Methodology:

In the present research work library research methodology will be adopted which includes analysis of the theme, theories involved etc.

The researcher will study and analysis the novels of Indian English writers these novels are *Train to Pakistan, Azadi, Shadow Lines and Midnight’s Children* as a primary sources to find sensitive creation and impact of Partition on it. Referring to books on history as literary criticism deductive method for collecting information. Collecting primary, secondary data material, documentary material as per the method laid down by agencies like.

Chapter Scheme:

1. **Partition and Two nation Theory: An Introduction**
   This chapter has studied the research problem in detail. It deals with Partition of India and Pakistan. The chapter surveys the trends in Partition historiography, and highlights the importance of Partition corpus as an alternate archives.

2. **Partition and its impact on creative writings in India**
   This chapter has attempted to seek the relation between history, memory and literary response to the Partition in India, Bangladesh and Pakistan. It has studied how the three are closely connected and influence each other. Special emphasise has been given to the interdisciplinary relation between history and literature.

3. **Train to Pakistan**:
   This chapter discusses Singh’s brief biography, followed by his memory as being recreated in his classic ‘Train to Pakistan’. Singh used Train as the symbol of Partition horror and mass displacement.

4. **Shadow Lines**:
   This chapter discusses the concept of freedom and its numerous connotations in the modern world is the central, all pervading theme of ‘The Shadow Lines'. The novel weaves together the idea of freedom, juxtaposing past and present, the personal and the public, the social and the political ‘freedom’ in its diverse contexts forms the basis for any approach to the study of this novel.

5. **Midnight’s children**:
This chapter discusses Salman Rushdie’s novel ‘Midnight’s children’, covers the period of India’s Independence to the lifting of the Emergency. The novel begins with the narrator-protagonist Saleem Sinai, who is the embodiment of a supreme moment of the history. Within the novel, history alone is incapable of doing justice to a series of events, bizarre and romantic, which led to the birth of two nations out of the carcass of one monolithic structure.

6. **Azadi:**

After briefly discussing Chaman Nahal’s ‘Azadi’, written on the epic scale offers a most comprehensive account of Partition, the actual event and its aftermath, the author creates in vivid detail the consequences of partitioning for a Hindu family and its close associates as they journey from Sialkot to Delhi. This chapter deals with the story, represents the story of a whole nation, of millions who were forced to leave their homes and to whom ‘azadi’ brings only untold misery and uncertain future.

7. **Conclusion:**

This last chapter tries to summarise the findings of the research and argues that history is a ‘living past’ and literature can be used as a source for the reconstruction of the Partition historiography. This chapter has attempted to show how memory plays a vital role in writing history and how Partition has deeply wounded the creative sensitive minds of writers, Khushwant Singh, Amitav Ghosh, Salman Rushdie and Chaman Nahal contribute to this historical tradition by leaving their ‘survivors’ accounts on Partition.

This chapter is followed by references.