

Treaty of Seringapatam (also called Srirangapatnam), signed 18 March 1792, ended the Third Anglo-Mysore War. Its signatories included Lord Cornwallis on behalf of the British East India Company, representatives of the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Mahratta Empire, and Tipu Sultan, the ruler of Mysore. Under the terms of the treaty, Mysore ceded about one half of its territories to the other signatories. The Peshwa acquired territory up to the Tungabhadra River, the Nizam was awarded land from the Krishna to the Penner River, and the forts of Cuddapah and Gandikota on the south bank of the Penner. The East India Company received a large portion of Mysore's Malabar Coast territories between the Kingdom of Travancore and the Kali River, and the Baramahal and Dindigul districts.

Wellesley and **Subsidiary Alliance (1798-1805)** – Expansion under Wellesley was perhaps one of the largest British expansions. He took over India at a time when France was engaged in a bitter war with Britain all over the world. He used many tactics for expansion from outright war to usurping the throne of erstwhile subsidiaries. Subsidiary Alliance was one such tool and it had following features –

- Indian rulers were made to sign alliance under which British stationed their forces permanently in their allies and the Indian ruler has to pay for them and also accept British paramountcy.
- Indian ruler himself has to disband his own forces and
- Was also debarred from making any transactions from other foreign power without British approval.
- A Resident of British was appointed in the court of ruler as British representative.
- Ruler was promised protection from external attacks.
- British also promised non-interference in internal affairs, but this promise was broken more often than was kept.
- Thus, Indian rulers have to pledge their independence through this treaty.

The treaty had a great adverse effect on Indian rulers. Due to disbanding of armies lakhs became unemployed. Ruler care little for the welfare of the people, as they relied on British to subdue any internal rebellion or discontent. British on the other hand gained immensely from the subsidiary treaty. They now maintained a huge army and that too on expense of Indian rulers. They at time overthrew the allies under alliance on charges of being inefficient. **Nizam of Hyderabad** became first to sign this treaty in 1798. Awadh was also forced into it in 1801. Mysore fell after Tipu refused to accept Subsidiary Alliance of Wellesley and later death of Tipu Sultan in 1799 in seizure of Seringpattanam or the **Fourth Mysore war** and it was returned to the erstwhile ruler and some part was taken by British. Marathas were now the only major force outside British control. Wellesley now focused his attention towards them.

Maratha area was now ruled by five independent chiefs (Bhonsle, Holkar, Scindia etc) and Peshwa and they were all engaged in infightings. Holkar defeated combined forces of Peshwa and Scindia in 1802 and cowardly Peshwa rushed for British help and signed Subsidiary treaty of Bhasin/Bassein. The Peshwa accepted the Subsidiary Alliance with the British via **Treaty of**