

## *Original Paper*

# Role of the Nepali Army for Geo-Strategic Importance in the Past Four Centuries

Dr. Uttam Khanal<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, TU, Kathmandu

\* Dr. Uttam Khanal, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, TU, Kathmandu. E-mail: khanaluttam24@yahoo.com

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### ***Abstract***

*The history of the Nepal army is brave and glorious in the context of the world military. They protect their own motherland and also making independence, integrity, sovereignty for the nation is its motto. The great campaign for the nation's security, freedom and protection of the nation through movement is the main goal. It has made an incomparable contribution to the nation; war with the British-Nepal, Nepal-Tibet-China and World War also. It has been successfully achieved with skillful leadership of the military in the past four and half centuries. This paper is fully gathering important information of Nepal army for past to present now. It is getting to answer the question: What was the role of the army to protect the nation? What skill full tactics made to British war? Was Nepal's army leading a symbolic role of national unity? Why is the Nepali army bravery in the world? All evidence is taken using analytical methods, briefly of the army's history, role and geo-strategic importance, activities of historical expectation, skills used in different wars for national unity and integration. The army was organized in 1744 by the Gorkha state of Prithvi Narayan Shah and it was the first military structure in South Asian countries. The War of British-Nepal has been a proud history since 1814 and also written as golden words by the side of Britain to the Nepali army. It is very useful evidence for all Nepali people and from other countries of the world that the military will be bright in the future.*

### ***Keywords***

*Army, Gurkha, War, Geo-Strategy, Motherland, Defense, Bravery.*

## 1. Introduction

Nepal is a unique confluence of culture and geography in the shape of a chart between two huge civilizations of Asia and two mighty powers of the world. It stretches from the height of Mount Everest to the plains of the Terai, and has its own original identity. The written histories of Nepal date back to 350 BC during the ancient period, where they ruled, who attacked, captured and expanded the boundaries of their kingdoms. The records of the history of Nepal's own army on both sides of Tibet and India had their own armies. The history of the establishment of the army during the reign of Lichhavi Bashan is found in Nepali land. These things are mentioned in the inscriptions along with ancient research and facts by kings Mandev and Amshubarma. Army training must have been done before the time of that king. It is believed military training started here.

During the period of Narendradev, 7000 horsemen and 3500 primary troops were raised to attack the south at the request of the northern nations. It was customary to keep military squads in the middle of the country, but in the middle ages, the armies started to be kept in sensitive places in terms of forts and borders in different high places. The commanders of the fort powerful soldiers were deployed under his leadership. The military squad was very strong. They were easily defeated by the strategic modern military skills of the Kathmandu Mallas. He was divided into different kings and princes. It was found Indian forces also had some support and assistance in Kathmandu and Doti. But when colonization started from Europe to Asia and Africa in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, a great challenge arose to the defense of freedom in the states, including foreign armies and intruders.

The Nepali army was organized in 1744 by the Gorkha state because it did not have its own military structure in other countries of South Asia. It is considered to be the most complete military organization in South Asia. Dineshraj Pant says that after Prithvi Narayan Shah's Gorkhali army captured Nuwakot and neighboring Kantipur state in 1744. The Nepalese army has a history of protecting the independence, integrity and sovereignty of its country. The army was established as Gorakh Gana on 10<sup>th</sup> February 1819, in terms of business structure. Before that, even though there was a Nepali army, it had not been formed. But Dr. Prem Singh Basnyat has claimed that the beginning of the Nepali army began with the establishment of the Gorkha kingdom in 1559. So, the history of the Nepalese army has been 462 years now.

The Nepalese army has been showing unwavering patriotism and courage since 1744. From World War II, the army's activity has been seen when the country was in trouble. Whether it is an earthquake or an accident or any other operational disaster, the army is deployed everywhere. The army is widely discussed as a foreign peace soldier, from roads, playgrounds, parades, national pride. From 2002 to 2007, the Nepalese army increased its strength from 50000 to 95000. Maoist cadres have also been accommodated in the army for national integration (UN, 2008).

The East India Company captured most of the places in India during the period of Prithvi Narayan Shah. He integrated the kings of Nepal. This integration process is considered to be an important point for the beginning and institutional practice of the Nepali Army. Apart from the Gorkha army, it seems that he

made ties with the Indian land and procured war goods and weapons to help in the unification. The early days of the Nepali army's fighting skills started from there. After the Sugauli Treaty 1816, the British East India Company was impressed by the bravery and dedication of the Gorkha Army and then the army started recruiting Nepalis into its army. Even after the departure of the British from India, they continue to take Nepali people into their army. A separate Gurkha regiment still exists in the British Army.

Article 267 of the Constitution of Nepal 2015 has made various provisions regarding the deployment of the Nepal army. The army is always ready to face war, external attack and armed rebellion in the event of a war, an external attack or an armed rebellion to protect the sovereignty, geographical integrity, security of the nation. The constitution has given a clear obligation to the army to be active even in the event of a serious crisis due to extreme economic disorder. The Constitution itself has provided that the army can be involved in development work according to the law.

## 2. Statement of the Problems

The Nepali army is the oldest organization among the proud organizations of the nation of Nepal. It has its own characteristics. Over time, it has changed and modified itself to become the Nepali army. Since the beginning, this institution has earned the highest fame and glory by being diligent, loyal, patriotic and dutiful towards the nation by following the orders of the government. Nepalese youth, whether in their own nation's army or foreign army, have earned respect as 'Brave Gorkhali' due to their honesty, duty and selfless service. When the Nepalese army marched forward saying 'Gorkhali come' in the war, the enemy's heart did not tremble! This is the reality and glory of Nepali military history. From the battlefield of prehistoric Kurukshetra to the Falklands of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the truth and fact that brave Nepali are showing their bravery is in front of us. Nepalese heroes are ready to sacrifice their lives, but do not back down. This is a story of bravery carried out by the Nepalese army.

The ancient Nepali army consisted only of infantry, cavalry and elephants. In the 5<sup>th</sup> century, foot and elephant troops were used to suppress the rebellious feudal lords across the Gandaki River in the west, while in the 8<sup>th</sup> century, the Nepali cavalry showed their strength in northern India. Thus, the military work of ancient Nepal was commendable. In the year 1744, Gorkhali forces captured Nuwakot and the neighboring state of Kantipur, and the forces became known as the royal Nepal army. Even the enemy was impressed by their bravery, devotion to their lord and simplicity. As a result of this, the British India Company started recruiting the Nepali Gorkhali army into their army and till now they are known as the Gurkha. The Gorkhali army in India and Britain is part of the foreign military organization in which the Nepali worship. It has been independent, sovereign, since 1744 when the greatest success of the Nepalese army never allowed the colonial power to enter. The Nepali Army played a great role in the 1965's India-Pakistan War, the Falkland battlefield, the Iraq and Afghanistan wars. It has made Nepali known to the world with the name of brave Gorkhali. The British Gurkha army has shown incomparable courage and bravery in various wars.

The Nepali army has been unceasingly engaged in the campaign of expansion of the state and the unification of Nepal since 1616 has reached Tista in the east and Kagada in the west. The current army at the beginning of the era of Prithvi Narayan Shah, the Gorkhali army after the victory of Nuwakot, the Nepali army during the time of Chandra Shamsheer Rana as the prime minister, the royal army during the reign of King Mahendra, the royal Nepalese army during the reign of King Birendra and the second people movement in 2006 after the present government, it has passed its four and a half century by re-naming the Nepal Army. Nepali was Salutes to King Dravya Shah and his children to lead greater Nepal from Ligligkot.

### **3. Research Questions**

The military organization belongs to the common people; it can be clearly seen by all that different castes participate in it. The army is an organization that is always open to all Nepalese who want to serve the country voluntarily, so it is the common strength of Nepali. The history of the Nepalese army is full of glory. Being a national army, it seems to maintain very friendly and highly professional relations with neighboring and all allied forces. The Nepali army does not discriminate against anyone on the basis of caste, religion, geography and sect. The army is inclusive by nature, and since ancient times, the army has been trying to include everyone. The Constitution ensures the entry of women, Dalits, tribals, tribes, Khas-Arya, Madhesi, Tharu, Muslims, backward classes and citizens of backward areas into the Nepali army on the basis of the equality and inclusion principle. So, the research questions of the study are: what was the role of the army to protect the nation? What skill full tactics made to British war? Was Nepal's army leading a symbolic role of national unity? Why is the Nepali army?

### **4. Objectives of the Study**

The Nepali Army has been doing exemplary work in various periods of history to protect the independence, geographical integrity and sovereignty of Nepal. The army has succeeded in leaving an indelible impression of faith and trust among the citizens through the glorious work they have done with patriotism, dedication and the interests of the common Nepalese at the center. The nation of Nepal was founded on the basis of indomitable courage, heroism and sacrifice of military heroes. National unity is the constitutional responsibility of the Nepali army. Discipline, chain of command and politics, absolute character, a sense of unity remain as high culture in the army. In the history, army's role was written in golden letters. Since, the responsibilities of this organization from past four centuries to present has main objective are (a) To explain skill and major activities of Nepali army in the past (b) To analyzed the role of geo-strategic importance and (c) To gathering the information for historical themes respectively.

## 5. Review of Literature

The Nepal-English war was between 1814 and 1816. This war between Nepal and the British East India Company government is also known as the Anglo-Nepal War 1814 to 1816. The Sugauli treaty was made to stop the war. This treaty, held at a Sugauli place, was implemented on 4<sup>th</sup> March 1816. It was signed by Gajraj Mishra and Chandra Shekhar Upadhyay on behalf of Nepal and Lt. Col. Paris Bradshaw on the British side.

The state army was established before the unification of Nepal by King Prithvi Narayan Shah. He played an important role in the establishment of the army and modern Nepal. After the Gorkha conquest of Nuwakot, it was converted into the “Gorkhali army”. Chandra Shamsher gave it the title of “Nepal army” and “royal army” from King Mahendra, later King Birendra named it “royal Nepali army” (Acharya, 2009).

Tibet has been disturbed for the past seven centuries by the Chinese emperor and his successor. The Republic of China and the people’s bonds are weakened. It allows a measurable amount of Tibetan independence (Kaplan et al., 2008, p. 1813). When Tibet was isolated and practiced as an independent state, Nepal and Tibet fought many wars and the signing of many treaties. Nepal and Tibet were also dependent on each other for trade and economic exchange.

Tibet was invaded and occupied by China in 1950. About 130,000 Tibetans live in exile in 25 countries with the largest population in India and Nepal being second host for the Tibetans (Shange, 2003, p. 119). They live in hilly and hilly areas that moved to India from Nepal. Later, the Tibetans living in the Nepal War started in different parts of India with support from America and the Chinese PLA in 1960. This battle was also fought by Khampas (Tibetan). It is called the Khampa Rebellion. They used the Mustang district of Nepal as their base camp and fought the Chinese PLA. Later, Washington gave up Tibetans in the early 1970s (Prados, 2006, p. 203).

America sought China’s support for various issues against the Soviet Union during the cold war. So, the US did not raise the Tibetan issue to gain China’s support in international forums. King Mahendra of Nepal also visited Beijing in November 1973 and the Nepali army put an end to the Khampa rebellion in Mustang (Prados, 2006, p. 203). Since then, the Khampas were warriors and other Tibetans. Nepal is the only country in the world which is placed in 13 different camps. It has its Consulate General in the capital of the Tibet autonomous region. However, the army has not done so. After ratifying the refugee convention and its Protocols, Nepal has been hosting for more than 20 years.

Nepal’s balancing act between India and China is as uncertain as a game of national self-risk versus regional accommodation. The aim of this balance is both to minimize restrictions on Nepali freedom of action and contribute to the internal security of the country (Rose and Dial, 1969, p. 89). If Nepal was self-sufficient in essential goods, this act would have been a viable strategy. A trade embargo imposed by India on landlocked Nepal in late 1989 in return for importing arms from China led to shortages of fuel, salt, cooking oil, gas and other basic goods.

If China supports Nepal in increasing its presence in UN peacekeeping missions and training military and police officers for security forces, if it continues to support Nepal in upgrading, it can actually deepen the relationship between the two countries. Gurkhas from Nepal serve to this day in the Singapore Police as a Gurkha Contingent and in Brunei as a Gurkha reserve unit. Today, Nepal's military diplomacy with China could make India-Nepal relations tense (NA Peacekeeping Mission, 2020).

The army is deployed on 12<sup>th</sup> missions around the world on 13<sup>th</sup> January 2020. The major military contributors were its rank fifth in the world. Currently, there are 5095 soldiers, including 170 women in the Nepali army working in twelve different missions around the world. Nepal is committed to providing up to 5000 peacekeepers if requested by the UN (Adhikari, B., 2015).

First Rifle, Kali Bux, Samsher Dal, Jawar Jung, Pasupati Prasad, Bhairabnath, Second Rifle, Bhairang, and Srinath Ganas of the royal Nepal army participated in the 1st World War. There were 14000 Nepali troops deployed in India. The soldiers were equipped with Martin Henry and infield rifles. Commanders of the Nepali army were General Babar Samsher, Tej Samsher and Padam Samsher. The bravery, duty and combativeness of the army in the 1st World War were praised once again.

Nepal has only the option to solve the problem by calm diplomacy, negotiation and trying to win Indian public opinion in its favor. This requires leadership with a high moral standing, sensitivity, international respect, statesmanship, and the ability to communicate about complex issues openly, politely, respectfully and firmly (Koirala, 2020).

Nepali soldiers were mobilized in World War II by the internal treaty between Nepal and Britain. The military teams participated in the war with Sri Nath, Kali Bux, Surya Dal, New Gorakh, Bard Bahadur, Kali Bahadur, Mahendra Dal, Second Rifle, Bhairang, Jabar Jung, Samsher Dal, Ser, Devi Dutta, Bhairab Nath, Jagannath and Old Gorakh. There were many military officers who also participated. Commander in Chief Kiran Samsher Rana, former command in chief and field marshal Nir Samsher Rana was a liaison officer on behalf of the army at the joint Headquarters. Japan joined the Second World War in December 1940 and the British presence in South Asia became a threat. Front soldiers mobilized Mahindra Dal, Ser, Kali Bahadur and Jagannath along with Nepal. The soldiers fought against the allied forces, and the Jagannath Gana took part in military campaigns by building roads, bridges and water points. The Nepalese army had fewer than 14 armies in different areas and forced the Japanese army to retreat. Finally, the atomic bomb was dropped on us. Japan surrendered and most of the Nepali soldiers were returned to Kathmandu. A big victory parade was organized on 28<sup>th</sup> October 1945. They were honored with honorary degrees at the place where Nepali soldiers and British soldiers fought.

## **6. Research Methodology**

This study has been done while uncovering the complex history of the Nepalese army. In this study, there were absent of primary data. Only secondary data was used, written articles related to the Nepali Army and materials that help in searching for the events of the ages have been collected. In this study, published or unpublished writings, books, newspapers, biographies, photographs, research works, gadgets and other

materials focused on the army and its various types of memorial work have been reviewed. This study has been done based on historical information. The materials used in it are not collected directly. Published or unpublished writings are the main source of this study. An attempt has been made to mention the work and glorious history of the Nepali Army during the past four centuries. This study has been analyzed in a descriptive style. Therefore, since the details mentioned here are factual and not imaginary, its reality and reliability are considered legal.

### **7. Wars Fought by the Nepal Army to Protect the Motherland**

The Nepal army showed great bravery for the sake of protecting the land of Nepal. At various times, he defended the country by fighting internal and external wars and kept his head in history. It could be easily introduced to the world and easily be worthy of praise. The army fought many battles in the Nepal Unification Campaign. As a result, we could get a completely unified Nepal. It also learned military skills from the battles of the Nepal unification campaign. Prithvi Narayan Shah, king of Gorkha, initiated the unification campaign. For the first time, in 1800, he launched a campaign of unification by attacking Nagarkot. The campaign was started by his son Bahadur Shah, his eldest son's wife Rani Ratnarajya Lakshmi. Other generals continued to Tista in the east of the border and Kangra in the west of Nepal. This land was now limited from Mechi to Mahakali when Britain invaded and won the war to capture 40000 square kilometers of land.

**War with Mirkasim's:** The army captured more than 500 rifles, two cannons and 4 Gulma from Mirkasim's army at Makwanpur. After some time, Srinath, kallibox, Bard Bahadur succeeded in establishing old Gorakh Gulm as well. It was the first time an army was organized by file system. A Nepali army organization was formed. They fought with every foreign army at that time. The hero of Makwanpur fort was Sardar Nandu Shah, who had an army of 400 with a few guns and other traditional weapons, including muskets, swords and spears. He came out with the strategy of huru han and bhaga, which took the enemy by surprise. The Nepali army kept attacking a base at Taplakhar peak at night.

The leader of the army, Mirkasim, was Gurgin Khan. He had 2500 soldiers and cannons, guns, good logistics support for the backup force. That was in Makwanpur. Phedi planned to attack at night. They had already been evacuated and were running out of food. The fort was located on the top of 9km hills and the Nepali army had blocked all the roads but the enemy was able to push behind it. About 300 enemies started the attack on 20<sup>th</sup> January 1763, making the Nepali defensive. Kazi Narsingh Basnet attacked Gurgin Khan's army from above and the Nepali army led by Nandu Shah pushed forward. The military managed to destroy the enemy by fighting with bravery even in the difficulty of the night of three commanders.

**Battle with Pauwagadi:** The King of Kantipur Jayaprakas Mall was looking for a foreign power to help him against the unifying Gorkhali power. He asked a British counselor for emergency help from the government of the British. On his part, the king Prithvi Narayan Shah wrote a letter to the king of Kantipur not to interfere, but the company government rejected his request and warned the Gorkhas to

return and open the trade route to Kantipur. Britain deployed 2400 armed forces under the leadership of Captain Kinlok for the attack on Nepal with a group of allies. On 17<sup>th</sup> August 1767 they left but they came from Sindhuligarhi. Nepal military teams were advancing to the front and rear and attacked unexpectedly. The troops were killed and returned to Janakpur with 1600 wounded soldiers. Another attack was along the Bagmati River to make target Hariharpur fort, where 700 troops were wounded. His second military campaign began on 20<sup>th</sup> September 1767 at Hariharpur Fort. Kinlok came to know that Ramakrishna was in Hariharpur. He felt uneasy. After the final battle, he immediately returned to India with the few remaining troops.

***Nepal and British Wars:*** The British Nepal war was in 1814. Due to the fifty-year unification campaign, Nepalis were constantly fighting. A large amount of money was used up in the process of unification. A lot of money was spent on the first and second wars between Tibet-Nepal and Nepal-Tibet-China. The situation was created to fight colonial Britain that was hundreds of times stronger than the Danish military and technology stronger. It was very difficult for the army heroes to distribute Almoda in West Gadwal from Tista in the past. Amar Singh Thapa, Balbhadra Kunwar and Bhakti Thapa were not in favor of fighting with Britain at that time. Nepal has 1400 troops, some cannons and 4000 rifles, enough to fight Britain.

The British army's strategy against Nepal was to attack many places but to target Kathmandu. They had a strategy to occupy the entire Kumaon Gadwal and nearby hilly Nepali states in present day Himachal Pradesh. The British wanted to free the Gorkhali from other areas. They made a treaty with Sikhs and Marathas to make friendships with the Chinese. Even though they were conducting a large military campaign against Nepal, they had come up with a plan to divide the Nepali army into small sections. Their army was not only better equipped with modern weapons than the Nepali army, but they were also provided with adequate provisions.

Major General Marley led the first division to capture Makwanpur and advance towards Kathmandu, while Major General John Sulabian Wood led the second division to attack Butwal Palpa Nuwakot and attack the valley. The 4<sup>th</sup> division was given to Bilaspur, Ramgarh, Arki, Malau, Subathu, and Jaithak and sent to Gillespie's army. Captain Letter was sent to Bara with more than 2400 troops to protect General Marla.

***Battle of Almoda:*** Nepali soldiers were becoming weaker because of the increasing British attacks in Nepal. A military force was sent from the capital under the leadership of Hastidal Shah to help Amar Singh Thapa and Ranojar Singh Thapa who were fighting Ladai in the west. When the military party reached 15 miles north of Almoda, on 13 Baisakh 1872, a fierce battle took place. Hastidal was killed in the war. So, Nepali soldiers had to surrender to the British because they were defeated even after fighting for 4 consecutive days. It is called the Almoda War.

***Battle of Nalapani:*** The first adventurous war between the East India Company and the Nepali army was against the Gorkha house. On 22 October 1814, the British commander, General Gillespie, entered Dehradun with his army. He made plans for the British to occupy Dehradun. Nepali general Amarsingh



Thapa assigned Captain Balbhadra Kunwar to defend the area. In the Khalanga fort, located at the highest point of Nalapani, the brave Balbhadra Kunwar prepared for the war with his Nepali soldiers, village women and children with about 600 people. Some of the weapons of the Nepali army include cannons, gunshots, stone rolls, knives, bows and arrows. There were only rudimentary tools like spears. Facing modern weapons and a well-organized large army of the British was like chewing iron jaws for the Nepal army.

On the 30<sup>th</sup> October, Gillespie launched an attack with more than 3500 men under his command. Many British soldiers, including Lieutenant Ellis, were killed in the battle. After the first attempt failed and preparations for the second attack, general Gillespie was also killed. After his death, Colonel Mayne took over the leadership of the scattered troops and failed more attacked.

The British hoped to defeat the Nepali hero Gorkhali by war. They adopted diplomacy inside the fort and stopped the water source. Due to the treacherous trick of the British, Nepal is could not even drink water. The thirst for water, there was uproar in the fort. From outside, the fire of the enemy's cannons continued while inside the whole army was dying of thirst. Such a painful situation, Balabhadra had to leave the fort for the sake of the remaining brave soldiers. He left the fort on 30th November 1814, having only 70 people. The surrender of the fort could make the British reach the Khalanga fort. After the war, the British established a war memorial praising the bravery and prowess of the Nepali. The stone inscription of the monument reads our heroic enemy Balabhadra and his heroes.

**Nepal Tibet War:** Tibet has been a good market for Nepal since prehistoric times. King Ansurvama of Nepal married his daughter Bhrikuti to King Srongchagan Gampo of Tibet. Many Nepali businessmen and government employees used to marry Tibetan girls. Commercially, this relationship was beneficial for Nepal because Tibet itself did not make coins. Only Nepali silver money was used as Tibetan money. Prithvi Narayan Shah completed the unification of the Kathmandu valley, Tibet demanded adulterated currency be exchanged for pure silver currency. He would suffer a great loss, so this issue remained as it was until his death. Queen Rajendra Lakshmi was regent and did not try to solve this currency problem in 1888. Nepal-Tibet relations happened when Nepal gave asylum to Syamarpa Lama and his 14 disciples. He entered Nepal from Tibet for political and religious reasons. Similarly, another reason is that all the salt coming to Nepal from Tibet was of very low quality. Tibet started preparing for war, ignoring the warning given by Nepal.

Nepal's Tibet Sino-Betrabati Treaty was humiliating and harmful for Nepal. Jung Bahadur wanted to return the national pride of Nepal. A large number of cannons and mountain mortars were arranged and 12000 troops allocated for national security. The commanders of the West and East were asked to prepare five thousand more troops. Guns, bullets, war materials were made using many techniques.

Nepal sent a letter to Tibet to return the areas of Taklakot, Kuti, and Kerung to Nepal. The Nepali businessmen demanded one crore silver coins for the losses incurred. Tibet rejected the proposal and Jang Bahadur Rana declared war in March 1855. Bam Bahadur Kuwanr led the Kerung campaign with 25728 troops, Dhir Samsher led the Kuti campaign with 4678 troops, Krishna Dhwaja Kuwanr led the

way from Mustang with 2500 troops. Similarly, Prithvi Dhwaja Kunwar led the way towards Walangchungola with 2000 troops.

There was a strong Tibetan army of 6500 in Guna Gadhi and the enemy's movements could be detected immediately. When Nepali approached Gadhi, Tibetans opened fire. It was extremely cold and there was heavy snowfall. More Nepali soldiers were killed by Tibetans. The Nepal army succeeded 600 Tibetans who were captured as prisoners of war. The next battle took place in Jhung Gadhi, which was built on a very steep rocky hill. The fort could hold up to 10000 soldiers, and at that time, 6000 Tibetan soldiers were stationed to protect it. Finally, in 1721, Tibetans were killed, 1100 prisoners of war were taken and the battle ended.

**Nepal Tibet-China War:** The Dalai Lama could not get any help from anyone through the Kerung treaty. He agreed to pay a fine of 50000 annually to Nepal. Even though he paid that amount the first year and did not pay next year. Nepal considered it an insult to him, so, Bahadur Shah began to prepare for another war. Abhiman Singh Basnyat, Captain Kalupande, Sardar Jaswant Bhandari and Sardar Ranjit Kunwar were appointed as the other commanders who were given the leadership of the Kerung. The commander of this expedition, Damodar Pandey, was the captain. Their task was to meet with Kazi Abhiman Singh to capture Kuti. The eastern Nepal military team that advanced from Chainpur was led by Kazi Kirtiman Singh Basnet and his assistant commanders. They were deployed to seize Kharta and take possession of the offering to him at Kuti.

Nepali soldiers crossed the border of Nepal, China and Tibet because it was suitable for defensive battles. All the commanders easily defeated their campaigns and the lamas were all forced to retreat. Rupees were demanded from the Tibetan officials in Dirghacha as war indemnity. The Dalai Lama refused to pay it. The Nepali army returned to Nepal. The Dalai Lama and the Chinese Amban in Tibet informed the Chinese emperor about the Nepali attack and immediate military assistance. Nepal were considered happy but the fun took a different turn when the news reached Nepal that a large Chinese soldier had reached Lhasa on 8th March 1792 to help Tibet against Nepal. It was financially weak as it spent all its resources on the unification campaign in the Nepal Tibet war.

## 8. Nepali Army Engaged in International Wars

**Soldier Mutiny:** Indians started a struggle for independence against the British. They were employed in British military service and started to support it. The soldier revolt started in the Meerut Cantonment in India. The British Empire asked for help from Nepal. Bhairav Narasimha Rana participated with 17000 soldiers for Vidarah Saman. 5000 rebels were killed in Gorakhpur, Jompur, Lucknow, Pipar Sahebganj, Belwa and Jalalpur. Signed by the British, who were happy with Nepal according to the Sugauli Treaty in 1816, Nepal went back between the Mahakali rivers from Rapti that was lost by Nepal.

**First World War:** Army first rifle in World War I. Black Box, Samsher Dal, Jawar Jang, Pasupathi Prasad, Bhairabnath, Second Rifle, Bhairang, and Srinath Gana participated. Around 14000 Nepalese troops were deployed in India. The soldiers were equipped with Martin Henry and infield rifles. The main

commanders of the Nepali army were general Babar Samsheer, Tej Samsheer and Padam Samsheer. The bravery, duty and combativeness of the Nepali army in the First World War were praised once again.

***The Battle of Vajiristan:*** In Waziristan, the northwestern border region of British India, warlords known as the Mussad, announced they would not accept Britain's rule. The First World War Prepared to fight in Britain requested Nepal for military assistance to control the situation. Mahendra Dal and the first rifles were mobilized to summon the rebellion in March 1917. Mahendra Dal joined the British 45 brigade. Nepal's British Gurkha soldiers all fought bravely in that fierce battle, many died and many Nepali soldiers were honored with British medals.

***The Battle of Afghanistan:*** Afghanistan decided to go to war. Nepal was requested for military assistance as usual. Tactical training for the army started in May 1919. General Babar Samsheer, leading the army to approach the British soldiers and his military team was welcomed with a thirteen-gun salute. The forces were assembled; the first division was deployed at Nowsera and the second division was deployed at Mardan. The battle began after a difficult situation for the Amir of Afghanistan. Russia asked for military assistance, but Russia itself was unable to help. It was a civil war and finally was ready for a peace treaty. After the fighting stopped, Nepali soldiers stayed away for the next three months to return.

***World War II:*** Nepali soldiers were mobilized in World War II due to an internal treaty between Nepal and Britain. Military teams participated in the war, Shri Nath, black box, Surya Dal, New Gorakh, Barbadahdur, Kali Bahadur, Mahendra Dal, Second Rifle, Bhairang, Forced war, Samsheer Dal, sir, Devi Dutt, Bhairab Nath, Jagannath and Old Gorakh Gana Apart from that, many Nepali high military officers also participated, among them the late Commander in Chief Kiran Samsheer Rana, former commander-in-chief and current Field Marshal Nir Samsheer Rana was a liaison officer on behalf of the Royal Nepalese Army at the Joint Headquarters, when Japan entered World War II in December 1940 and British presence in South Asia was threatened. , Kali Bahadur and Jagannath were deployed together, these Nepali soldiers fought under the army of the allies, Jagannath Gana participated as an engineer and Jagannath Gana took part in the military campaign by building roads, bridges and water points. The Nepalese army forced the Japanese army to retreat under the control of 14 armies in different areas.

***Hyderabad battle:*** British India was divided into Pakistan and India when Britain left India. Religious riots started in places between Muslims and Hindus. Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru requested Nepali military assistance to control the situation in 1948. Kali Bux, Kali Bahadur Ganes Dal, Samsheer Dal, New Gorakh, Barda Bahadur, Devi Dutt, Ser, Bhawani Dal, Narsingh Dal, Old Gorakh, Gorakhnath Gan, Bhairang, Jabarjung and Kali Prasad Gan were participated in this mission. It was led by General Sarada Samsheer Rana. The Nepal army reached Hyderabad, Ranchi, Calcutta and Dehradun to control the situation.

## 9. Geo-strategic Advantage: British Army and Honor Exchange

China to the north and India to the east have two advanced technological super-states. It has leading infrastructure, software technology, industry, a high growth market and the highest engagement of Nepali geographical position. Multilateral institutions make it a transit corridor to potentially increase Sino-Indian trade, commerce and diplomatic competition. Nepal looks small in front of the huge space, power potential and historical image of these neighbors. In global comparison, it is of average size. The flexibility of its statehood has far surpassed both neighbors to display their nature as defensive hedgehogs with enough freedom. Its location in China's geo-political underbelly, Tibet and India's central states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal make its strategic geography its security, stability, considered important for progress and peace. The geophysical location of Nepal defines its exposure, circulation, transaction patterns and communications more to the south than to the north. Until recently, high-caste Hindu elites identified with the culture of India and the geo-strategic world of South Asia (Rose and Anderson, 1986, p. 248).

In the future, an increasingly open, secular and democratic Nepal is more likely to be affected by the ongoing geostrategic competition between regional and global powers for their influence and to dismantle this Sanskrit worldview. Geophysical location determines its exposure. Circulation, transaction patterns and communication are defined in the South rather than the North.

It has been 205 years since Nepali youths started joining the British army. On every military front from 1816 to today, the Nepal army fought to restore peace, human rights and democracy in the world, being at the forefront of the first and second world wars, including other regional wars. In the meantime, the Gurkha soldiers were awarded 13 Victoria Crosses, two George Crosses and 6500 brave men. Thousands of Gurkhas were killed, injured, maimed and disappeared. As a result of that, if the world had peace, then Britain would be established as a country where the sun never sets and succeed in becoming an all-powerful country in the world. Millions of Gurkhas sacrificed their lives for Britain, from the Indian military mutiny to the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. In proportion to the population, Gurkhas were the ones who died the most in the war and about 60000 Gurkhas sacrificed.

A retired officer of the Nepal army, Prem Singh Basnyat, has written books on military history explaining the practice of honoring honors as a legacy of British India. The agreement to enlist our youth in the British army was made in 1815 between Nepali commander Amarsingh Thapa and British colonel David. It was formalized by the Sugauli Treaty and later by the Tripartite Treaty between Nepal, India and Britain in 1947. Initially, Prime Minister Bhimsen Thapa and Rana Prime Minister Janga Bahadur did not show their will to implement it; during the time, Bir Shamsheer was given the honor of an honorary lieutenant colonel of the British army.

Prof. Triratna Manandhar says that it should be interpreted as a special military relationship between independent India and Nepal rather than as a legacy of Britain. During the Rana period, they used to give the honor of knighthood to the army chief. The practice of giving honorary titles to each other to the army chiefs of Nepal and India came from British heritage. King Tribhuvan received the title of honorary

General of the Indian Army in Bikram Samvat in 2009. He says King Tribhuvan was given the title of colonel-in-chief of the Indian Gorkha army. King Mahendra also gave the honor of honorary Maharathi of the Indian army and honorary colonel-in-chief of the Brigade of Gorkhas. King Mahendra also received the honor of a guest of honor from Britain and Pakistan. He mentioned that occasion of King Birendra receiving the honor of honorary guest from Britain.

## 10. Conclusion

In the last four and half centuries, the Nepal army's relationship was between a mother and her child. Just like a mother saves her child even if she dies, the army has protected their motherland. Not only this, he is displaying his performance skills and is watching the dangers that may be in Nepal in the past and in the future with high vigilance. It has been able to easily defeat the invasions of foreigners in different periods of history, so he has been able to place himself on the invasion's world map. Apart from this, due to the bravery shown in the war was in the British army and other places in the world. The Nepali army has been showing their involvement through the UN in the areas of geo-strategic importance, including development, making world peace and security to protect people.

Similarly, history has proved that Prithvi Narayan Shah launched Nepal's unification campaign with the participation of the Nepal army in 1744 as a formal organization. Not only this, he was able to write his name in golden letters in world history by fighting with the British army to protect the land of Nepal. The image of the army has always been great from its inception to the present day. Although the skills of the war fought by the Nepalese army are unforgettable, it is considered the pride of the present and the future to be able to live in the hearts and minds of the common Nepalese with loyalty and trust towards the army. At the history of the Nepal Army from the past to the present, it is seen that they have kept their image high by presenting bravery and bravery at various times to protect the land of Nepal. They performed their work in full compliance with the instructions and orders of the ruler who was in the country at that time. The army never rebelled against any king or ruler in the country and did not overthrow the government. This is the greatness of the Nepalese army. Therefore, no one can forget the role played by the army in the protection of the motherland and its contribution to world peace.

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