CONCLUSION

Jawaharlal Nehru occupies a historic place in the annals of National Liberation Movement and World Politics in the Twentieth Century. He is a dynamic personality, with an encyclopaedic knowledge, a keen historic insight and philosophical mind.

Nehru’s aim is clearly stated both in his preface and at several places in ‘An Autobiography’. Being a political prisoner, he spends about ten years in gaol. He knows the importance of rigorous physical and mental discipline for a man in prison. He starts to write some books. The significance of his ‘An Autobiography’ is to take his own mental growth and to note down his past feelings and experiences. He wants to get some peace and psyche satisfaction. It is not for an audience. He avoids to write a survey of recent Indian history. So this autobiographical narrative remains a sketchy, personal and incomplete account of the past, verging on the present but cautiously avoiding contact with it.
It presents an unforgettable picture of both the man and his milieu. This is exactly what makes a successful autobiography. His ‘An Autobiography’ thus, has been an invaluable document as an account of historical events and outstanding contemporary personalities. The rich, luxuriant and flowery language reveals his great mastery over English. Many a time it gives the impression that the words cannot cope with the vehemence and energy of his thought. Notwithstanding the great variety of subjects, ‘An Autobiography’ unmistakably presents to the reader the real Nehru. It may be seen that a supreme-artist like Nehru who is given to introspection and self-examination cannot, but choose the form of autobiography to his self-expression. The fire of his energy and the exuberance of his thought could hardly have been agreeably employed in any other literary form. His sincerity in self-examination and Candour in expression have enabled him to become a perfect auto-biographer and an unerring judge of human nature. The book is essentially both a discovery of Nehru and India.

Jawaharlal Nehru is an artist, an accomplished actor, who knows the stage craft of the political platform. He has ruthlessly disciplined himself. His big quality is his vast humanity and profound love for the lowly and the lost. He is a lover of Nature. In personal dealings, he is loving and considerate. He has a peculiarly tender regard for his old friends and acquaintance. He wants people to be disciplined and have self-respect. Nehru’s special talents lay in the visualisation and promotion of society growth. This is the cause for which he worked all his life from early morning to midnight till the day
before his death. He does not believe in any religion. He has faith in good deeds. He is
certainly not a fascist either by conviction or by temperament.

He has faith in Science and the Scientific outlook. He calls Science the great gift
of the West. His social and political thought is intimately connected with his belief in
science. He believes that science alone could solve the problems of hunger and poverty
of in-sanitation and illiteracy, of superstition. He is understandably far from a perfect
being. He is the man who carried the spirit and life of India from Indian history into
world history. His "An Autobiography" tells us through sincere efforts every human
being can achieve what Nehru has achieved. It shows the evolution of a practical
idealist, the growth of mind and heart for the Nation. His "An Autobiography" is more
historical than religion. He believes in simple living and high thinking.

Jawaharlal Nehru’s writings are characterised by directness and strength. There
is a force and simplicity in his work which at first attracts and then retains the reader’s
of India" were all penned in prison. There is nothing dry in his writing. He is also
concerned to make language come alive and demonstrative the possibilities both
redemptive and oppressive, inherent in it. His "An Autobiography" marks his
achievement in the World of letters. It displays his manifold qualities. The story of his
own life is fused in the story of the Nation and its struggle for freedom and liberty. The
character of his father, dominates the whole account, so that the son’s autobiography is
at the same time the biography of the father. We find in almost in all his writings a balance and sobriety. His passionate insistence on judging things rationally gives to his writing a quality of understanding and charity.

The paradox about Nehru's 'An Autobiography' is that though an extensive work, it remains a partial portrait, like the autobiographical narratives of Gandhi and Benjamin Franklin. It does not cover the last and the most significant quarter century of his life. This partial 'An Autobiography' unfortunately leaves many things unsaid. In spite of some moving references to his father, mother and his wife Kamala Nehru, on the whole appears to have a characteristic British reserve and perhaps no reader can finish the book without wishing for a more personal document.

Thus, his 'An Autobiography' indubitably ranks among the major Autobiographies in modern world literature, by virtue of its sincerity and authenticity, its vividness and vigour and its manifest historical and literary importance.