Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Wednesday 21 May 2025

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours)

Paper reference **WHI02/1A**

History

International Advanced Subsidiary
PAPER 2: Breadth Study with Source Evaluation
Option 1A: India, 1857–1948: The Raj to Partition

You must have:
Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **ALL** questions in Section A and **ONE** question in Section B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
  – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶

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SECTION A

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

1 (a) Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the aims of the Indian National Congress in the years 1885–1914?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(10)

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Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

(b) How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into attitudes to the construction of railways in India in the years 1857–1914?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS

SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

EITHER

2 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1905–19, the Morley-Minto reforms (1905–10) were more significant than the Government of India Act (1919) in progress towards self-government in India?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How accurate is it to say that the main consequence of the Rowlatt Acts (1919) was an increase in the use of repression in India in the years 1919–29?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that Jinnah's attitudes towards achieving independence did not change during the years 1906–47?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 2** ☐ **Question 3** ☐ **Question 4** ☐

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS

GradeMax

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Sources Booklet
Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From a speech by A O Hume, 'The Indian National Congress, its Origin, Aims, and Objects', made to a great meeting at Allahabad on 30 April 1888. The speech was later published in a newspaper. Hume, a British civil servant working in India, was given permission by the Viceroy to establish the Indian National Congress in 1885.

To understand the Indian National Congress thoroughly, it is necessary to understand the basic principles that were established by the Congress for its own guidance. These were the principles out of which the Congress and many other social and more spiritual movements had their origin.

The principles – the fundamental objectives of what its founders called the National Movement – were threefold:

First: The fusion of all the different and, until recently, conflicting elements that make up the population of India into a single national unity;

Second: The gradual development of the nation that has begun to evolve; and

Third: The consolidation of the union between England and India by ensuring the modification of any aspects of the union that may be unjust or harmful to India.

Source 2: From Romesh Dutt, *India in the Victorian Age*, published 1904. Dutt was an Indian civil servant and a member of the Bengal Legislative Council. He was the president of the Indian National Congress in 1899. Here he comments on railway schemes in India.

In 1873, an official wrote, 'Railways are now almost completed, so we expect the financial position in India will improve.' However, substantial spending on the construction of railways did not end. The recommendation by the Famine Commission to give priority to irrigation works has been ignored.

The reason irrigation works were not prioritised is because the Indian Administration is influenced by public opinion in England and not by the opinion of the Indian people. Englishmen understand railways but do not understand the importance of irrigation for India. English manufacturers look to railway extensions as the way to access distant markets in India. English Members of Parliament urge the construction of new railway lines.

However, there have been difficulties in constructing new lines in India, where the people are poor and railways not always profitable. Government appealed to private companies, but businessmen would not invest without a clear guarantee of profits from India's revenues. However, the Indian people do not ask for the construction of more railways from taxes paid by them. The Famine Commission of 1897 does not think that more railways are needed to provide help transporting food in times of famine. India can wait for private companies to find it profitable enough to build new lines without requiring a guarantee of profits from our taxes.

Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: *The Indian Nationalist Movement 1885–1947*, by B N Pandey, © The Macmillan Press Ltd, 1979

Source 2 from: *India in the Victorian Age*, by R Dutt, © Low Price Publications, 1904