Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Friday 24 January 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 nature of communal violence in India in 1946?

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 reasons for the famine in India in 1943?

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

(15)

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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 To what extent did the key features of the Government of India change in the years 1857–76?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How accurate is it to say that the main consequence of the formation of the Indian National Congress was challenge to British rule in the years 1885–1914?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that Gandhi was more significant than Jinnah in campaigning for Indian independence in the years 1920–45?

(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

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

Turn over ▶

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P 7 6 2 0 7 A

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From a military report on the riots in Calcutta, 24 August 1946. This report was from the headquarters of the Indian Army in Bengal. It outlines the situation concerning the riots in Calcutta on the Day of Direct Action launched by the Muslim League on 16 August 1946.

The trouble started early on the morning of 16 August and both sides were equally responsible. The Hindus started putting up barricades at bridges and other places to prevent Muslims' processions coming into the town. Muslims went round forcing Hindus to close their shops. The atmosphere was full of tension, and this caused crowds to gather. Weapons appeared and, in no time, North Calcutta was a scene of mob riot.

Students were taking a prominent part during the first few hours but, by later afternoon, the situation had changed. The persons then involved on both sides were men of the worst type. Soon after midnight on 17 August, these gangs of men fought out the most desperate battles. Murder and attacks of the worst type were taking place in the side streets of North Calcutta. Our patrols were sent out but, due to the tremendous fights that were going on, it was impossible for us to force our way into the main areas in which the killings were taking place.

The result of this riot has been complete mistrust between the two communities.

Source 2: From 'Famine in India', an article published in *Labour Monthly*, October 1943. *Labour Monthly* was a British left-wing magazine. Its editor, Rajani Palme Dutt, was a leading research journalist in the Communist Party of Great Britain. Dutt was of Indian descent and was educated and lived in Britain.

The famine in India is the worst in its history. Thoughtful Britons in India realise that as long as the British Parliament and Secretary of State for India are responsible for India's welfare, the blame unavoidably rests on the British Government.

Food prices in India have risen by between 300 per cent and 1,200 per cent. At these prices, food is unaffordable for ordinary people.

To some extent, the inadequate transport policy prevents the movement of food stocks. However, the main cause of the famine is the inefficiency of the administration and the inability of the Government of India to function as an All-India Government. When it comes to feeding the people, the Government of India is incapable of action.

Food is still exported from India. It has been more than a year since demands were made to stop food exports. At the same time, there is little increase in production, and the offer of large imports is disregarded.

It is now clear that Bengal has a shortage of one and a half million tons of rice. There has been a slight increase in food production compared to the previous decade. However, there is also an increase of population by fifty million, vast distress caused by flood and cyclone, and additional demands for food caused by war needs.

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: https://www.cvce.eu/en/obj/military_report_on_the_riots_in_calcutta_calcutta_24_august_1946-en-e5a2ceba-85ef-4fb2-a2fd-1cea783d4b8b.html

Source 2 from: https://www.marxists.org/history/international/comintern/sections/britain/periodicals/labour_monthly/1943/10/famine-india.htm