on India for a long time signed a peace treaty named Versailles in the July 20, 1783 AD (Bungardelvin, 1982, p. 42). This contract placed Tipu in a difficult situation; because after publishing the news of peace between Great Britain and France, the French forces resident in India refused the continuation of war against Great Britain, so the Mysore army tried to continue the blockade alone (Abbas Zadeh, 2002, pp. 90-91).

Tipu continued blockade for long time with trust to himself and organization of his forces that certainly were in the status of low morale. Tipu who could keep the Mangalore Malabar Coast region in his blockade in addition to occupation of Bednur Castle; after this he failed and couldn't continue; because there was a risk that Sandia Army (United Great Britain) to attack Mysore army. Tipu was forced to sign the Treaty of Mangalore in the eleventh of March 1784 AD (Kulke & Rutermond, 1990, pp. 222-220; Shirazi, 1985, p. 250). According to that he promised to withdraw all his forces from Carnatic. Great Britain, for its part promised to leave the Malabar Coast. Both sides pledged to release prisoners of war. Thus, the second war of Britain-Mysore, which deeply changed the status of both sides of the war, was ended (Bungardelvin, 1982, p. 43).

British and Tipu Sultan knew that their competition in South India eventually will lead to another war, so both sides were preparing themselves for this confrontation. Tipu started war against Martaha and Hyderabad in the years 1786-1787 AD and joined some Martaha emirates to his land with the victory in this war; but Tipu despite the victory signed a peace treaty favorable to them, because he feared to drive them into the arms of Great Britain otherwise (Dulafooz, 1937, p. 257).

Tipu expected another war with Great Britain so asked France for help. He sent two commissions to France, which one of them did not go further than Constantinople and returned to India but the second commission, went France in June 1788 AD. Tipu wanted a defensive and offensive contract with France against Great Britain. But France was on the eve of the bourgeois revolution and was not in a position to send troops to far away land as India. Already in 1784 and 1785 AD.

Tipu had sent two commissions to Constantinople to Ottoman Sultan and had asked help for Caliph of the Muslims. However, on that time Ottoman Empire was fighting with Russia and hoped to support from Great Britain; hence he didn't showed willingness to help Tipu (Bungardelvin, 1982, pp. 43-44).

In the first half of the seventeenth century Rajah Travancore occupied the southern part of the Malabar Coast and claimed the Malabar Coast, but he faced Hyder Ali's anticipation. This led Rajah Travancore to know Mysore as his main enemy and sought to attract friendship of Great Britain. In the second war of Britain-Mysore, Rajah

Travancore helped Great Britain's army. He feared he might be attacked by Tipu, he signed a subsidiary contract with Great Britain in 1788 AD then he started to build fortifications at Kochi and vassal state of Mysore. Tipu's forces attacked these fortifications at the end of 1789 AD. At this time, Great Britain attacked Mysore under the pretext of supporting its confederate (Bungardelvin, 1982, p. 44).

## 5. Tipu Sultan's Reformatations

### 5.1 Administrative and Political Reformatations

Mesitenjer, the British commander, returned to London and Cornwallis was stationed instead of him in India in 1785 AD. He announced that he would not interfere in disputes between states, but in practice it was unlike this because he prepared Nizam of Heyderabad again for war against Tipu (al-Nimr, 1980, p. 355). Tipu announced himself as the king in Seringapatam, his capital, in 1787 AD. So he ended the formal power of Raja Hindu of Mysore too (Bungardelvin & Kotovski, 1982, p. 43).

Tipu name was the most familiar name of that territory and he was known as an anti-colonial hero in the late eighteenth century in India. This sentence is famous by Tipu that said living one day as a lion is better than living a hundred years as fox (Abbas, 2002, p. 93). This slogan of Tipu was in front of the states' heads that were one day with Tipu and another day against him. Tipu had made the country stable and secure so he made another reformation in the country in 1788 AD (Kermani, 1928, pp. 398-400), but Tipu's reformist movements did not last long, because Great Britain had understood the power and talent of Tipu from long time ago and knew relationships that Tipu had with France and Zaman Shah, Afghanistanin ruler and Ottoman king in the years. Great Britain knew that finally Tipu's efforts and extension of his relations with Islamic countries and their confederates, would led to end of Great Britain's domination on India; hence it tried to start another war and provoke small states and Tipu's neighbors against him and this was done by so many promises and even by enticement and alluring (Abbas, 2002, p. 93).

Tipu Sultan very trusted Muslims in his court and tried to repose the hardest responsibilities and authorities to them, however, his efforts to place Muslim governors to supervise tax affairs that were in the hands of Brahman only led to more bribery. Even Mirsadegh, Tipu's responsible for tax administration was also partner in bribery. Thus Tipu's efforts to centralize tax collection work in a state apparatus and to abolish extensive rights of ownership of feudal lords faced rebellious resistance. Tipu made a city to honor his name wherever he gained a major success, and he settled forcibly some men and women there. Most of Tipu's reformatations were careless and didn't solve the country's problems (including forcing people to change clothes, etc.) (Bungardelvin, 1982, pp. 46-47).

Tipu started strenuous efforts to attract help of other rulers who were his coreligionists. He resorted to Zaman Shah the ruler of Afghanistan and ensure and convinced him to easy conquest of India. Zaman Shah invaded Panjab, but he faced resistance of Sikhs and returned fatherland. Tipu also resorted for help to France. He sent the second secret commission to France at the beginning of 1793 AD, but it was not clear that the negotiations of commission were formed with whom and for what purposes. He decided to make closer relations with the French living in India and once again tried to attract the help of French and secretly dispatched two envoys by ship to abroad in 1797 AD. When the envoys arrived in Mauritius it was reported that the coup has been formed in French, so coming envoys to France was in vain (Bungardelvin, 1982, pp. 47-48).

### 5.2 The Military Reformatations

Tipu Sultan reduced power of cavalry and added the number of infantry. The huge reserves were required to pay war reparations and maintain army. Thus Tipu increased land tax and customs and commercial tariffs. Tipu, who was well aware of the benefits of European techniques tried to make new industries, especially in the military field. He organized produce of ball and gun in Seringapatam with the help of French officers, but the production was not enough to meet the military's needs (Bungardelvin, 1982, p. 46).

### 5.3 Economic Reformatations

All Tipu's efforts that he made for the country's economic development through authoritarian methods was failed. These actions practically made unfavorable situation of the country's economic more critical and increased public discontent, but he enriched country's coffers after some years: actions in the field of creating governmental workshops and use of forced labor and peonage; The government took the control of commerce and merchants were forced to pay more than the real value of goods. Imports of goods from Malabar were given in government monopoly and commence with Great Britain possessions were banned in South India. He increased the amount of land under cultivation and again made a strong army (Bungardelvin, 1982, pp. 46-47).

## 6. Third-War of English-Mysore

Cornwallis Viceroy of India (1786-1793 AD) signed a military treaty with Pishva and Nizam against Mysore in 1790 AD. According to this treaty, after the victory over Mysore; the lands of Great Britain's confederates which had been occupied by Hyder Ali and Tipu before, would extradited them and lands belonging to Mysore were equality divided among East India Company, Pune and Hyderabad division of Cornwallis also contacted were with dissatisfied elements of Kurga, Kochi and Malabar Coast region and promised them if they become the company's vassal state, very little tribute would take them and they would enjoyed military aid of Great Britain (Bungardelvin, 1982, p. 45).

Whole confederate forces that were fighting against Mysore was close to 57 thousand people. Mangalore was occupied by the forces. Great Britain's forces then surrounded Seringapatam (Kulke & Retermund, 1990, pp. 485-486). Tipu Sultan was forced to accept peace terms. Cornwallis was also very eager for peace since his troops were in such poor condition logistically and his army's portage animals were plagued (Bungardelvin, 1982, p. 45).

The Seringapatam contract was signed in 1792 AD (Dulafooz, 1937, p. 258). Tipu was forced to pay 33 million rupees for compensation and it was decided that until all compensation not paid his two sons would remain in hostages of Great Britain. Thus all passages of Carnatic and Mumbai to Mysore were given to British. However Cornwallis did not intend to eliminate Mysore, but he was determined to keep it as an independent state against Martaha (Bungardelvin, 1982, p. 45).

## 7. Relations between Wellesley and Tipu Sultan

### 7.1 *The Escalation of Disagreements between the British East India Company and Tipu Sultan*

Richard Wellesley-Earl of Morington was the name of governor-general of East India Company who coincided with the anti-colonial activities of Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan entered India and was charged with this responsibility. He had acquired the title of "Earl" from Irish Parliament, he was one of the most ambitious men in London and he was from a family who depended the lower society classes of Great Britain from a hand and he depended the Irish landowners' cortex from another hand.

Wellesley who believed that Dublin Parliament has its own limitations, he was attracted to the Indian subcontinent, because he knew serving in the Indian subcontinent the combination of power and progress. He was chosen as a member of the "Board of Control and Supervision in the Indian subcontinent" on June 28, 1793 AD. Wellesley paid all his intelligence and focus on the affairs of the Indian subcontinent. Wellesley was befriended with Cornwallis and when Cornwallis was encouraged to return to the Indian subcontinent to prevent again dominance and threats from French, Wellesley accepted to be governor of Madras (Gardner, 2004, pp. 254-255).

Wars between France and Great Britain had been started again. The French with their revolution motive had declared war to all kings of the world in the years 1793-1802 AD. This that a man with such characteristics had accepted governor of Madras post, had shown the importance of the Indian subcontinent and the East India Company, in political and economic field, in terms of the British authorities. Wellesley met several of the managers and employees of the East India Company. Their words were critical more about the company's performance in the Indian subcontinent. They claimed the East India Company should apply a more leading and active politics than before to advance its objectives in the Indian subcontinent. Their opinion about the French and their activities in the Indian subcontinent and this that Nizam of Heyderabad and Mysori Tipu, both use office use French consultants for their armies, showed a risk that would bring adverse incidents. General Bonaparte at the same time also went toward Egypt, but despite it; French activities in the Indian subcontinent was insignificant. But the main risk was Tipu, the old enemy of Great Britain that his rebellion and warmongering signs appeared again. Tipu had been influenced by the French Revolution; especially he knew it as the powerful enemy of East India Company. A small military force of French supported Tipu. Instead Martaha had no interest in working with Tipu to unite with him against the East India Company. All this had increased the complexity of the situation, moreover Afghans were always considered as a high risk in the north (Gardner, 2004, pp. 256-258).

Wellesley after reviewing the situation and knowing lots of problems wrote a letter to Great Britain: "It is expected that war with Tipu doesn't have any consequence but destruction. Note that situation is bad more than what is hope to improve" (Gardner, 2004, p. 258).

The company's army that was formed by criminals, deserters of military service, seamen and others who for various reasons had left Great Britain, they were not so his assurance (Gardner, 2004, p. 259).

Wellesley was the last governor-general who could transfer governor position to vice Royalty and rule India as the first Viceroy with the power like the power of the Mughal Empire. Wellesley followed Cornwallis's policy in the field of not recruiting Indians for employment in the public service and even prevented Hindi Europeans to presence in social events. The occupation of Mysore had engaged all thoughts of Wellesley eventually he concluded that there is no other way except war to solve this problem, as long as he can be united with the Nizam of Hyderabad. In a letter he wrote to London: "I hope the board of directors of the company be prepared to sacrifice part of their today's income for future and permanent incomes and thereby more strengthen and stable their income resource". This letter shook London, because the parliament and the company both believed that the Wellesley would follow the non-intervention policy in Indian affairs that it was a wise policy in their opinion and now unexpectedly they were seeing that they had unconsciously sent another Clive to this mission. The company's Board of Directors concluded that it is too late and can't longer be effective on the affairs process in India soon. After that intense verbal confrontations were formed between Wellesley and the company's center in London, so that Wellesley called company's Center "disgusting ambush" which had been named "East India House" (Gardner, 2004, p. 261).

However, the board of directors issued him with if it is going to be involved in war, it is better to the Southwest Indian subcontinent lands that overlooking the sea, means "Goa" and "Travancore" lands to be occupied by the company. Wellesley meets with Tipu and found that he was not willing to cooperate, he also expected this from Tipu, Tipu didn't accept to dismiss French consultants from his army and claimed that he will use each European consultant who wishes. From a hand when the news of Egypt occupation by Napoleon was announced in the Indian subcontinent, it increased Tipu's audacity, also it threatened whole interests of Great Britain and East India Company, but Wellesley considering such a situation, was following his plan (Gardner, 2004, pp. 261-262).

#### **8. The Fourth and Final War of Great Britain-Mysore: Mysore Shiite Government Collapse**

The occurrence of fourth Great Britain-Mysore war was seemed imminent in February 1799 AD (Gardner, 2004, p. 262).

Correspondence between Wellesley and Tipu continued for months with no result, a Wellesley addressed to Tipu contained complex topics in the field of meeting his requests and attracting his satisfaction. The answer of Tipu was short and polite until a commission from Mysore was sent to the island of Mauritius. After a while of waiting, Wellesley ordered his troops moving towards Mysore and this was beginning of the fourth War of Great Britain-Mysore in 1798-1799 AD (Gardner, 2004, p. 256; Powell-Price, 1995, p. 485).

Tipu's condition was critical, and he knew this; because his infantry forces couldn't cope with trained and disciplined forces of the company. Tipu in "Malavalli" raced to face the company's armies. After intense fighting between troops of the two sides, the company's army could succeed in this battle that became known as the Battle Malavalli (Gardner, 2004, pp. 265-267).

Tipu sent a message to «George Harr» (company's commander) base on that he wants to send an ambassador with a commission. General Harris stipulated the acceptance of the commission to Tipu's sons to be sent accompanied it as hostages. The blockade lasted several days; the fort was occupied by the British. Tipu few hours after the body of Tipu was found beside one of the city gates. Apparently one of the last cannonballs were accidentally killed him. Tipu Sultan despite his heroism, died on the Fourth of April 1799 AD (Speer, 2008). When Wellesley placed beside the body of Tipu, said today India is mine (Nahvi, 1900, p. 77). In the history of India, Tipu Sultan's called a martyr for the country's independence (Abbas Zadeh, 2002, p. 92). General Harris held a grand funeral for Tipu. Tipu was buried next to the tomb of his father with full military honors (Gardner, 2004, p. 272).

Mysore army was completely disarmed and dispersed. Tipu's four children were sent to Carnatic and a distant descendant of Mysore's Raje was seated on the throne. Mysore was completely set under the supervision of Wellesley, a treaty was signed between the British East India Company and the Sultan of Mysore; Mysore was sponsored by the company to an annual payment of £ 280,000. French had lost their last influence and its power base and only Martaha and Afghans who were sometimes rebelled in the north, were two major powers that impeded in the way to despotism East India Company on all inherited lands of the Mongol empire (Gardner, 2004, p. 273). Colonialists who did not dare to annex Mysore to their colony after occupation of it, turned it into a vassal state and thus they hidden their dominance under the formal covers (Bungardelvin, 1982, p. 49).

It seems that the British could dominate to India because that a series of favorable and unexpected events turned to them. they were hardly failed from Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan, Martaha, Sikhs and Gurkhes in some cases but more accurately and more profoundly deal shows that with the circumstances that then existed in India, what

happened was inevitable and unavoidable. Of course, there have been good luck and favorable accidents but competence and merit are needed to use these factors (Nehru, 1982, pp. 457-459).

The victory over Mysore made possible the complete subjugation of the Indian subcontinent by Great Britain. Mysore until the fall of 1799 AD was considered as the center of resistance. But finally, the victory of capitalism over feudalism Mysore was inevitable and unfortunate. Of course Mysore's people resistance over the years forced the colonizers of Great Britain always to keep ready a large military force (Bungardelvin, 1982, pp. 48-49).

### **9. Uprising Impacts of Tipu Sultan on Independence of the Indian Subcontinent**

In the sight of Indian political leaders, beginning liberation activities of the Indian subcontinent against the British was on 1857 AD. In that year the people and especially classes who had lost inherited wealth and power were widely shown their dissatisfaction from existing situation. Some of Hindi regiments refused to obey their British commanders and surrendered the "Shah Alam". Bloody events were happened that led to repress of revolution and complete and official transference and establishment of government from East India Company to Great Britain government. India annexed to the empire of Great Britain in 1858 AD (Bazargan, 2008, p. 87). It seems that the roots of this revolution should be considered and examined in the early years of the company formation in India that sometimes faced with scattered oppositions, especially by Muslims. Although the uprising of Tipu Sultan was failed, but it had appropriate effects and result. With this rise Muslims and Hindus found that if they were unified together it was possible to defeat Great Britain and the Company's forces this matter is found from the correspondence of company's forces with the British government that Tipu always regarded as a dangerous enemy. But unfortunately dissatisfied forces and groups from the company including Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs each separately resisted and protested; under no circumstances they were not willing to compromise together against the common enemy so that they colluded against each other with the colonial power. Great Britain and the head of that was the company that was trying to create division between different elements of a nation and they were utilizing in the best way. With these campaigns; the actual performance of the company was cleared over the people and it was ended to the detriment of Great Britain in later centuries, because these struggles and uprisings were the background of a larger and more successful revolution in the future. At the same time it should also be noted that failure of this uprising was caused frustration and motiveless of Indian nation; Because this failure of the made Indian nation aware from the fact that the company and its British agents are much more powerful than them and against integration and advanced equipment of Great Britain, no local and public forces nor trivial and old war equipment are efficient. In fact totality of these factors and thoughts were that caused to delay Indian freedom revolutionary for years and after years of ups and downs and tolerate the domination of Great Britain finally could achieve independence in 1947 AD.

### **10. Conclusion**

From the last years of the sixteenth century onwards, some ventures from Great Britain and other European countries moved to explore new territories and access to natural resources and raw materials left behind seas and lands and if there was a land of their will they were settled and colonized the land. Great Britain's merchants and ventures were arrived the Indian subcontinent and chose to stay there. At the beginning of the seventeenth century a group of businessmen from London gained a permission from Queen Elizabeth to establish a company in the subcontinent and turned towards India. Before the British, the Portuguese and the Dutch area were stepped in this area and for this reason the conflict was created between them and British and finally Great Britain became the totalitarian of colonization in the subcontinent but it was not long that French harassed for great Britain and the company by establishment of a company in the subcontinent and harassed and the subcontinent became the battlefield of the two colonial power. It was during this campaign that the people of India realized the losses the company in their land. India's political situation was deteriorating due to lack of a strong king and local governments were acting alone to defend their homeland and there was no unity among them. One of the local rulers of Mysore Tipu Sultan who before him his father tied to maintain the Indian subcontinent from the influence, none of them were quite successful. Tipu Sultan only could keep Mysore independent for a short time and eventually was killed in this way. Tipu Sultan takes advantage of dark relations between Great Britain and France and he hired French consultants in his army. The result of this research to the writer briefly was that he found Tipu Sultan's relations was dark because he consider them strangers who wanted to loot his land and he was not willing to compromise with the company under no condition. British East India Company and its commanders always considered Tipu Sultan as the serious danger in the way to achieve their goal and also Tipu Sultan was a fanatic Muslim and this causes to make dangerous mistakes such as mass genocide of Hindus and stimulated their anger to himself, so that if he made friendly relations with Hindus and made union between Hindus and Moslem in the way that was happened in next centuries, it was possible that to become successful

and achieve his goal that was the salvation of India. These kinds of factors and other factors such as unfaithfulness and betrayal of some commanders of Tipu and unawareness of people cause to Tipu didn't achieve his goal and the company took steps more quickly toward achieving its colonial purposes.

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Achievement of this research for the writer was that Tipu Sultan's uprising should be considered as one of the driving engines for defense thought formation from the Indian subcontinent, preventing the increase of influence of the Great Britain and also salvation of this land from colonialism although the uprising failed, but clarified a lot of issues. It was clarified with this uprising that Muslims and in general the people of the Indian without union can't remove the dominance of Great Britain and the lack of unity caused that people unwanted help Great Britain to achieve its goal. From another aspect this uprising caused to many people think and try to continue the way of Tipu Sultan although an intellectual movement was not possible in that time but it seems that with this uprising and such resistance in different area of India, the intellectual and reformist thoughts were occurred and help the subcontinent to become independent and free and unified by appearance of reformist, intellectuals and also liberal political figures in the future centuries.

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