

'Indian' soldiers at Gallipoli

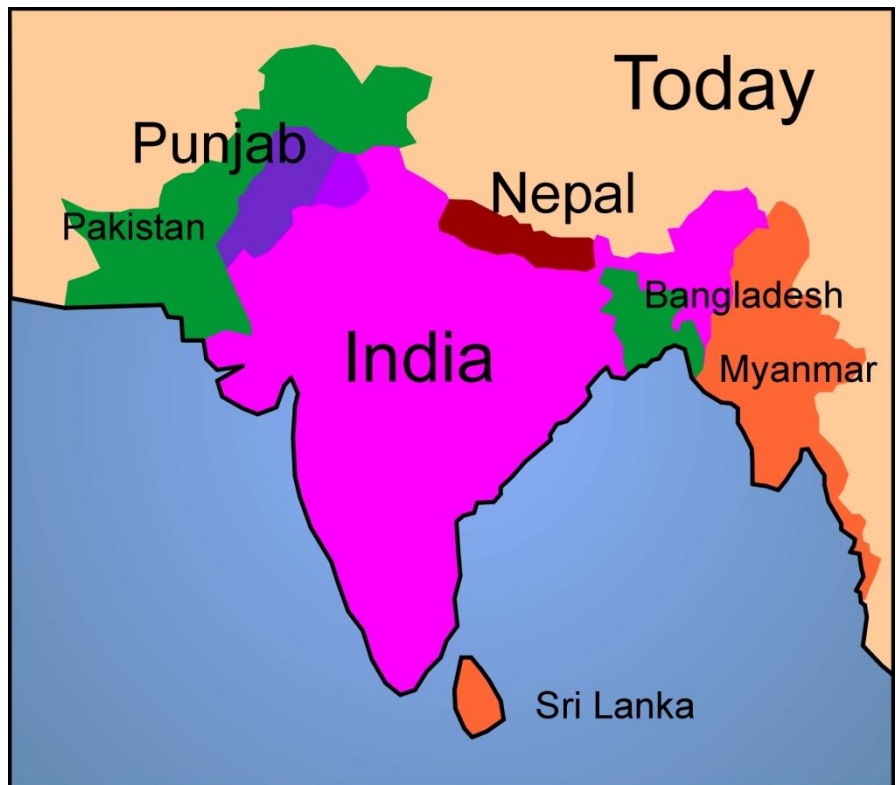
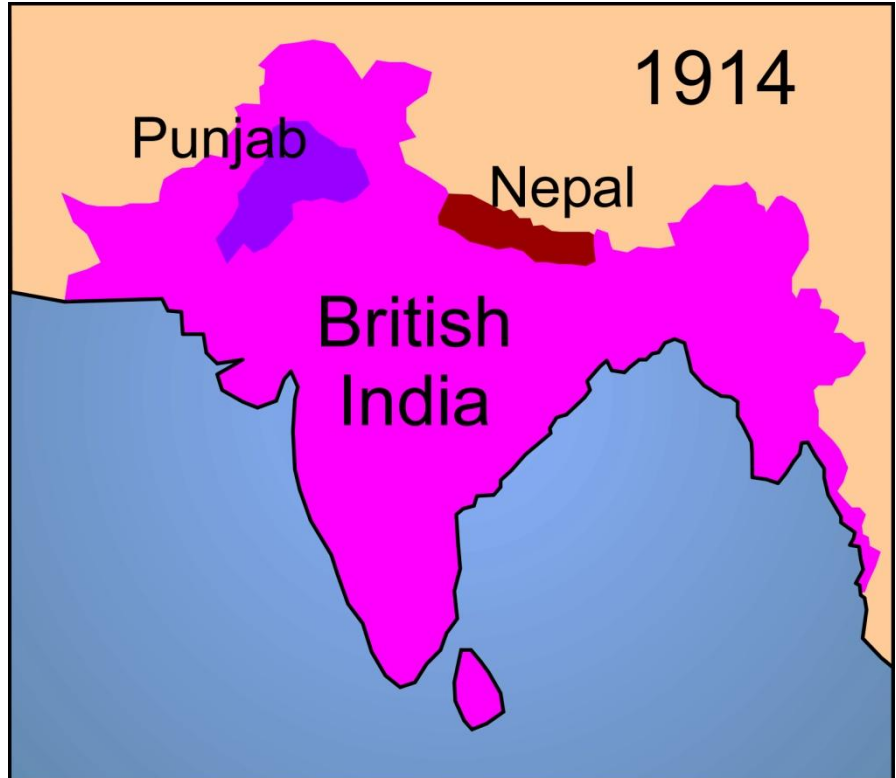
Most of the soldiers in the British Indian Army came from two regions – Punjab and Nepal. These are mountainous regions and traditionally provided the British Empire with some of their best fighting troops.

In 1914, when it was still under British control, India was much larger than it is today, including modern day Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Myanmar (Burma).

Although Nepal was an independent state, it was under the British Empire's 'sphere of influence', including an exclusive arrangement to provide mercenary soldiers for the British Army – the Gurkhas.

When British rule ended in 1947, most of Punjab became part of Pakistan.

Very little of modern India sent soldiers to Gallipoli, as is shown in these maps.



A Gurkha soldier's grave at Gallipoli