

Dr. BRR GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE JADCHERLA

Department of English



A PROJECT REPORT

ON

"IF"

-Rudyard Kipling

Submitted By

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DECLARATION

We are hereby declare that the study project: **“If” -Rudyard Kipling**

is a record of work done by us under the supervision of **G.BHARGAVI LATHA**, faculty of English, Government Degree College, Jadcherla, Mahabubnagar District and that the project has not been previously done by any others in this college and any other college/University.

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Date : 27/06/2022

Place : Jadcherla

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Study project on **"If" -Rudyard Kipling** is a bonafide Project work done by B.A I students listed below,

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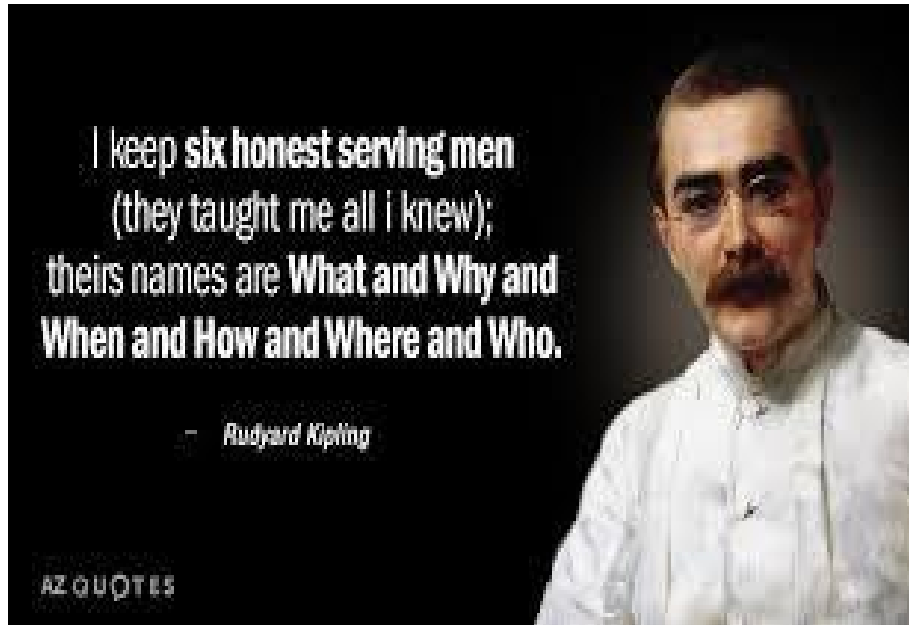
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“If”

-Rudyard Kipling

INTRODUCTION OF RUDYARD KIPLING:

Rudyard Kipling



Rudyard Kipling, in full **Joseph Rudyard Kipling**, (born December 30, 1865, [Bombay](#) [now Mumbai], India—died January 18, 1936, [London](#), England), English short-story writer, poet, and novelist chiefly remembered for his celebration of British [imperialism](#), his tales and poems of British soldiers in [India](#), and his tales for children. He received the [Nobel Prize for Literature](#) in 1907.

Life

Kipling's father, John Lockwood Kipling, was an artist and scholar who had considerable influence on his son's work, became [curator](#) of the [Lahore Museum](#), and is described presiding over this “wonder house” in the first chapter of [Kim](#), Rudyard's most famous [novel](#). His mother was Alice Macdonald, two of whose sisters married the highly successful 19th-century painters [Sir Edward Burne-Jones](#) and Sir Edward Poynter, while a third married Alfred Baldwin and became the mother of [Stanley Baldwin](#), later [prime minister](#). These connections were of lifelong importance to Kipling.

Much of his childhood was unhappy. Kipling was taken to [England](#) by his parents at the age of six and was left for five years at a foster home at Southsea, the horrors of which he described in the story “Baa Baa, Black Sheep” (1888). He then went on to the United Services College at Westward Ho, north Devon, a new, inexpensive, and inferior boarding school. It haunted Kipling for the rest of his life—but always as the glorious place celebrated in *Stalky & Co.* (1899) and related stories: an unruly paradise in which the highest goals of English education are met amid a tumult of teasing, bullying, and beating. The Stalky saga is one of Kipling's great imaginative achievements. Readers

repelled by a strain of brutality—even of cruelty—in his writings should remember the sensitive and shortsighted boy who was brought to terms with the [ethos](#) of this deplorable establishment through the demands of self-preservation.

Kipling returned to India in 1882 and worked for seven years as a journalist. His parents, although not officially important, belonged to the highest Anglo-Indian society, and Rudyard thus had opportunities for exploring the whole range of that life. All the while he had remained keenly observant of the thronging spectacle of native India, which had engaged his interest and affection from earliest childhood. He was quickly filling the journals he worked for with prose sketches and [light verse](#). He published the verse collection *Departmental Ditties* in 1886, the short-story collection *Plain Tales from the Hills* in 1888, and between 1887 and 1889 he brought out six paper-covered volumes of short stories. Among the latter were *Soldiers Three*, *The Phantom Rickshaw* (containing the story "[The Man Who Would Be King](#)"), and *Wee Willie Winkie* (containing "Baa Baa, Black Sheep"). When Kipling returned to England in 1889, his reputation had preceded him, and within a year he was acclaimed as one of the most brilliant prose writers of his time. His fame was redoubled upon the publication in 1892 of the verse collection [Barrack-Room Ballads](#), which contained such popular poems as "Mandalay," "Gunga Din," and "Danny Deever." Not since the English poet [Lord Byron](#) had such a reputation been achieved so rapidly. When the [poet laureate Alfred, Lord Tennyson](#), died in 1892, it may be said that Kipling took his place in popular estimation.

“IF”

SUMMARY

Introduction:

The poem “If” by Rudyard Kipling. He is a bundle of suggestions from father to son. In the poem, the poet tells his son how to cope with different situation in the life a head.

The poem is divided into 4 stanzas having eight lines each. The rhyme scheme of the poem is AB AB.

Stanza -1: The poet tells his son that he should keep calm and patience when others do fail and put the blame on him. He should trust himself when all others doubt him. However, he should also make a room for their doubts and try to understanding what made them doubt him.

The poet says that one should wait patiently for success and should never be tired by waiting because success comes to those who work hard and remain patience. The poet tells his son that other people will often tell him lies. However, he should never lie in his life and always remain truthful. Others will hate him but he should never hate them back and rather spread love. The poet advices him to neither looks too good nor talks too wise.

Stanza -2: One should never be afraid of doing things that can either may one successful or ruin everything. If one faith after talking big risk, he should start again from the beginning without thinking or saying anything about the loss to others. One should try again and again until one succeeded.

There are two extremes of life they are either make one extremely happy or miserable, they are not long lasting and hence one should not take them seriously.

Stanza-3: If one fails after taking big risk he/she should start again from the beginning without thinking or saying anything about the loss to others. One should try again and again until one

succeeds...one should use his courage when one becomes tired or fails when nothing is left in life. One should have strong will power which may encourage one to hold on.

Stanza-4 You should neither lose your moral values in the company of common people. Nor should you be proud in the company of great people your behaviour should be so noble that neither friends nor foes should be able to harm you. All the men should be able to trust you; however their trust should not make you complacent. Time is precious time waits for no one and does not forgive those who wasted it. So make use of every second useful Piece of work. If you are able to fulfil all the conditions mentioned, then you can win the earth. If you fulfil the conditions, you will finally be a complete and perfect man.

Conclusion:

We must face in life both up's and down's. We should always be moderate rather than extreme in our reactions. We should not wait for the opportunity to knock our door. Instead create it. Everyone has had his experience one in their life time.