CHAPTER- IV

THE ROLE OF MYSOREAN SULTANS IN MALABAR

After the Portuguese invasions, south India went through so many political chaos in eighteenth century. Kerala witnessed the conflicts between the foreign traders Portuguese, Dutch, British, French forces and the domination of Mysore sultans. The trade relations with Arabs and Europeans made both positive and negative impacts on Kerala society. A commercial network was formed all over south India. Export–import centres, port cities, main exchange centres and strategic exchange centre were no businesses. A series of towns emerged in Kerala. They were linked with water routes. New merchants from these centres visited other cities with their goods. Old markets were diminished.

On land, shops were spread among the country sides to collect local commodities, local Christians, Muslim merchant became local mobile carriers of these retail shops. After the decline of Arab-Muslim merchants in the coastal areas compelled the Muslim community to shift into the local areas of region. Portuguese-Zamorin, Kunhali Marakkar conflict lasted a century. The Portuguese power weakened their trade area.

MR Raghavavarrir , Rajan Gurukkal , Kerala Charitram Vallathgol Vidhyapeedam Edappal 2002 P 65
4.1 **Muslim Conditions at the Close of the Period**

According to Roland Miller, Muslims faced a critical period. The modest improvements in trade, agriculture and small industry produced new contacts but it didn’t help Muslims materially. They became politically weak. Their good friend, Zamorin remained powerful. But he was no longer able to help them and Mappila in turn were no longer a major political asset to the Zamorin in his struggle.

Mappilas economic situation became more pathetic. In old times, even though all Muslims were not wealthy, they shared the wealthy Arabs and Muslims life in commerce. The Portuguese destroyed the wellbeing of Muslims in commerce. These situations forced them to become a community of petty traders, landless labourers and poor fishermen.

When they turned towards land they met out caste classes who were in need of and ready for change. There was a growth southward also. When Raja Kesav Das opened Allepey port to destroy the Dutch monopoly, a group of Muslims were invited to settle and carry on commerce in Travancore. Their religious life, they were facing great gloom. In early period, they experienced the obvious advantages of a favourable alliance with the king.

### 4.1.1 Collapse of Religious Harmony

In 1498 Muslims were wealthy and powerful group merchants. They had a strong sense of identity. Their community cohesiveness reflected in their settlement pattern. Most Muslims lived in concentrated urban bazars and their everyday life relations were reinforced by worship on Friday. They had got the participations in
political power and social life world. They were the part of public sphere of Malayali life. They shared Malayalam language and indigenous customs.2

After the Portuguese period Muslim community felt the intensity of their identity as the separate from the rest of Malayali society. In early period Nayars were appointed as guards of mercantile communities, but later Muslims paid them little respect.3 Local rulers and groups were openly allied with the Europeans. King of Cochin, the kolothiris, king of Tanur surrendered to Portuguese.

Portuguese considered Christians as their natural allies. Muslims considered them as enemies. Christians of Tanur were attacked by Muslims in 1722 and again this 1745 Muslim –Christian conflict was minor problem. Because of the settlement pattern, both of them concentrated in different regions. Muslims relation with Zamorin was deep rooted and Nairs gave support to Muslim merchants. Muslim population in Kerala concentrated in nearby areas of Zamorin influence. By the end of eighteenth century the conflict between Mappila and the dominant Hindu communities became pervasive.4

Captain Keeling approached Zamorin with letter of British king in 1615. They promised Zamorin to help him to fight with Portuguese. Zamorin gave them sanction to make fort and conduct trade. English force won the other western forces by exploiting the conflicts of local landlords and defending Mysore sultan’s invasion.5

Rolland E Miller describes the relationship between British authorities and Muslims that while the English traders were successful in achieving alliances with the

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2 SF Dale , Islamic society in the south Asian frontier , the Mappilas of Malabar, clarendon press oxford 1980 P.64
3 Ibid. P. 65
4 Ibid. P. 66
5 RE Miller Mappila Muslims of Kerala Orient Logman Madras, P. 87
Hindus in order to expand their trading activities, relations with the Mappilas were less favourable.

4.2 Genealogy of Mysore Sultan and Advent of Tippus Family to India

There is dispute on the family roots of Tippu. Some historians’ states that he belonged to the lineage of Prophet Muhammed while some historians’ opinion that Tippu’s family from Punjab. Early life of his family was in Mecca. In A.D 461 they left Mecca. They moved Bagdad then came to Iran and Afghanistan. They stayed there for a short period and then moved to Punjab. They resided there for a long period. Thus they were influenced by Punjab customs and culture. So people considered them as Punjabis. But Punjabis considered them as Afghans. One of the ancestors of Tippu in Mecca was belonging to Quraissi clan. Hasanubnu yahya was his name. Uthmania Khilafath appointed him as Sherrif of Mecca. His grandson Ahmed Alias Mohammed bin hassan married Yemen king’s daughter. Ahmed became king and ministers killed him. His son Muhammed bin Ahmed escaped to Bagdad and became a merchant. He married the daughter of Tahir Ahandi. They had three sons one of them was Abdul Ghani. His son Hassan came to Afghanistan. Later he came to India. He married the daughter of a servant in Darga of hazrath kwaja Moinudheen chisti. Their son was Muhammed Baholi.

4.2.1 Ancestors of Tippu

Hassan’s second son of Vali Muhammed who came to Delhi from Ajmir. He resided in Gulberga in 1626. Vali Muhammed’s son Muhammedali married daughter

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6 Ibid. P.58
7 Muhammed Ilyas Nadvi , Tippu Sultan , Mufakkiruki islam foundation ,Calicut 2010P.59
of a worker in Hazrat bandha Navas Gysu Darga. Muhammedali and his seven brothers joined in the army of Adil Shah. Seven brothers were killed in the war with Mughals. He went to Kolar. Ruler Shah Muhammed appointed him as his trusty of his wealth and gave him some land to cultivate. He married again in Kolar. His sons name Fatah Muhammed

4.3 Birth of Hyder Ali and His Early Life

Hyder ali was born in 1722 at Bodikotta village near kolar. It is assumed that his mother was Majidha beegum. Fatah muhammed named him Hyder Ali because when his wife was pregnant, they approached famous saint hazrat hyder Ali Shah and got blessing from him. So, he named him Hydr ali.

Hyder ali s brother shahbas was a soldier in Kings army. Mysore king rajakrishna raj and Dev raj. Nand raj was commander in chief and Dev Raj was chief of economic and revenue administration. Nand Raj entrusted shahbas a regiment of 50 infantry and 100 cavalry. He appointed Hyder ali as the supervisor of a battalion. When mysore Army defended Devan halli Hyder Ali showed great warrior and expertise. So nand Raj honoured him and gave the status of “Khan”. He appointed him as the chief of 100 infantry and 200 cavalry.

His first marriage was with the daughter of peer Sadha Sayyid shahbas shah Miyan . Their child was crippled and bedridden. First wife died in 1805. Again he married fathima beegum . She was the daughter of Karpa Governor. In 1790 November 20, a child was born at Devanhalli town. Hyder ali named him Fatah Muhammed. His wife named him Tippu Sultan. Fathima beegum visited the Durga of Tippu Mastan in Arkkot regularly. She named him Tippu Sultan to honour him.
4.3.1 Promotion in Army

Nawab muhammed and Chandan sahib fought together on the rule of Arkkot. British authorities supported Muhammed Ali. French force supported Chandan sahib. Muhammed ali sought the support of Mysore. He promised to Mysore that if he wins, he will handover Trissinapally to Mysore. Nanda raj sent Hyder ali and 20,000 soldiers. Muhammed ali won the war. Hyder ali could not tolerate this humiliation. He regained the power on the areas which Maratha captured. He paid the amount to the Marathas. So, they left the areas. King was pleased and appointed them as commander in chief. He honoured Hyder Ali and appointed main consultant in military actions.\(^8\)

4.3.2 Order Out of Chaos

South Indian countries were going through political chaos. In 1761. Nizam Ali jailed his brother Nizami Salahath and declared himself as Sultan. In south, near the Krishna River his brother Basalath jung and Ahmed shah Abdali became severe. Basalath jung tried to recapture lost areas from Marathas. He offended the Hoscotta Fort. But he couldn’t defeat it. He sought the help of Mysore commander in chief Hyder Ali. He put forward a condition that he will be the governor of Sera.\(^9\) Hyder Ali defeated the fort. Mughal emperor declared Hyder ali as the Nawab of Sera. Mysore chief minister Kande Rao initiated a conspiracy against Hyder Ali with queen and diwan. Hyder Ali went to Pondicherry to defend Arkkot nawab that time. He knew about the conspiracy and marched towards Bangalore. He fought with Maratha army and Kande Rao’s army and won. Kande Rao retreated. Hyder Ali marched to Mysore.

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\(^8\) Muhammed Ilyas Nadvi , Tippu Sultan , Mufakkirul islam foundation ,Calicut 2010 P.69

\(^9\) Ibid P.73
King and queen made a consensus with Hyder ali and avoided war. King demanded Hyder ali not to kill Kande Rao. Hyder Ali kept his word. He made an iron cage and put Kande Rao in it.\textsuperscript{10}

Hyder Ali visited the palace and said to the king to handover political power to him. King had to obey it. Hyder ali gave him Jagir of three lakh rupees per year.\textsuperscript{11} In 1761, hyder Ali became king of country. It was a small country including sreerangapattanam and nearby 33 villages. When Hyder ali died in 1782 Mysore became a country which had an extention of 80,000sq miles. But he didn’t kept the promise. He didn’t handover tarissnapally. This bitter experience hardened Hyder Ali’s personality. His intelligence became keener and strategies became accurate and clear.

Nand raj appointed him as the governor of Dindikal in 1752. His first mission was to repress the rebellion of landlords. He led a cavalry of 4000 people and infantry of 1500. Being the governor of Dindikal, Hyder Ali developed the capacities of his army with the consent of Nand raj. He started an arms ammunition factory with the help of French engineers.\textsuperscript{12}

\textbf{4.3.3 Internal Riots in Mysore and Attack of Marathas}

Mysore king was efficient. The army tried to agitate against ministers. Nand raj and Dev Raj soldiers were not getting salary for months. Hyder Ali repressed the rebellion. He settled the dispute between kings and ministers. In 1752 Marathas attacked Mysore suddenly. They retreated when the king made agreement that they will give 1 crore rupees. They captured some areas also.

\textsuperscript{10} Muhammed Ilyas Nadvi , Tippu Sultan , Mufakirukl islam foundation ,Calicut 2010P73
\textsuperscript{11} Ibid P.74
\textsuperscript{12} Ibid P. 68
4.3.4 Victories

He strengthened the administrative and law order in Sera. He oppressed the riots of Raj durg and Chittaldurg. He oppressed the riot of Chakbalpur. He defeated Nandy.

Band noor was small place in the northern side of Mysore. Badnoor prince approached Hyder Ali to defeat the queen. Prince requested him to give back the power of Badnoor. He defeated the country. But he didn’t handover it to prince.

Goa was ruled by Portuguese. They tried to capture small countries of hyder Ali. He attacked Goa suddenly Portuguese made a treaty and give back the captured area to Hyder ali.13

4.4 Malabar Conquest of Hyder Ali

Conquest of Hyder Ali changed the existing social, political structure of Malabar. After the Cheraman Perumal’s period, the political power became decentralised into various swaroopams. Swaroopma is ruled by the king. This is not feudalism in accurate sense. Rajan gurukkal and Raghava varrier calls it caste – landlord - feudalism14.

But in recent time book Modernity of slavery by P. Sanal put forward a different perspective on Kerala history. He argues that Marxist, liberalist, traditional historians blackout the problems of caste–slavery in India. Rajan Gurukkal, ksavan veluthatt, MGS Narayanan didn’t address the problem of caste-slavery, when they

13 Muhammed Ilyas Nadvi , Tippu Sultan , Mufakkirukl islam foundation ,Calicut 2010P.69

14 MR Raghavavarrior , Rajan Gurukkal , Kerala Charitram Vallathgol Vidhyapeedam Edappal 2002 P.243
write about the agrarian relations in Kerala.\textsuperscript{15} The communitarian historiography don’t address the problem of slavery-caste in Malabar. There should be more investigation on caste system and social change in the period of Mysore sultan and Mappila uprisings.

Nediyirupp swaroopam. Arakkal Swaroopam, kolathiri swaroopam, venadu swaroopam ,Palakkad swaroopam , valluvanatu swaroopam etc. are the main feudal power system in Kerala. Power system is divided in to under jenmis, (temporary land owners),kudiyan (tenant) adiyalar labours. In kerala caste system had its peculiarities. Vaishya caste (trade caste) is absent in Kerala. Trade is the monopolised right of Christian, Muslims and Jews

Brahmins were the landlords. Nair community functioned as warrior caste. They had not got military training .but they practiced in Kalaripayattu. To maintain the law and order of caste system was their duty. They had to kill or punish who violate the rules of caste system.

\textbf{4.4.1 Geographical Condition of Malabar}

Geographical condition of Malabar is very different from other state. Malabar has uneven landscapes which include hills and slopes. The agricultural lands are distributed among the beneath of these hills. These dispersed settlement and decentralised geographical pattern was not suitable for centralised production, power system and water is available everywhere.

\textsuperscript{15} Interview P sanal Mohan / Am Shinas, Mathrubhumimi weekly October 2015 P 4-10
4.4.2 Reasons of Malabar Conquest of Hyder Ali

Mysore rulers considered Malabar as a ready target because the area was politically weak. The Europeans were confined to limited locations on the coast. The feudalistic Hindu rajas were divided and frequently at arms with one another. While their personal control was absolute over the Cherikkal lands set apart for their own use, beyond these their authority was somewhat tenuous. Land revenue, the usual mark of territorial authority, was in the hands of hereditary owners. Customary laws were followed in everyday life, so that their judicial functions were limited. Their warfare depends upon the voluntary cooperation of Nairs. The might of the most powerful ruler the Zamorin, was circumscribed by the custom, and he had never been able to achieve solid control over all the area he claimed. 16

The second reason for conquest was the wealth of Malabar, natural and acquired. Malabar was abundant in pepper, cinnamon, ginger and various types of trees. The landlords of Malabar acquired wealth by collecting taxes, customs duties in imports and exports, building taxes, protection fee. They accumulated over centuries in the form of jewels and heavy necklace. 17

The third reason was Malabar’s productivity to the sea and value of its port facilities as the land locked Mysore rulers. Hyder Ali first came to contact with Malabar while he was a commander at Dindigal, having responded to the appeal of the Palakkat raja for help against Zamorins attack. 18

In 1756-57 Zamorins army attacked Palakkad swaroopam. He defeated valluvananad and nedungnad and captured Naduvattam. The palakkat ruler Komi achan

16 RE Miller, Mappila Muslims of Kerala Orient Logman Madras, P 86
17 Ibid. P. 86
18 Ibid. P. 87
sought the help of Mysore king. He would give him twelve thousand rupees as Kappam to Mysore king

Then Hyder ali was founder of Dindigal, he sent a contigent of troups under makhdum Ali. The Zamorin force fell back and in their wake Mysorian forces overran Nediyiruppu as far as mankara. There upon the zamorin representative bought off the enemy by restoring the conquest in Palakkad and making an immediate payment of 1 lakh rupees. They also promised to pay a war indemnity of 12 lakh rupees. The Mysorian forces returned but the indemnity was never paid. Hyder Ali never relinquished the claim and when his plans were ripe, he invaded Malabar on the pretext of enforcing it.19

Mysore king was pleased with Hyder Ali’s victory over Zamorin and the amount he achieved from him. King honoured Hyder by giving a Jagir position. In 1766 Hyder Ali invaded Malabar with 12000 men. The immediate reason for this was the appeal from the Ali Raja of cannanore who had suffered an attack by Nayars.

His hidden agenda were to establish a safe route to the friendly French port of Mahe and conquer Malabar.20 Alis hidden agenda were defeated Kolothiris and extend his kingdom. Ali Raja tried to persuade him to undertake the conquest of Malabar. Hyder Ali had an ambition to develop a navy, was a glad to make use of the large fleet of Ali raja.21

He appointed Ali raja as his high admiral and made his brother, Sheikh Ali intendant of the marine of the port and of maritime to commerce of his dominations.

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19 38 ibrahim Kunju AP Mysore Kerala relation in 18th century Kerala Historical society Trivandrum 1975 P
20 RE Miller Mappila Muslims of Kerala Orient logman Madras, P.87
21 Ibid P.3
He interested him likewise with considerable sums for the purpose of purchasing or building vessels.

In Kerala, hyder ali got support from Muslims in almost all area. About 8000 Muslims joined in his armed force. Zamorin didn’t pay the due. So he attacked Zamorin. They fought together in Kolothunadu. But Zamorin retreated to Calicut, but kadathunadu resisted. Mysore army defeated them and chased Kozhikode army. At last Mysore army reached and camped at south east corner of Zamorins place. Zamorin sent his family members and associates to a safe place. Hyder Ali blocked the supplies to palace. When zamorin tried to make treaty, hyder alli demanded a sum of 1 crore gold coins. Finally Zamorin committed suicide, in 1765 April 27. hyder ali gave military charge to Rasa Ali and revenue administration charge to Madanna and returned to native place 22.

Before the withdrawal hyder ali appointed governor and garrisoned Calicut. He established the rates of tribute to be received from Raja, allowing them to retain their rule if they settled the alleged claims of the Mappilas.

Hyder ali achieved the monopoly of exports from Malabar, establishing his main factory at Bangalore.

4.4.3. The Dutch Connection of Hyder Ali

While Hyder ali was at Calicut, the Dutch sent special commissioner to compliment him on his recent conquest and to ascertain future plans of conquest. They pointed out to him the right and privileges of the Dutch company in the Zamorins territory and represented that as Cochin and Travancore were allies of the

22 MR Raghavavarrior, Rajan Gurukkal, Kerala Charitram Vallathgol Vidhyapeedam Edappal 2002 P.91
company shouldn’t be molested. Hyder received them and tried to make a treaty with them. He promised them to increase their territories considerably and to grant them the monopoly of trade in his dominions. If he should advance further south, the company should provide him, with 1000 European soldiers, who he would himself pay and maintain was the agreement. He was ready to leave Cochin and Travancore unmolested, but they would contribute their mite to his war expenses. Hyder demanded 4 lakh rupees and 8 elephant from Cochin and 15 lakh of rupees 30 elephants from Travancore.23

The Dutch commissioner communicated these proposals to the king of Travancore and Cochin. The king of Travancore replied that he was already a tributary of Nawab of the contract, so he couldn’t contribute anything to the expense of Hyder Ali. He planned an attack on Cochin and Travancore. But the Marathas and Nizam attacked Mysore while he returned to Mysore24

When the Hyder ali and treat of war and went away, who ran away from eastern palace to returned. They stayed at the venkita fort which incidentally appropriated from kottakal vettatiri.thus, kottakal palace became eastern palace. New Zamorin recaptured the areas by attacking Hyder ali army and staff.25

Arakkal kingand chirakkal king stood with Hyder Ali. Ali Raja had a diplomatic relationship with Hyder Ali for so long. He manipulated to attack Chirakkal king with Mysore army. Chirakkal king’s hidden agenda was to defeat British force. In 1767, Mysore army marched to south and reached Kodungallur. He couldn’t attack Venad.

23 Ibrahim Kunju , Mysore-Kerala relations in the 18th century , Kerala historical society Trivandrum, 1975 P.7
24 Ibid. P. 94
4.4.4 Revolts of Hyder Ali

In 1773, Mysore invaded Malabar under the leadership of Sayyid Sahib and Sreenivasa Rao through Tamarasseri Churam. They looted and attacked. They defeated almost all places in Malabar. In 1776 Hyder Ali tried to attack again. He informed Venad king that if they pay 15 lakh rupees, the war could be avoided. He marched towards Venad. Rulers of Thrissur and Kodungallur surrendered. Mysore army defeated Cochin. Cochin king became a tribute of Mysore, giving 4 lakh rupees and 10 elephants. Cochin rulers allowed Mysore army to enter Venad. But the Dutch army and English forces resisted. Hyder ali forsaken the project and left to Mysore.26

4.4.5 Nayar Revolt

When Hyder Ali returned after the first invasion, Nayars revolted. The revenue reformation of madanna provoked nayars. Prince of Zamorin family led them. The forts of Ponnani and Calicut were closely invested. Raza Ali, who marched from madukkarai to reinforce ponnani and Calicut, was caught in a trap at influence of that tutha and ponnani rivers. When he could not advance on the account of the swollen rivers nor retreat on account of the enemy. hyder ali marched to rescue his army and attacked the rebels at pondiaghari.27

Hyder ali established his headquarters at Mancheri and the reign of terror began. Hindu nayar became strong opponents of Mysore rule. He wreaked his vengeance on all rebels. The nayars were the object of his special vengeance. Their property was seized or destroyed. Many were killed, women and children were enslaved and others fled to Travancore. To break their stubborn rebellion, Hyder Ali

26 Ibid. P.45
27 Ibid. P.46
at last conceived a plan to transport nayar to uninhabited areas of Mysore, but less than 1000 of 15000 transported survived the experiment. One of the Mysore rulers general reported that it was Ali Raja and the Mappila who were finally privileged upon Hyder ali to give up his scorched earth policy which otherwise would have been the ruin action of all.28

Reasons for these cruelties were not communalised attitude. He ordered that Nayars should be deprived of all their privileges and should hence forth be treated as the lowest class, adding the edict in which he offered to restore all the lost privileges to “such nayars as should embrace the Mohammedan religion”.29

Family names , the existence of wealthy Muslims landlords and prevalence of the Marumakkathayam system of in resistance among north Malabar mappilas as assign that such conversion as there was in Hyder Ali’s time largely took place in that region.30

The Mysorian invasion gave an opportunity to large number of lower caste to get freedom from cruel caste system. Religious conversion is not the proper word because in caste system the lower caste were never considered as Hindus. It is not conversion. It is a religious ascension. If they became Muslims, they get freedom from untouchability. “The new converts utilised the new Mysore situations to express their oppressed feelings.”31

Hyder Ali left Madras again leaving Madanna in charge of the civil and raja Sahib of military administration of province. He had to encounter the marathas and

28 RE Miller Mappila Muslims of Kerla Orient logman Madras, P.89
29 Ibid. P. 89
30 Ibid. P. 89
31 Ibrahim Kunju , Mysore-Kerala relations in the 18th century , Kerala historical society Trivandrum, 1975,P 10
Nizam in Mysore. English men exploited this critical situation. They spread rumours about his fall. His garrisons scattered in different parts of the country. His 4000 soldiers were defeated in Kottayam by rebels.  

Separating English force from Marathas and Nizam. The English captured Hyder Ali’s dominations with the help of Carnatic Nawab. Bombay English government sent a force for the reduction of Hyder’s possession on the west coast. Manglore and Honavar were captured. When the news arrived, Tellincheri factors decided to strike against Ali Raja, with the help of the prince of Kolothunadu and the Raja of Kottayam. On March 3, 1768 Hyder Ali came to assist the recapture of the Mangalore. Honavar and other places were recovered.

His affairs in Malabar had not improved on account of his victories on the east coast. The insurgents had carried many of block-houses and Asad Khan; the provincial commander had been killed in clashes. His provincial officers found it very difficult to hold on to the possessions of Malabar. Madannce tried to make a consensus with rebels. Prince and rebels accepted the offer, in this arrangement in 1768, the possessions of Ali Raja and Palakkat were omitted, and they remained under Hyder as before

The Zamorin and Kadattanad and the Kottayam Rajas returned to their possessions, agreeing to pay tribute for more than six years nothing was heard of Hyder Ali Malabar Rajas started their quarrelling instead of their defensive preparations. The Zamorin entered into a quarrel with the Cochin raja over the
question of appointment of a priest to the triprayar temple. Malabar chieftains failed to pay the annual tribute.\(^\text{35}\)

In November 1773, Hyder Ali conquered Coorg, so he could descend easily on Malabar. Before the conquest of Coorg, he had reach Malabar either through Bidannur and north canara or through Coimbatore. Towards the end of December, Mysore force was sent under sayyid Sahib, by the way of Thamartasseri and the other force under Sreenivasa Rao.\(^\text{36}\)

The helpless Zamorin, went to French at Mahe for help. On January 12, 1774 he engaged in a treaty with Monsr Duprat, chief of Mahe. French army hoisted their flag and occupied the fort. When the Mysore army approached at Calicut, the french chief informed that he had taken the Zamorin, under the protection on the behalf of the king of France. French force and Hyder Ali had good political alliance. So, the French chief had to handover the first commander of Hyder Ali and went back to Mahe. So, Zamorin escaped to Cranganore, but the Dutch refused to give him any shelter in their territory. So, he went to Travancore with his family.\(^\text{37}\)

During the second invasions, the chieftains of north Malabar had taken refuge in the English settlement at Tellincheri gradually they understood that they would get their possessions back. The Raja of kadathunad enters into negotiations with Hyder’s office and became tribute to Mysore. But Kottayam Raja would not yielded to such terms. The Chirakkal Raja was placed in charge of Kottayam and Wayanadu on his agreeing to pay anzar of 2.5 lakh s rupees and tribute of 1, 25000 rupees. Hyder Ali removed Ali Raja’s power and his possessions transferred to Chirakkal Raja.

\(^{35}\) Ibrahim Kunju, Mysore-Kerala relations in the 18\(^{th}\) century, Kerala historical society Trivandrum, 1975 P 12

\(^{36}\) Ibid. P. 12

\(^{37}\) Ibid. P.13
In March 1778, French taking the side of the American colonies against Britain. This conflict reflected in India also. The English captured Pondicherry. Mahe was within the dominations of Hyder Ali because he received military store and French contingents for his army. When the English force prepared to attack Mahe, Hyder ali gave order to chirakkal raja to reinforce Mahe. Chirakkal Raja rounded the tellincheri fort and prevented supplies to it. The Raja of Kottayam joined with the English on March 15, 1779, the Tellincheri factors besieged Mahe. Opposed by the Kottayam and Kadathanad Rajas, thechirakkal Raja could notably assist Mahe effectively. Mahe surrendered with the assistance of Hyder Ali, chirakkal raja chased to kotayam Raja into jungles. The kadattunad Raja was dispossessed and his nephew Sankara Varma was placed on the throne. 38

The Tellincheri factors and rebellion Malabar chieftains became a treat to Mysorian occupations in Malabar. On 23 February 1788, they got a firm from the Nawab to collect goods from Malabar.39 English force was afraid that the establishment of a strong government in Malabar might affect their trade monopoly. Further the political alliance of Hyder Ali with French forces was strong. The English force and Hyder ali became severe enemies.40

Hyder had demanded 2 lakhs of rupees and few elephants from the Raja of Cochin. Raja didn’t expect anything from the Dutch. He sent his envoys to Hyder Ali and became a tributary to him. Hyder demanded 2 lakh rupees and 2 elephants from

38 Ibrahim Kunju , Mysore-Kerala relations in the 18th century , Kerala historical society Trivandrum, 1975 P 14
39 Ibid 15
40 Ibid P17
Kodungalloor raja. Dutch intervention didn’t become fruitful. Then kodungalur Raja agreed to pay 50000 rupees in instalments

In August 1776, Sadar Khan pressed the king of Cochin and kodungallur to make a contribution towards the military expense. When payment was delayed he captured the northern part of Cochin as far as Trichur. Cochin raja sent envoys to Hyder Ali. His request to give up the additional levies didn’t received. Cochin raja was asked to pay 4 lakh as nazar and 120000 rupees as annual tribute. The king of Kodungallur was asked to pay 120000 as nazar and 20000 rupees towards the annual tribute setting the dispute, the Mysore army returned to Mysore

Hyders officers engaged in a dispute with the Dutch on the conquest of Cerruvay, a sandy split of land separated from Kodungallur only by the river, which they conquered from the Zamorin. Sadar Khan occupied the area. When the Dutch protested Sadar khan said to them that this passage is kept to attack Travancore, if you protest against us, our friend would be lost. The Dutch suddenly set about fortifying the northern strip of the island of Vypin, to the block the enemy from crossing over from Kodungallur. The Travancore forces joined with them Hyder Ali’s army prepared an attack but it was presented by the arrival of Dutch battleship to their help

The Dutch commander assured of help by nawab and the English to the king of Travancore. Travancore was a strategic position to Hyder ali because his can fight with nawab of Carnatic and British, achieving the power on Travancore. The raja of Travancore gave free passage to the English troops through Travancore in 1778 for attacking French part of Mahe. During the second Anglo –Mysore war, the Raja of

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41 Ibid P 17
42 Ibid P 18
Travancore not only allowed the English troops a free passage through his boundary, but also provided a contingent of Travancore troops to assist in the operations.\(^{43}\)

The Travancore king gave shelter to the disposed chieftain from Malabar. They considered Travancore as a safe base of operations in Malabar. When the Mysore army concentrations were withdrawn from Malabar, the rebels returned and created new troubles in Malabar.\(^{44}\)

Mysore Generals also realised that their hold on Kerala would never be safe as long as Travancore provided an asylum for the disposed chiefs.\(^{45}\) During the second Anglo- Mysore war, the military set back to Hyder’s arms on the establishment and Canara, were God send to the rebels against the authority of Malabar. Ravi Verma of Padinjare kovilakam of Zamorins family gave leadership to several relations with south Malabar. The situations worsened by the rebellion of Hydros Kutty Muppan, a Muslim chieftain of Chavakkad had been appointed as a tax collector of chavakkad by Hyder ali. He funded that it is so difficult to meet excessive demands, he joined the rebels.

The nayar rebels continued their revolt and plundered the country right up to Calicut. The provisional deputies of Hyder, who found it impossible to assert their authority in any part of southern Malabar, were obliged to secure the assistance of Ravivarma, a younger prince of Zamorins family and allowed him to make a small proportional collection from the country for his own support as preliminary to enter into a detailed treaty.

\(^{43}\) Ibrahim Kunju, Mysore-Kerala relations in the 18\(^{th}\) century, Kerala historical society Trivandrum,1975 P 20

\(^{44}\) Ibid P 21

\(^{45}\) KM Panikkar a history of Kerala Annamalai University. P.348
After the defeat and capture of sardar Khan in January 1782, there was a widespread rebellion in the country supported by the English force under major Abington. By the end of February 1782, the only place remained in hands of Mysore was Palakkad. The English army marched towards Palakkad.

Hearing the failure in Malabar hyder ali despatched makhdum ali to Malabar. He fought with an army under Col. Humber store at tirurangadi on 8th April 1782. Makhdumali and 300 of his men were killed and 200 were taken as prisoners. The rest fled.\textsuperscript{46}

In many Humber Store again set out for Palakkad. He reached there towards the end of September. He failed so many times in capturing the fortress. The Mysorians captured the entire stores and ammunition of the enemy. So the British team retreated. When he reached ramagirikkottas, he heard the news of the approach of Tippu with large army. Tippu caught up with the retreating English army within two miles from ponnani. Tippu didn’t attack them suddenly as he believed that the river was impassable especially at night. But the English men crossed the river at night and escaped.\textsuperscript{47}

Tippu began the siege of ponnani town. The English army had been reinforced by colonel Mac leod and Tipps attack on the early morning of 29\textsuperscript{th} November was repulsed. Tippu Heared about the death of Hyder on 7\textsuperscript{th} December and immediately set out for Mysore.\textsuperscript{48}

\textsuperscript{46} Ibrahim Kunju , Mysore-Kerala relations in the 18\textsuperscript{th} century , Kerala historical society Trivandrum,1975 P. 22
\textsuperscript{47} Ibid P 22
\textsuperscript{48} Ibid P 23
4.5 Birth of Tippu Sultan and His Personal Life

Tippu was born in 1750 November 10. His mother was Fakhrunnisa Begum, the second wife of Hyder Ali. Devan hally was the birth place, which is 3 km away from Bangalore. When his mother was pregnant, she visited Saint Tippu Mastan Aulia and prayed. Honouring him she named the child Tippu Sultan. Then Hyder Ali was not a king, only officer in Mysore army.49

After two years of the birth of Tippu, Hyder ali became the dindigal governor before the age of 5, Hyder ali appointed teachers to teach Quran, hadeeth and Fiqh. Tippu studied local languages like Kannada, English and French language. Hyder Ali appointed experts to teach horse riding as well. 50

Tippus early period was under the care of his mother. Tippu maintained his deep respect towards his mother till his death. Hyder Ali gave apprentice ship to Tippu in the war fields. When he was at 15, Tippu participated in Malabr conquest. While Hyder Ali was attacking the fort of chieftain of Coorg, Tippu and team invented the camp of this situations, the chieftains’ were forced to surrender. Hyder Ali honoured his son promoting him and permitted him 200 infantry and jagir. In 1767-69, during the Mysore – English war period, Tippu belonged to the team seeking alliance with Nizam. He was impressed by the character and appearance of Tippu. By 1767, Hyder Ali gave responsible charges in war. When the Mysore retreated from the war field of Vaniyambadi, Tippu protected the army as war shield.51

49 PK Balakrishnan , Tippu Sultan, DC books Kottayam 2015 P37
50 Muhammed Ilyas Nadvi , Tippu Sultan , Mufakkirukl islam foundation ,Calicut 2010 P.110
51 PK Balakrishnan , Tippu Sultan, DC books Kottayam 2015 P.38
In 1767 May, Tippu took the leadership of the army in a war against Mangala Puram fort of English force.\textsuperscript{52} Hyder ali faced a chaotic period in his political power in the war with Marathas during 1769-72. Once, hyder ali was forced to make a retreat from war field in Mekkat. Tippu was in the charge of baggage in retreat. Hyder ali was heavily drunken. So, near 1000 soldiers were killed. he ordered tippu to march in front the army. This order was received by tippu at next morning. hyder ali became panic. he entered in to a mosque and mourned. When he saw Tippu alive, he slapped him with beaten. Tippu responded to this throwing his sword and said “I don’t touch this sword today “\textsuperscript{53} this event shows the dept of relationship between them.

In 1772, according to the treaty Hyder ali gave money and dominations to Marathas. But he recaptured these areas again by the military leadership of Tippu sultan. The war was between Hyder ali and British army played a decisive role in Indian History. Colonel Baily and Breath Whiute surrendered with deep humiliation. The credit of these victories belonged to Tippu. Tippu get the charge of settling the riots in Malabar area in 1782.\textsuperscript{54}

4.5.1 Marriage of Tippu Sultan

1774 was the year of peace. Tippu was at the age of 24. Hyder ali proposed Sultana beegum of Imam Sahib Bakshi who belonged to Ahlunuvait family. But Tippus mother proposed Rukkiya beegum of Lala Miyan Shaheed Chee Koli. These dispute lasted for days and at last, Tipu married both of them. Rukiiyya beegum died at period of Tippu but Sultana beegum died after the demise of Tippu.\textsuperscript{55}
4.5.2 Recapturing Badnoor Fort

Badnoor was one of the rich area, hyder ali, integrated to Mysore kingdom. Ayas Khan, a convert from nair community of Malabar, was the governor. When Hyder ali died, Ayas Khan joined with the British force and handed over the badnoor to General Mathews. Badnoor was a strategical area. It was near the sea. It was a proper place to conduct a military action against Tippu. To realise Ayas Khans surrender treaty, British army went to Badnoor fort and they defended Killedhar and Tippu’s army. British army had attacked and defeated them. They did so many cruelties on women and common men.\(^{56}\)

Tippu came to recapture the fort with a big army. They attacked British army. Supply of British army decreased. They couldn’t withstand it. So, General Mathews put forward a treaty agreement. Tippu didn’t accept it. Attack and counter attack continued. At last British army accepted Tippu’s conditions. They allowed leaving the fort. The British army shared the treasures. So, Tippu conducted physical test and got back the Gold.\(^{57}\)

After the victory, Tippu send 4000 soldiers under the leadership of Hussain Ali khan. This army failed to accomplish their mission. General Campel was their enemy. Tippu and army marched towards Mangalapuram and defeated the British army. Mysore army got properties and wealth. Ayas khan took refuge in Surat. At international level France and Britain engaged in a treaty. So, French force denied their support.\(^ {58}\)

\(^{56}\)Ibid P121
\(^{57}\)PK Balakrishnan , Tippu Sultan, DC books Kottayam 2015 P 44
\(^{58}\)Ibid P.122
4.5.3 Revolt in Karpa

British force captured Karpa and they gave power to Sayyid Mohammed. Karpa was given to Mir Khamarudheen as jagir by Mysore kingdom. Tippu sent an army under the leadership of Mir Khamarudheen. They defeated Sayyid Muhammed and British army.

In 1783, Sreeranga pattanam witnessed a secret network of conspiracy against Tippu sultan. Their hidden agenda was to remove Tippu from power and transfer the throne to old King. Tippu’s military officer Muhammed Ali discovered it and renegades were caught in jail.\textsuperscript{59}.

4.5.4 Victory in Gudallur

In 1783 Mysore army fought against British army with the help of French army. They captured the Kareem Ghar fort which was very strategically to British force. British army under the leadership of General Stuavart fought with Mysore army. But Mysore army defeated them.

4.5.6 Treaty with British Force

Continuous failure in battles provoked introspection of British authorities. They tried to make peace agreement with Tippu Sultan. Sreenivasa Rao was the spokesman of Mysore. British authorities’ suggestions to allow trade protection and communication system in Mysore were rejected. Tippu know the hidden agendas of those suggestions. After the failure of first attempts, in 1784 march 11, peace agreement realised.\textsuperscript{60}

\textsuperscript{59} Ibid P. 122
\textsuperscript{60} Ibid P.47
This treaty was a humiliation mark to British authorities. They never faced a series of failure in war with any Indian kings. They did so, because they had no economic strength to maintain the war.\textsuperscript{61}

Some historian’s opinion that this treaty a diplomatic failure of Tippu because, in this time Tippu’s economic and political conditions were good and British forces conditions was worse. Actually it is strategic position of Tippu. Due to the continuous war Tippu couldn’t find time to improve the administrative system and realise developmental projects.

The people gave a warm welcome to Tippu after the treaty. The ritual of throne celebrated. Tippu wrote letters to Marathas appealing them not to join with British force. He wrote letters to Nizam to strengthen Islamic solidarity against British power.\textsuperscript{62}

\section*{4.5.7 Mysore – Maratha War}

The life of Tippu’s history is a story of war. There was a short interval of peace in his time. After the fall of Mughal Empire, Sivaji developed his small area into a big country. Marathas wanted to dominate south India. But the presence of Tippu Sultan became an obstacle to them Hyder Ali. He was appointed as the commander in chief of Mysore to resist Maratha invasion. Development of Hyder Ali as a king was intolerable to Marathas. In 1761, after the ascendance of Madhava Rao as Peshwa, in 1764, army attacked Mysore several times.\textsuperscript{63}

\begin{flushleft}
\textsuperscript{61} Ibid P.48  \\
\textsuperscript{62} Muhammed Ilyas Nadvi, Tippu Sultan, Mufakkirukl islam foundation, Calicut 2010 P.128  \\
\textsuperscript{63} PK Balakrishnan, Tippu Sultan, DC books Kottayam 2015 P.49-50
\end{flushleft}
The hyder ali was not strong enough to resist them. The three invasions of Marathas caused big loss to hyder ali. But his diplomacy helped him. He made a treaty with them, offering money. The alliance and conflict between Mysore and Maratha continued in the period of Tippu Sultan.\(^{64}\) Maratha leader Nana Parveese was provoked by the treaty with English force. Nana engaged in alliance with Nizam.

### 4.5.7 Nar Gund Event

Nargunda chieftains Venkita Rao was the tributary of Mysore. He didn’t pay the amount, moreover, he attacked the Mysore fort and looted the areas. Tippu sent Burhanudheen and 5000 soldiers. Mysore army attacked enemies. To help Venkita Rao Maratha chieftain Parsi Ram sent 5000 soldiers. tippu sent Mir khamarudheen and a big army\(^ {65}\) Nana Parveese sent 30,000 soldiers . Mir Khamarudheen engaged with him. Burhanudheen arrested Venkita Rao and family. After Nargund, Mysore army attacked Kittur and defeated the rebels.\(^ {66}\)

In 1786 may 1 Maratha –Nizam alliance army attacked Mysore. They defeated so many areas. Meanwhile, Tippu engaged in oppressing the revolts in Coorg, alliance army expected Tippu will reach at Burhans army. But unexpectedly, Tippus army appeared infront of Adoni fort. Nizams family members stayed in the fort. Mysore won in this war. In 1787 April Tippu made a treaty with them\(^ {67}\).

### 4.5.8 Tippus Attempts for Alliance

During the period of 1787-1790, Tippu tried to make alliance with nizam, Marathas and French force. In the last decades of 18\(^ \text{th}\) century, the French had no

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\(^{64}\) Ibid P.51  
\(^{65}\) Ibid P.52  
\(^{66}\) Muhammed Ilyas Nadvi , Tippu Sultan , Mufakkirukl islam foundation ,Calicut 2010P.130  
\(^{67}\) PK Balakrishnan , Tippu Sultan, DC books Kottayam 2015 P.57
imperial desire in the India. Even though French had a political combat with British force, French force in India didn’t want to compete with them politically. The French had only commercial ambitions. Tippu tried to make an alliance with the French. But didn’t became fruitful. Tippu sent a mission gang to France so many times. But it didn’t work out. In 1790 Tippu sought French help again. Tippus alliance attempts to Afghanistan King and Turkey Sultan didn’t win.68

4.5.9 Third Mysore War

While Tippu was fighting with Maratha –Nizam alliance, the British force had been preparing to attack Mysore. British’s prime minister appointed Convalees as new Governor General. General Medous was appointed as madras governor69.

Travancore king played a decisive role in directing the revolts in Malabar. After the failure in war, Travancore king made alliance with British. Tipu requested British force to avoid a war according to the mangalapuram treaty. But the British force didn’t accept it.

Tippu sent an army to payyam Ghat to prevent the march of British army. The armies encountered each other at coimbathore and Satyamangalam. Another army was coming from Bengal. Tippu sent an army under the leadership of Sheikh Burhanudheen. General Medous and army attacked Mysore army. Tippu came with an army and sheikh Burhanudheen died at this war and General Medous escaped. Third Mysore British war lasted from 1790 May –December.

After the failure, British authorities tried make a pact with Marathas and Nizam. Tippu know the conspiracies of British and tried to make alliance with Nizam.

68 Ibid. P.65
69 Muhammed Ilyas Nadvi , Tippu Sultan , Mufakkirukl islam foundation ,Calicut 2010 P157
Tippu tried to make alliance with Marathas too.\textsuperscript{70} British force tried to get renegades from tippus team. They seduced the chieftains and official under Tipu. Even though tippu appealed the help of French force, they rejected it.

### 4.5.10 Revenge of Alliance Army

British governor general Convalees took the leadership of army. Alliance army included 2 lakh soldiers. tippu encountered them with 45,000 soldiers. Convalees defeated Kolar and Hoskotta. In 1791 March 6, General Floyed and his army supplies to the convalees army. In 1791 March General Medou attacked Bangalore and defeated Mysore army.\textsuperscript{71}

Mir khamarudheen recaptured the Bangalore. Maratha army and Nizams army entered in to the Sera and did so many atrocities. Shrimgiri Ashram was attacked and looted. Gajath Guru sankaracharyar escaped and wrote these cruelties to tippu\textsuperscript{72} convalees and team tried to capture sreeranga pattanam. Mysore army cut their supplies; small pox affected the army, so they ran away.

After the rainy season in 1792 February 1 alliance army started the defence of sreerangapattanam. convalees lead the army. At last Tippu made a treaty with the British authorities. This treaty was humiliating to Mysore. According to this treaty, tippu had to give 3 crore rupees and half of the area. Tippu possessed his two sons kept as bail in British custody. Salem, Kozhikode Kannur transferred to British authorities.\textsuperscript{73}

\textsuperscript{70} Ibid. P.161  
\textsuperscript{71} Ibid 163  
\textsuperscript{72} Ibid P169  
\textsuperscript{73} Muhammed Ilyas Nadvi , Tippu Sultan , Mufakkirukl islam foundation,Calicut 2010 P 178
Mysore kingdom lost their strategies, food fertile areas. Dindigal was their food resource centre. It was alienated. Sea coast areas were captured by British. The commercial income had decreased. Tippu faced an economic crisis.\textsuperscript{74}

4.5.11 Healing of War-Wounds

Tippu realised a reconstruction programme in his country. He rebuilt the war–torn cities. He empowered the farmers. Land was distributed among farmers. He rebuilt new factories in Sreerangapattanam, Badnoor and Mysor. He started new enterprises everywhere\textsuperscript{75}.

He paid the compensation to British and British send back the princes. He formed a parliament called Samsargam-Na –Bashad and participated various representatives of people in it\textsuperscript{76}. He recognized his military and built new cannons and war material. Tippu formed a navy. They built 22 warship and 20 trade ship.

4.6 Attempts of Reconciliation

Tippu realised that most dangerous force. Divide and rule was their policy. To encounter it, tippu tried to make consensus with local rulers. He sent condolence of death of relative to Maratha chieftain Persua. They sent greetings to tippu’s daughter marriage. But this relationship didn’t flourish. In 1795 march, Marathas attacked in a temporary alliance, it didn’t last long\textsuperscript{77}

British authorities appointed Sir John Shore as the Governor General of India. But he was displaced. In 1798 Sir Wellesley was appointed as the Governor General. He was an Ireland man and very sharp.

\textsuperscript{74} Ibid P.179
\textsuperscript{75} Ibid P 180
\textsuperscript{76} Ibid P 181
\textsuperscript{77} Ibid P 187
4.6.1 Changes in the Political Climate of Europe and its Impact

Kings rule was ended in France and Napoleon was emerging as a new ruler. France defeated Belgium, Holland, Italy and Australia. The power structure of Europe had become chaotic. British authorities feared the advance of French. They became ambiguous about the loss of their colonies in India. They sent wellesely to India because they feared the French-Tippu’s relations consequences.78

Even though Tippus Mission Gang’s visit to French didn’t fulfil, he sent again another team. Napoleon sent a letter to tippu, promising their help against war with British forces. But this letter sine how reached at the hands of British force. The political climate of France has changed. So, the alliance with France became a mirage.79

Tippu decided to make alliance with Turk Khalifa once again. But the Khilafas letter was disappointing. Tippu sent letter to Saman Shahin Kabul. Shaman Shah started with 33000 soldiers to India. Realising the danger, the British exploited the shia-sunni divide in Muslims. Iran Shah attacked Afghanistan. They tempted Hirne Governor to revolt against Saman Shah. These situations forced returned to Saman Shah to Kabul.80

In 1798 march, Tippu sent a team of representatives to Iran with gifts. They agreed to use their ports each other. But when the Tippu s letter arrived at Iran, the war between Iran and Afghanistan broke out81.

78 Ibid P 189
79 Muhammed Ilyas Nadvi , Tippu Sultan , Mufakkirukl islam foundation ,Calicut 2010 P.189
80 Ibid. P.191
81 Ibid. P.193
4.6.2 Fourth Mysore –British War

When the British authorities appointed Wellesley as the governor General, the local rulers in India had become the tributaries of India. The British brought Nizam under their control by subsidiary theory. In 1798 October 27, this system became a reality in Hyderabad, Marathas had become their unity. In this context, the only serious challenge to the British power was Tippu. Wellesley blocked the possibilities of alliance between Tippu and Nizam by the subsidiary system.82

Tippu was in an isolated situation. The foreign rulers from France, Iran, and Afghanistan couldn't help to Tippu. The British authorities could make a series of renegades in Tippus team. Poornayya, Mir Sadiq, Mir Khamarudheen, Mir Muinudheen were the renegades. They manipulated the processes and decisions. In 1799, British started their war procedure to defend Sreerangapattanam. Renegades from Tippus team gave decisive information to the British. The renegades tried to black out news about war arrangements from tippu. They arranged a programme of salary distribution in the time of British invasions to convert the attention of soldiers.83

When the capital city Sreerangapattanam was captured by the British army, the French army came to help them. They advised Tippu to retreat in to a safe area. But tippu didn’t accept the proposal. In 1799 may 4 The British army defeated the Sreerangapattanam. Tippu Sultan was killed in the encounter with the enemies.84

82 Ibid P. 199
83 PK Balakrishnan , Tippu Sultan, DC books Kottayam 2015 P.92
84 Muhammed Ilyas Nadvi , Tippu Sultan , Mufakkirulk islaml foundation ,Calicut 2010P.205
4.6.3 Sreerangapattanam Fall: Reasons and Effects.

The death of Tippu Sultans is the birth of British sovereignty in India. So, the reasons for Tippu’s fall have historical validity. Tippus officials became renegades and he maintained blind faith in his subordinates. Tippu cannot understand and analyse people. His enemies united and Tippu alone. The British could collect military power. The British exploited the religious conflicts between Tippu and some religious sects. His French connection was not fertile and fruitful.\(^85\)

Enormous amount of Tippu Sultan’s personal repository, arms and ammunition, valuable ornaments and throne was captured by the British. Family and relatives were imprisoned and exiled. The Hindu royal family were entrusted power. They divided Mysore.\(^86\)

4.7 Effects of Tipppus Death in Indian Politics

After Tippu no big force was left in India to block the British invasion. By 1800 they captured Nizams power and he became a puppet. Marathas could not prevent the British encroachment of their land. Hindu king of Mysore had to hand over his power to the British. Shah Alam in Delhi became a slave of the British.

After the political victory in India, they tried to conquer 16 Muslims countries in the world. Tipppus fall is the beginning of the fall of Muslim rule in the world. It was the rise of European imperialism also.\(^87\)

\(^85\) Muhammed Ilyas Nadvi , Tippu Sultan , Mufakkirukl islam foundation ,Calicut 2010P 261
\(^86\) Ibid P 219
\(^87\) Ibid P 267
4.8 Religious Tolerance of Tippu

Western historians and some nationalist historians who have a communal attitude portrayed Tippu as a religious fanatic. Tippu appointed Hindus in upper class position in his administration. Poornayya and Lala mahastab, Rai Sabha Khuda, Harising, Sreenivasa Rao, Appaji were his main officials in higher rank positions.\(^{88}\)

He honoured temple and priests. When the Marathas attacked Mysore they looted the temples and destroyed Sankaracharya escaped from the temple and wrote a letter to Tippu. Tippu replied his letter and sent 200 gold coins to Sankaracharya for rebuilt the temple\(^{89}\)

He distributed 4 silver vessels, a plate to Laxmikant temple in Nachangad Taluk. Tippu presented a precious vessel to Sree kaneswara temple in the same city. He presented so many precious thing to Narayan swami Temple and Raghnadha Temple in Sreerangapattanam. In 1791 tippu visited Kanchpuram Temple and give 10000 rupees to the temple.\(^{90}\)

4.8.1 Tippus Donations to the Hindu Temples in Kerala.

Dr CK Kareem describes about the donations of Tippus to the worshipping centres in Kerala. Tippu give 125 acres of land to Guruvayoor Temple. He gave 195 acres of land to the Kozhikode Sree kandeswara Temple and 504 acre land to Chelumppatam Manvar temple and 212 acre land to Ponnani Thruvanchokusulam

\(^{88}\) Ibid P271
\(^{89}\) Muhammed Ilyas Nadvi , Tippu Sultan , Mufakkirukl islam foundation ,Calicut 2010 P 272
\(^{90}\) Ibid. P. 275
temple and 135 acre land to Ponnani Namboothiripad temple. He protested some orthodox customs in Malabar.\textsuperscript{91}

**4.8.2 Tippu Sultan and Christians**

Tippu was tolerant to the Christians. But in the period of second Mysore war, Christians in Mangalapuram helped the British. They gave supplies and men to army. Tippu sent them to Goa and Cochin and imprisoned them. He killed the leaders. Reasons of these events was not religious, but political. He gave shelter the refugee of Christian from Goa.\textsuperscript{92}

**4.9 Ruling System of Tippu**

The duration of Mysore rule was from 1766 to 1790. For first 7 years, there was no administrative process. Sreenivasa Rao was appointed in 1773 as Malabar governor. Actually Mysore ruling period was 16 years. Hyder Ali had 9 years and Tippu sultan had 7 years.\textsuperscript{93}

Hyder Ali appointed Madanna to reorganize revenue rule in Malabar. He divided Malabar into several revenue sectors. Sreenivasa Rao took the charge of Governor, and he started a new revenue settlement. The first land survey was conducted in Malabar.\textsuperscript{94}

His revenue settlement paved way a revolution in Malabar. It ended “Janmam” right of upper castes. Tippu done this land settlement with farmers.\textsuperscript{95} If the power system was levered on local chieftains, there would be no political centralisation.

\textsuperscript{91} Ibid. P.275
\textsuperscript{92} Muhammed Ilyas Nadvi , Tippu Sultan , Mufakkirukl islam foundation , Calicut 2010, P.277
\textsuperscript{93} PK Balakrishnan , Tippu Sultan, DC books Kottayam 2015 P 161
\textsuperscript{94} Ibid. P. 161
\textsuperscript{95} Ibid. P. 164
Marthanda Varma did the political centralisation in Travancore by abolishing the local chieftains and strong land reformation. No historian saw the Marthanda Varma as a criminal king. Mysore ruler didn’t the same thing Marthanda Varma did, but they were labelled as communal ruler.  

Tippu started to make the infrastructure for his political centralisation. First work he started road building in Kerala. There were only small roads. He made roads everywhere in Malabar within 6 year. “Tippu was not only the first road builder but also the last builder”\textsuperscript{97}. The roads were well planned and well built. Tippu planned creative and innovative projects to improve trade. He declared a state monopoly in the trade of pepper and sandal. This improved the rural economic system.\textsuperscript{98} He transferred the paddy fields to farmers.

Tippu started his rule in 1784. Arshad beg was in charge of settlement. They renewed the tax system. There were so many errors in it. Tippu appointed Rama Lingam Pillai to make new settlement.\textsuperscript{99} Tippu separated military and civil duties in Malabar. Tippu separated military power from revenue power because if these were combined, there was a chance to corrupt and misuse the power. Tippu and Hyder Ali’s administrative procedure change was to build a centralised ruling system.

### 4.10 Tippus Relations with Malabar – Various Perspectives

Balakrisahnan analyses in his book the biographical details of Hyder and Tippu and historical events and character religious approach of Tippu. He studied tippu as a ruler. He discusses the relationship of Tippu with Malabar. The authors’

\textsuperscript{96} Ibid. P 168
\textsuperscript{97} Ibid. 169
\textsuperscript{98} PK Balakrishnan, Tippu Sultan, DC books Kottayam 2015 p 172
\textsuperscript{99} Ibid P. 168
attitude towards Tippu is entirely different from nair historians, who hid their community identity and community love in the veil of nationality and Kerala nationality. Sardar KM Panikkar and KM Padmanabha menon and others belongs to this type of community historians. They don’t problematize the concept of Hindu. They use conversion of Hindu, Hindu temples. They forget that the Hindu religion is the construct of colonial discourses such as census. Temples were not a public spheres which allow all people entry. They consider that upper caste communities have representative monopoly of Hindu religion. The historian made stories about the Hindus sufferings from Tippu Sultan. PK Balakrishnan keep the balanced position.

We have to analyse Tippu what role he played in the democratisation of Kerala society and marginalised communities. According to Balakrishnan, Tippu tried to change the political and social structure of Malabar during the period of 18th century. The swaroopams of Kerala, and the Portuguese, Dutch, French forces do not interfere in the field of caste system, hierarchical law system, Nair military system kinship system.100

In Kerala administrative system was very weak because the rulers had no right in agricultural lands. It belonged to temple-centred Brahminical power system. The land was not surveyed. The judicial system was barbaric. There was no public roads in military troops can march and public procession was not possible in the tiny path which allowed only two or three persons for passing journey.101

PK Balakrishnan describes the advent of Hyder Ali and its consequences. Hyder Ali tried to change caste –power system and Nair communities military power. He prohibited the Nairs right to wear swords and ordered to do not honour nairs. He

100 PK Balakrishnan , Tippu Sultan, DC books Kottayam 2015 .P 141-42
101 Ibid. P.117
ordered Nairs to honour lower caste. By then nair soldiers left society to hill areas.
The regular nair revolts against Mysore continued. To solve this problem Hyder ali thought to restore the previous social system.\textsuperscript{102}

\textbf{4.10.1 Perspectives of Kerala Historians on Mysur Rule in Malabar}

Theses historian keep up a secular stand point on Tippu Sultan. They neither demonise Tippu nor divinise Tippu. They describes “Tippu, who ruled Malabar after Hyder Ali. He was a strong ruler. He tried to collect the dues and measured the land and calculating the income, he collected the taxes. But the western trade companies and local rulers would block Tippu’s tax collection, so he came with a large army. But as efficient and cunning ruler, the tax collection was his aim.

War movement spread insecurity and fear among country men. The army did their atrocities with considering the difference between common man or soldier, home or institution. Mysore War movements were attacking people and looting houses and firing everywhere. So, royal family, chieftains and common man took shelter in southern area.\textsuperscript{103} After describing the war between local rulers and the British, they analysed the result of war movements. According to these historians the war movements were destructive to local rulers and chieftains by all means. Massacre and looting wee the peculiarities. Conversion and looting the temple were happened.\textsuperscript{104}

The invasion affected common people.\textsuperscript{105} The first result of the war movement was restricting the war materials and war strategies. The second result was the centralisation of power. In Malabar institutions and administrative mechanism were

\textsuperscript{102} Ibid. P. 155
\textsuperscript{103} MR Raghavvarrior , Rajan Gurukkal , Kerala Charitram Vallathgol Vidhyapeedam Edappal 2002 P.95
\textsuperscript{104} Ibid p.101
\textsuperscript{105} Ibid P.102
under developed. Lawful and centralised rules, systematic land tax system, strong law and order, collective resistance mechanism were not developed in Malabar. Local rulers collected annual lent and, chunkam etc. Income tax from the merchants. But there was no systematic tax collection.  

Tippu transferred the right of land to farmers and renewed the lands by surveying and fixed the accurate tax system. Tippu fixed standard state rate on the exchange of pepper, coconut, sandal and teak.  

The third chapter of Stephen Dale’s book on Islamic society and on the south Asian frontier- the Mappilas of Malabar analyses the Muslim-Hindu relation in the period of Mysore rule. Muslim got great opportunities in the new political military situations. Ali rajas had an upper hand over the kolothiri rivals during the Mysore rule. Local Muslim from Arakkal swaroopam joined with Hyder alis hunt for nayars. When the Hyder Alis troops returned, the local Nayars burned Mosque and killed local Muslims. In peringattur Muslims taken the advantages of opportunities afforded them by Hyder alis invasions openly express their frustration to the upper castes. In 1766, when their landlords fled to avoide massacre, Mappilas, led by one of the Ali rajas adherents, took over the town and neighbouring village and refused to allow the jenmies to return. SF Dale criticises Mysore ruler’s policies in Malabar.

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106 MR Raghavavarrior, Rajan Gurukkal, Kerala Charitram Vallathgol Vidhyapeedam Edappal 2002 P. 103
107 Ibid P 104
108 SF Dale, Islamic society in the south Asian frontier, the Mappilas of Malabar, clarendon press oxford 1980 P.81
109 SF Dale, Islamic society in the south Asian frontier, the Mappilas of Malabar, clarendon press oxford 1980, P.84
He didn’t see the social reformation aspect of the policies. Moreover, he praises the practical victory of British administration\textsuperscript{110}.

Dale describes about the anti-Mysore revolts in Malabar especially in manjeri Muslims joined with the rebels. His conversions made provocations in Malabar. Many Mappilas took advantages of the chaos which prevailed in southern Malabar after July 1788 to attack dominant castes. The nayars retaliated and killed Muslims and burnt Muslims houses, ships and Mosques in Eranadu and Valluvanadu.\textsuperscript{111}

According to Jonathan Duncan, who led the first joint commission to settle Malabar district. The struggle for property was the bitterness of enmity between the two sects of Mappilas and nayars.\textsuperscript{112} In the Mysorian years was essentially fragmented, arising out of innumerable local disputes, it is still difficult to under estimate the depth of hostility which existed between many Mappilas and the Hindu jemi class, particularly between Muslims and nayars. When the British took over northern Kerala in 1792 they initially saw themselves as mediator between these hostile factions, but where as they deprived the Malayali. Rajas of their sovereignty those rulers as well as nambuthiri Brahmins and Nayars had their historic social and economic power granted in the British land settlement.

RE Miller analyses the impact of Mysore rule in Malabar. His work titled Mappila Muslims of Kerala. Tippu sultan is traditionally pictured as a religious bigot, an opinion summerised by Arnolds affirmation that Tippu sultan is probably the Muhammedan monarch who most systematically engaged in the work of forcible conversion. In recent years efforts have been made to rehabilitate that image. It is

\textsuperscript{110} Ibid P. 85  
\textsuperscript{111} Ibid P 86  
\textsuperscript{112} Ibid p.87
pointed out that he followed religious policy in Malabar than he did elsewhere, emulating his father. Reports are noted that tippu gave gifts to temples at Guruvayoor and Kollengode. It is said that he forced conversion only on those recalcitrant Hindus on whose allegiance he could not rely.

Local Muslims interaction with Mysore rulers had positive and negative elements. “In south India, Muslims never experience of living under a Muslim rulers power system. At first Muslim supported them. They joined their force”\textsuperscript{113} the cruelties of caste system and problems of pollution, compelled the lower caste to join Islam. ‘They felt freedom from the chains of upper caste power system. Conversion opportunities of economic empowerment’\textsuperscript{114} Miller says that “the loss of confidence and friend between the communities continue for next one and half centuries and still keeps its fire in the everyday life of Malabar people. In 1921 uprising, we can see the culmination of this mentality”\textsuperscript{115}

\textsuperscript{113} RE Miller Mappila Muslims of Kerla Orient logman Madras, P.94
\textsuperscript{114} Ibis P. 94
\textsuperscript{115} Ibid P 97