

Bicentenary of Anglo- Nepal War: An Analytical Review

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Opening

The extended territories of Nepal covered on the frontier of Purnea in the east, on those of the frontiers of Gorakhpur and Saran to the South of Central Nepal and on the frontiers of Bareilly in the west.² It was common to emerge out some disputes on the adjoining borders of the two forces. The dispute arose since 1806 between Nepal and British India and reached on the height by 1814. The border dispute to the context of Gorakhpur and saran took the serious turn after the Butwal and Syuraj (Shiva Raj of present Kapilvastu) scuffle. The Nepalese were compelled to capture 22 villages in the Saran district. The Nepalese Government was ready and prepared to hand over the 22 districts as to be settled by the Commission. However, the Company mainly on the supervision and dominance of the Marquess of Hasting was determined to extend the British Government's sovereignty over the lands in India controlled by the East India Company. This mandate was conferred on the renewed Charter of the Company. Thus, the Company's Government was the first to use force to invade and capture Butwal and Syuraj. As the Nepalese troops recaptured these two villages on 29th May, the British planned overtly and covertly to invade Nepal from the west, south and east porous lands.³

The Government of Nepal could not reassess the mammoth military power of the invader and even ignored the strategic military advise of Bam Shah, Governor of Kumaun, Hasti Dal Shah, Governor of Doti and BadaKaji Amar Singh Thapa, Governor of the entire far west, Garwal.⁴ In the mean time the East India Company decided to fight against Nepal in 1814. And in line with that, it formally declared the war against Nepal on November 1, 1814. The war ended in two phases, i.e., the English was badly defeated in Butwal, Parsa and Jaithak areas, and became victorious in Kumaon and Garhwal areas in the first phase. In the second phase, Nepal lost war in HariharpurGadhi and Makawanpur and

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² Prem Singh Basnyat, *Nepal AngrejYuddhako 200 Barsa* (Kathmandu: Honey Basnyat, B.S. 20

³ *Ibid*, p.113.71), p.p. 92-93.

⁴ *Ibid*, pp. 14-17.

Nepal was compelled to sign the Sugauli Treaty.⁵ The war is called the Anglo-Nepal War. However, the author has mentioned this war against the English instead of British.

Aim

The aim of this presentation is to analyse the defeat causes of Anglo - Nepal War and its impact in order to highlight the bicentenary of Nepal- Great Britain Relation.

Limitation

The presentation will be dealing on the background, defeat causes and impact of the Anglo –Nepal War 1814-16.

Phases of War

First Phase

In the first phase, the English troops were badly defeated in the battles held in the east of the Mahakali River, i.e. at the battles of Parsa, Butwal and Jaithak fronts. They were distracted in minor battles, while they suffered humiliating defeats in Parsa, Butwal and Jaithak in the far-west. But the English became victorious in the wars held in Kumaon and Garhwal. Both the Nepalese troops left Kumaon and Garhwal and withdrew to the east of the Kali (Mahakali) River. In this phase, Nepal lost its territories beyond the Mahakali River.⁶

The Second Phase

In the second phase, the English troops advanced to the Makawanpur-Hariharpur areas and proceeded to pose a threat to Kathmandu. They did not pay much attention towards Palpa and Bijaypur areas. In that phase, Major General Ochterlony (who previously had fought in Garhwal as Colonel) brought the troops deployed in Kumaon and Garhwal to the east and rapidly captured HariharpurGadhi.⁷ Later, when the English troops came closer to MakawanpurGadhi, it posed threat to Kathmandu. With the signing of the

⁵*Ibid*, p.198.

⁶Tulasiram Vaidya, BijayaManandhar and Prem Singh Basnyat, *NepalkoSainikItihas –Bhag 2*, (NepaliJungiAdda, B.S.2065), p.568

⁷Prem Singh Basnyat, *Nepalese Forts and the Royal Nepalese army in Fort Battles*, (Lalitpur: ShajhaPrakasan, A.D. 2005), p. 115.

Sugauli Treaty, the Anglo-Nepal War came to an end completely.⁸ So, no major battles took place in the Makawanpur Palace area.¹⁰² In this phase, Nepal lost the territories beyond the Mechi River and some plain lands of Terai, too. Finally, the Sugauli Treaty confined Nepal between the Mechi River to the Mahakali River.

Nepalese Defeat

War fought against England not with India

The Anglo-Nepal War has become a great misfortune for the Nepalese people. The war was fought against the East India Company, but not against India. So, India does not have much knowledge about the war and it does not show any concern. The southern neighbor is unaware of the pains Nepal has experienced because of the war. The English and Nepal got involved in the war and the latter lost almost half of its total territories. Presently, India stands to reap benefits from the war. Our history portrays us as brave enough to make the enemies kneel down and safeguard the national sovereignty. But the war was a great setback for us in reality. The existing border of Nepal is limited between the Mechi River in the east and the Kali (Mahakali) River in the west. Fortunately, the English were not so much interested in capturing the entire territory. Instead of merging Nepal into its imperialism, the English had wanted to make the country like a wingless bird.⁹

English were able to capture Kathmandu valley

While assessing the then war psychology, it can be found that the English were able to capture Kathmandu, the Capital City, 10 days before the Sugauli Treaty. What had happened was good. It is the Sugauli Treaty that has protected the present Nepal.

⁸Basnyat, *f.n.* 2, p.198.

⁹Prem Singh Basnyat, *Bicentenary of Anglo- Nepal War: An Analytical Review* (Unpublished history), p.55.

Main reasons for the defeat of Nepal at the war:¹⁰

(a) **The palace was almost against the war:** The Nepal Palace's decisive power was vested in the young King, and his relatives and courtiers were other powerful groups. The political situation was chaotic due to groupism, conspiracy and assassination, mainly among the Royal family, Basnyat, Pandey and Thapa lineages. Bhimsen Thapa started becoming all in all in the palace affairs after the assassination of King Rana Bahadur Shah by his own half-brother Sher Bahadur Shahi. Thapa, an ambitious and emerging power, did not have any respect for the elderly and experienced courtiers. There were differences in opinions between them. There was a dispute in regard with launching a war against the English. The experienced courtiers were not in favour of the war because of financial reasons, especially the poor situation of arms and ammunitions. But Bhimsen Thapa and his family stood in favour of 'down-sizing' the English. Finally, a decision was taken to start a war against the English. Thus, there was no unity in efforts for the national-level war. The dictum 'as morning shows the day' was applicable in the battles. The main weakness on the part of the Nepal was the lack of unified effort.

(b) **Weak economic condition & ongoing Unification campaign:** The then economic condition of Nepal was not strong enough to go for a war. Waging a war is the most costly affair worldwide. The country had to suffer tremendous financial and other losses in the Nepal-Tibet-China War. Just prior to the Anglo-Nepal War, Nepal had faced a huge loss in the war against China. Prior to the war against Tibet and China, Nepalese economic situation had been very good due to the booming trade with Tibet. But the national economy was in the doldrums after the war. Apart from that, Nepal was fighting a battle in Kangada until 1809 as part of the unification campaign. For that, the country had to spend a lot of resources.

(c) **A shortage of war instruments:** It was another reason. Comparing the English with Nepal in terms of war instruments, the former was more than 1,000 times stronger than the latter. The English had modern weapons, while Nepal possessed traditional weapons such as home-made guns, small cannons made within the country, khukuris, slingshots, arrows and swords. The victory of the Nepalese would be possible if they had good weapons in line with their willpower and energy.

¹⁰Basnyat, f.n. 2, p.p. 187-193.

(d) **The lack of proportional logistic support:** It was another flaw. The commanders deployed in the areas between the Mahakali River and Garhwal had to operate the war by collecting taxes from the local people and mobilize the soldiers from each household.¹¹ Although Garhwal is almost 350 miles (presently 1400 kilometres) away from Kathmandu, there was no any good logistic support for the Nepalese troops. In other words, the commanders fighting there regarded as the persons close to regent Bahadur Shah and anti-BhimsenThapa. Chautara Bam Shah and BadaKaji Amar Singh Thapa used to wage the war by managing money and recruitments.¹² But BhimsenThapa's younger brothers and nephews were operating the wars between Butwal and Morang. The Government of Nepal used to extend maximum financial and logistic support directly to the areas. As the state made available assistance to the areas, Nepal was able to defeat the English troops in battles fought in the first phase. But the British emerged victorious even in the first phase of the war in the far-west. Consequently, the Nepalese troops had to leave the entire Kumaon and Garhwal areas and the English ruled over there. Later on, the victorious English troops from the far-west arrived to fight in Makawanpur and Hariharpur forts and decisive battles took place. Finally, Nepal was compelled to sign the Sugauli Treaty. There was high possibility for Nepal to win the war against the English even in the west to Sutlej River if good logistics were made available.

(e) **Compulsory Recruitment and lack of patriotism:** Nepal faced the defeat in the war due to the lack of patriotism among the compulsory recruitments from the Kumaon and Garhwal areas. Only about 10 per cent were original Nepalese nationals, while the remaining 90 per cent were from the newly annexed areas.

(f) **High taxation and Nepalese language:** Majority of the soldiers neither had a feeling of Nepalese nor did they know the Nepalese language. The locals of Kumaon and Garhwal had a feeling of enmity towards Nepal because they were trooped to pay high financial taxes and to join the Nepalese Army compulsorily. Besides, the English propaganda against Nepal created anti-Nepal feelings among them. In course of the war, thousands of Kumaon and Garhwal locals, who had joined the Nepalese Army, deserted into the English troops. That caused a great loss to Nepal. There was high possibility for Nepal to win the war in the west of the Mahakali River if the Nepalese troops were made inclusive with regional balance.

¹¹*Purnima*, Barsa 1, Anka 1, p.51.

¹²*Basnyat, f.n.* 2, p.189.

(g)**Unbalanced Military leadership:** Assigning the military leadership without balancing positions is also taken as a fault. From Butwal to Morang, Colonels and Generals were made commanders in the battles, while Kajis and Chautaras led the troops in the west of the Mahakali River. General Bhimsen Thapa's father, brothers and nephews alone had enjoyed the positions of Colonel and General in French-style military uniform. Instead of dividing the military troops into General group and Kaji group (in tradition uniform), Bhimsen Thapa should have assigned the leadership to the honest and efficient officers in the west of the Mahakali River in order to prevent grudges.

(h)**Difficult and distanced LOC:** The war was not in favour of Nepal due to the impractical line of communication (LOC) and long distance. There was no good access to Garhwal from Kathmandu and the distance between the two places was about 350 miles (presently, almost 1,400 kilometres). It used to take months for the letters sent from Kathmandu to reach Garhwal. Due to lack of any means of transportation, the people had to carry everything. Because of that, there was no any possibility of timely exchange of information. Sometimes the English would bribe the messengers or seize the important and confidential documents on the way. On top of that, the English would use railways, vehicles, elephants, horses, mules and porters. They had also radio sets for establishing communication, while the Nepalese did not have those facilities, except some animal transport.

(i)**Propaganda and Bribery:** The English propaganda and the strategy of bribery had caused a huge loss to Nepal. After portraying Nepal in a negative light, the English officials propagated that they were in Kumaon and Garhwal to free the locals from the suppressions, hassles and exploitations of the Nepalese.¹³ Meanwhile, the English bribed the local Kings, Rajautas and businessmen and military commanders supporting Nepal and made various promises in order to subvert their loyalty to the East India Company. As a result, the Nepalese Army faced difficulties in managing ration, recruiting warriors and collecting information. The English also started making various promises for bribing Bam Shah and Amar Singh Thapa.¹⁴ Amar Singh rejected the English offer, while Shah returned to Doti by giving up his responsibility in Kumaon. The English started giving away bribes to the Nepalese in the battlefield. Thousands of Garhwal and Kumaon locals deserted the Nepalese Army and joined the English troops and came forward to fight against the Nepalese troops. Because of that, there were several revolts in the Nepalese

¹³“SainikItihasmaBadaKaji Amar Singh Thapara General Amar Singh ThapaBichkoSambandhamasamchhiptaTippani” *Sipahi* (Barsik) , B.S. 2064.

¹⁴Basnyat, f.n. 9, p. 106.

Army.¹⁵ Indeed, the main reason for the BadaKaji to sign the agreement-1815 was the revolt of the locally recruited troops. While looking at another side, as the English troops led by Major General Ochterlony was advancing towards Hariharpur and Makawanpur Palace during the second phase of the war, the English side bribed non-military Nepalese, postmen and women to get help from them and reach the Nepalese defense area and launched attacks.

(j) **Adverse International Relation:** During the war, Nepal's international relation was not favourable for the war. More external support was still required for the defensive war than offensive one. The Nepalese war strategy was defensive in nature. Before taking the decision to launch a war, Nepal made diplomatic correspondents to various countries, principalities and Rajautas, requesting them for military support. But none of them responded to the plea. Although Bhimsen Thapa's initiative, dynamism and commitment were commendable, he alone was in the war. Tibet and China used to look at Nepal as an enemy. Because of a fresh war against them, it also took Nepal negatively. In the course of the unification campaign, Nepalese territory was not demarcated clearly and Bengal's Nawab and Abadh's Nawab and King of Punjab Ranjit Singh used to see Nepal as an expansionist country.¹⁶ Against that backdrop, it would not be any exaggeration to say that the neighbouring countries were not Nepal's well-wishers.

(k) **Multidirectional Attacks from wider front:**¹⁷ The launch of the multi-directional attack by the English proved to be unfortunate for the country. The English assaulted Nepal from various places within about 2,000 kilometres between Garhwal in the west to the Teesta River in the east. For the counter-attack and defense of the motherland, the Nepalese had to disperse its troops and war logistics. Consequently, Nepalese defensive positions were weaker.¹⁸

¹⁵*Ibid.*

¹⁶John Pemble, *The Invasion of Nepal*, (Oxford: Calendars Press, A.D. 1971), p. 71.

¹⁷Basnyat, f.n.2, p. 193.

¹⁸Basnyat, f.n. 7, p. 55.

Effects of War

Positive Aspects

“The first and foremost positive aspect is to establish the strong and permanent

Diplomatic Relation between the Great Britain and Nepal after the Anglo-Nepal War, the history begins..... “

(a) **Military Lesson learnt:** As the Nepalese Army fought against stronger troops equipped with modern weapons, professional training for the Nepalese Army began after the signing of the Sugauli Treaty. Chhaunis (Barracks) were set up for stationing the army troops. The Army Headquarters in Chhauni, the Balaju Manufacturing Arsenal and SwayambhuBarudKhana (gunpowder factory), among others, were established. After bringing in army officers from France, modern trainings were conducted for the Nepalese Army. Military facilities were also increased. To enhance the professional quality of the Nepalese Army, its strength was downsized and the military organization was made more efficient.¹⁹

(b) **Cultural Awareness:** Because of contacts of the Nepalese Army with the English and the English troops from Indian origin, the former's level of social awareness about education, civilization, medical system, eating habits and lifestyle was raised.

(c) **End of Kaji Group:**The tussle between the elderly Kaji²⁰ group and new general group in the army came to an end. Most of the old Kaji group members got retirement. Now there has been domination of the General-Colonel group in the Nepalese Army.²¹ Despite all that, there was unity in efforts.

(d) **Proven as the best fighters:** Defeat and victory in the war is a universal truth. Although the Nepalese were defeated in the war, their fighting skills, fearlessness and bravery were conveyed even to other European countries through the English. Since then, the Nepalese have been known as the bravest of the brave.²²

¹⁹Shiva Prasad Sharma, Tulasiram Vaidya &TriratnaMananandhar (Edt), *NepalkoSainikItihas*, (Kathmandu: Shahi Nepali Jungiadda, B.S. 2049), p.p. 491-95.

²⁰Kaji rank was like minister in the beginning, later it was divided in many departments as their head.

²¹Basnyat, f.n. 9, p. 207.

²²Basnyat, f.n.2, p. 201.

(e) **Lahure²³ culture and Economy:** The military facilities of the East India Company were better than that of Nepal. Similarly, the social civilization of the western world would also be reflected there. They were educated people in the military service and there was no any caste-based discrimination among them. The Nepalese 'Lahures' joined the **British Army and Punjab army** and got training from them and finally they were able to bring about changes in Nepalese economic, social, political and education sectors. Excellent civilizations like discipline, honesty, education, sanitation and respect for others can be found wherever there are dense settlements of the 'Lahures' in Nepal. This is also a positive aspect emerged after the Anglo-Nepal War.

(f) **Sugauli Treaty vs Colonization:** Nepal accepted the Sugauli Treaty rather than accepting the English colonization. Nepal remained only independent nation in South Asia and second in Asian continent after Japan.

Weaknesses of the War

(a) **Lost of Territory:** Nepal, which possessed an extensive territory between the Teesta River in the east and the Kangara state in the west, had to lose about half of the total territories due to the war. That has become a matter of pain for the Nepalese. The unified greater Nepal was possible because of the leadership of and inspirations from King Drabya Shah, King Ram Shah, Prithvi Narayan Shah, Queen RajendraLaxmi, Prince Bahadur Shah, Mukhtiyar (regent) BhimSenThapa and Prime Minister JungaBahadurRana. But it was collapsed like a building of cards.

(b) **British replaced the Chinese Domination:** In the Nepal-Tibet-China War, Nepal regarded China as its big master and the war came to an end. Even after the war, the Chinese Emperor was found using humiliating words and statements to the name of the King of Nepal. Even in the official documents, the Chinese Emperor is found instructing Nepalese King, "Do what I tell you to do."²⁴ Nepal was almost a puppet of the English empire up to 1947.

(c) **Became Landlocked:** Before the Anglo-Nepal War, Nepalese border was linked with the Bay of Bengal and the country had access to sea. But following the war, Nepalese border was limited to the Mechi River in the east, becoming a

²³ First Nepalese ex-army team, after Anglo- Nepal War joined at the Punjab army , Nepalese team was barracked separately in Lahore, Punjab, later they started calling as Lahure in Nepal since they were serving in Lahore.

²⁴ *Ibid*, p.p. 204-5.

landlocked nation, and the country has got deprived of the access to the sea facility. In the map of Nepal given below, the black-coloured areas in the east and southwest were lost by Nepal in the Anglo-Nepal War. Of the areas, the eastern part would touch upon the Ganges River and the Bay of Bengal. If Nepal had not lost that area, the country would not have become landlocked.

(d) **Lost many heroes:** Causing a loss to lives and properties is a feature of a war. In the war, Nepal lost hundreds of brave men and women, including Bhakti Thapa and Hasti Dal Shah. Hundreds of brave women had also fought in the wars of Nalapani, Jaithak and Malaun forts. Besides, Nepal had to spend a great deal of financial resources in the wars.

(e) **Lahure as Mercenaries Soldier-ship:** A lot of Nepalese troops were dissatisfied after the Sugauli Treaty. Many Nepalese ex-armies, including the commander of the Nalapani battle, left Nepal for foreign army employment. Balabhadra Kunwar was recruited in the Punjab Army.²⁵ Meanwhile, Bada Kaji Amar Singh Thapa got voluntary retirement from the army and went to Bhotang, Sindhupalchowk to spend peaceful life. Later on, Thapa passed away while meditating at Gosainkunda, Rasuwa. So, youths started after this war.

(f) **British Gorkha/ Indian Gorkha as Mercenaries Soldier-ship:**²⁶ The Nepalese started joining the British Indian Army for the sake of 'economic gains'. It is not good for the national prestige. During the World War I and II, Rana rulers would look for the Nepalese youths in order to get them recruited in the British Army. That practice was forcibly imposed on the Nepalese following the defeat in the war. Even until now, the Nepalese have been working with the Indian and British armies in the name of the Indian Gorkha and British Gurkha.

(g) **Loss of Trade with Tibet:** The British India started trade with Tibet directly after capturing Kumaon and Sikkim. That resulted in a huge economic loss to Nepal.

(h) **Starting of Durbar Conspiracy:** From 1743-1809, Nepal was into the unification campaigns, and the country was engaged with the Nepal-Tibet and Nepal- Tibet-China wars too. Later on, the country had to get involved in the war against the English. Following the Sugauli Treaty, Nepal did not get engaged in any military action. It was a kind of leisure period for the country. The country was divided into different political factions and sub-factions because of the courtiers' ambitions to capture the state power. Majority of the kings were juvenile and the state power was vested in the hands of queens. As

²⁵ Mahesh Raj Panta, "Nalapaniko Ladai", *Purnima*, Barsa 1, Anka 3, B.S.2021.

²⁶ Basnyat, f.n. 9, p.92.

the saying goes: empty vessels sound much, Nepalese politics was too much polluted because of tussles among the courtiers. Consequently, prime ministers were murdered; various infamous scandals/scams like **KotParva**, **BhandarkhalParva**, **38 Sal Parva**, **42Sal Parva** took place and ultimately, the Rana rule was established in the country.²⁷

(i) **Powerful British Residency and loss of Archives:** After the victory of the British India over Nepal, a British residency was officially opened in Kathmandu. For Britain, it was a political success. Its existence continued until later period and it exists as the British Embassy presently. During the Rana period the British Residency collected thousands of invaluable archives and goods and sent them to Britain, which have been presently on the display at the British Library, London, and University of Oxford, UK, too.²⁸ It was a big loss for Nepal. It may not be inappropriate to say that Nepalese history has become incomplete because of those archives.

(j) **Residency mixes in Durbar Politics:** Following the war, the English began interfering with Nepalese politics. Various conspiracies were hatched to create disorders/disharmony among the Queens, Pandey and Thapa lineages.²⁹ Ultimately, after the KotParva, Britain became Nepal's international guardian for 104 years. India has been trying to copy the guardian module to govern over Nepal presently.

(k) **Global Misunderstanding on Nepalese Army and British/Indian Gorkha:** The then British India had established the Nusseeree Battalion, the first Gorkha unit in Subathu, India consisting of the Nepalese Army who had deserted from the battlefield of Kumaon and Garhwal fronts (Anglo-Nepal War).³⁰ That has been the legacy to recruit the Nepalese youths into the British Gorkha and Indian Gorkha until now. Using the Nepalese youths at the several international disputes by the British and Indian governments has given rise to a hostile feeling of the international community towards Nepal even though they are not the Nepalese Army. It is a misunderstanding of the global community. However, It is true to note that the present British Gorkhas and Indian Gorkhas are the generations of the Nepalese Army since their initial regiment was erected from the deserted and volunteer joined Gorkha (Nepalese) Armies in Malaun, Garwal.

Additional points

²⁷*Ibid.*

²⁸*Ibid.*, p. 217.

²⁹*Ibid.*

³⁰JyotiThapa Mani, *TheKhukri Braves: The Illustrated History of the Gurkhas*, (New Delhi: Rupa Publication, A.D. 2015), p.88.

(II) *Taksari Chandra Shekhar Upadhyaya*

He was good in English (speaking, reading and writing). So, he was carrying out responsibilities as Taksari and English language interpreter. In this regard, Nepal used to send him to the British India for diplomatic negotiations and goodwill visits several times. During the time of rectifying the Sugauli Treaty, he was there as the interpreter. Unfortunately, he was already subverted by the English bribes and promises of “Magistrate of Bihar” with thousands of acres of land and security guards. Because of his wrong interpretations about the Terai land, Nepal lost a huge area of the plain land after the Sugauli Treaty. Ultimately, he settled down in Bihar as a Magistrate

(II) Lost of opportunity in 1947 : The British India was ready to return the Nepalese territories back before leaving India for the United Kingdom in 1947. The last Governor General of the East India Company, Lord Mountbatten made his personal approach to the then Rana Prime Minister for returning those territories. Prime Minister wanted to get the territories back happily, but he was very weak and suppressed by his ambitious brother C-In-C and his family. C-In-C's team flatly discarded the Governor General's offer since Darjeeling, Kumaon, Dehra Doon, Sirmor and Garhwal were much more conscious in politics and better in education, which could jeopardize the Rana dictatorial regime. It was a matter of misfortune that Prime Minister Rana could do nothing and Nepal missed the opportunity. And India enjoys those Nepalese territories.

Conclusion

Firstly, C-In-C Bhimsen Thapa possessed dynamism, a feeling of doing something for the nation and the determination to bringing the English to the right track by using troops. He also had the feeling of ultra-nationalism. We must respect such strengths inherent in him. However, looking at his diplomatic and military affairs, it is difficult for us to regard him as a successful administrator.

Secondly, any country's army is only a tool during the war. The state uses or mobilizes the army. It is the duty on the part of the army organization to work in the areas where the state deploys and to carry out the assignments accordingly. The Nepalese Army had sacrificed their lives in the several Wars and in the battles, especially in Nepal -Tibet War, Nepal –Tibet- China War and the last Nepal -Tibet War and the battle of Kumaon, Nalapani (Khalanga), Jaithak,

Malaun, Butwal , HariharpurMakawanpur, Bara, Parsa, Samanpur areas. Great warriors like Bhakti Thapa, attained martyrdom. They did their best for the sake of the country even in many adverse situations. Even when they did not have good war logistics, arms, ammunitions and managerial aspect from the Capital, they showed such bravery that even the enemies were influenced by their battle skills.

Finally, it is natural that there is victory and defeat in the war. The art and techniques of wars, courage and discipline of those who are defeated are assessed. The Nepalese Army was excellent in those aspects. The win and defeat in the war is given importance politically, while the war skills applied the war are evaluated through the military lens. The state's capability (logistic supply and international relation) supplies determine the success and defeat in the war. Therefore, the then government was responsible for failing to manage the war logistics supply including reinforcements and commencing war in adverse political situation. At the end, it is important to mention is that every action taken in the war by the Nepalese army was of high standard.