

# Essay on Abdul Sattar Edhi

10 Lines, 100, 200, 300 & 500 Words

For Class 1 to 12, Matric, FSc & Board Exams

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# 10 Lines on Abdul Sattar Edhi

*For Class 1 to 3*

Abdul Sattar Edhi was Pakistan's greatest humanitarian and founder of the Edhi Foundation.

He was born on February 28, 1928, in Bantva, Gujarat, India, and migrated to Pakistan in 1947.

He started his welfare work with just one ambulance in Karachi in 1951.

The Edhi Foundation grew to become the world's largest volunteer ambulance network.

His organization runs orphanages, homeless shelters, rehabilitation centers, and hospitals across Pakistan.

Edhi and his wife Bilquis Edhi personally cared for thousands of abandoned children.

He lived an extremely simple life in a small room next to his office despite managing billions in charity.

He never discriminated based on religion, ethnicity, or background when helping people.

He received numerous national and international awards for his humanitarian services.

He passed away on July 8, 2016, leaving behind a legacy of compassion that continues to serve millions.

# Essay on Abdul Sattar Edhi in 100 Words

*For Class 3 to 5*

Abdul Sattar Edhi was a legendary humanitarian who dedicated his entire life to serving humanity. Born in 1928 in India, he came to Pakistan after partition and started his social work with a single ambulance. Over decades, he built the Edhi Foundation into the world's largest volunteer ambulance service. His organization runs orphanages, old homes, homeless shelters, and hospitals throughout Pakistan. What made Edhi truly special was his selfless lifestyle. Despite managing billions of rupees in charity, he lived in a tiny room, wore simple clothes, and spent nothing on himself. He treated every human being equally, helping people of all religions and backgrounds. When he died in 2016, millions mourned the loss of Pakistan's most beloved social worker.

# Essay on Abdul Sattar Edhi in 200 Words

*For Class 5 to 8*

Abdul Sattar Edhi was not just a social worker but an embodiment of selfless service and humanity. Born in British India in 1928, he witnessed poverty and suffering from a young age. After migrating to Karachi in 1947, he was deeply moved by the lack of healthcare and social services for the poor. With minimal resources, he started a free dispensary in 1951 and bought his first ambulance, marking the beginning of what would become the world's largest ambulance network. The Edhi Foundation, established by him and his wife Bilquis Edhi, grew to provide comprehensive social services across Pakistan. The organization runs over 300 welfare centers including orphanages, shelters for abandoned women and children, rehabilitation centers for drug addicts, and free hospitals. Edhi ambulances respond to emergencies 24 hours a day, from accident scenes to natural disasters, without asking about the victim's religion or ability to pay. What set Edhi apart was his personal lifestyle. Despite controlling billions in donations, he lived in a small two room apartment above his office, owned only two sets of clothes, and took no salary. He believed that charity begins with personal sacrifice. His famous cradles outside Edhi centers saved thousands of unwanted babies from being abandoned in dangerous places. When he died in 2016, Pakistan lost its moral conscience, but his foundation continues his mission of serving humanity without discrimination.

# Essay on Abdul Sattar Edhi in 300 Words

*For Class 8 to 10*

Abdul Sattar Edhi stands as one of the greatest humanitarians in modern history, a man who transformed the meaning of social service in Pakistan. Born on February 28, 1928, in Bantva, Gujarat, India, he experienced tragedy early when his mother fell seriously ill. Her suffering and the family's struggle to find proper care planted the seeds of compassion that would define his life. After the partition of India in 1947, his family moved to Karachi where young Edhi worked as a cloth merchant while becoming increasingly disturbed by the poverty and neglect he witnessed daily. In 1951, Edhi started his mission with a small free dispensary in Karachi. He bought his first ambulance with donations and personally drove it to help accident victims and sick people who could not afford transport to hospitals. This single ambulance grew into a fleet of over 1,800 ambulances, recognized by the Guinness Book of World Records as the world's largest volunteer ambulance organization. The sight of white Edhi ambulances became a symbol of hope across Pakistan. The Edhi Foundation expanded to address every aspect of social welfare. It established orphanages that have raised thousands of abandoned children, provided shelter for battered women and homeless people, ran rehabilitation centers for drug addicts, and operated free hospitals and dispensaries. One of Edhi's most famous innovations was the baby cradle or jhoola placed outside Edhi centers, where mothers in desperate circumstances could safely leave unwanted babies instead of abandoning them in dangerous places. This simple idea saved countless innocent lives. What made Edhi truly exceptional was not just the scale of his work but his personal character. Despite managing an organization with billions in annual donations, he lived in a tiny room above his Karachi office, owned just two sets of clothes, and never took a salary. He and his wife Bilquis personally bathed, fed, and cared for abandoned children and disabled adults. Edhi believed that true charity requires personal sacrifice and rejected all luxury and privilege. Throughout his life, Edhi maintained that humanity comes before religion, nationality, or any other identity. His ambulances served everyone equally, whether Muslim, Christian, Hindu, or anyone else. This principle sometimes brought criticism from religious extremists, but Edhi never wavered from his belief in universal human dignity. When he passed away on July 8, 2016, the entire nation mourned. His funeral was attended by hundreds of thousands, reflecting the love Pakistanis felt for their greatest philanthropist.

# Essay on Abdul Sattar Edhi in 500 Words

*For Class 9 to 12 & FSc*

## Early Life and Inspiration

Abdul Sattar Edhi was born on February 28, 1928, in Bantva, a small town in Gujarat, India. His family was middle class, and his father worked in the commission agency business. The defining moment of young Edhi's life came when his mother suffered from paralysis and mental illness. For years, he cared for her, witnessing her suffering and the family's struggle to manage her treatment. When she died, Edhi was deeply affected, and his mother's suffering became his inspiration to help others facing similar pain and neglect. After the partition of India in 1947, the Edhi family migrated to Karachi, Pakistan. The chaos of partition, with millions of refugees flooding into the new country, exposed Edhi to unprecedented human suffering. He saw people dying on streets from lack of medical care, children orphaned, and families destroyed. These experiences convinced him that Pakistan desperately needed organized social services for the poor and abandoned.

## Founding and Growth of Edhi Foundation

In 1951, at the age of 23, Abdul Sattar Edhi opened a free dispensary in Karachi with the small savings he had accumulated from working as a cloth merchant. He would sit outside his dispensary asking for donations to help the poor. With the money he collected, he bought his first ambulance and personally drove it to help accident victims, a service completely unavailable to poor people at that time. The 1957 Asian flu epidemic in Karachi proved to be a turning point. Edhi worked tirelessly during the crisis, transporting countless victims to hospitals in his ambulance. His dedication during this emergency brought him recognition and donations started flowing in. He used this support to expand services, buying more ambulances and opening his first welfare center. In 1965, he married Bilquis, a nurse who shared his vision and became a full partner in his mission. Over the following decades, the Edhi Foundation grew exponentially. It established welfare centers in every major city and many small towns across Pakistan. The organization now operates the world's largest volunteer ambulance network with over 1,800 vehicles, runs orphanages caring for abandoned children, provides shelter for homeless people and battered women, operates drug rehabilitation centers, and runs free hospitals and blood banks. The foundation also responds to disasters, providing relief during earthquakes, floods, and other emergencies both in Pakistan and internationally.

## Philosophy and Personal Life

What distinguished Abdul Sattar Edhi from other charity workers was his radical personal commitment to simplicity. Despite managing an organization that handled billions of rupees in donations and assets, Edhi lived in a small two room apartment above his Mithadar office in Karachi. He owned only two sets of clothes, which he washed himself, and never took any salary from the foundation. When asked about this extreme lifestyle, he would say that those who live on charity should live like those they serve. Edhi's philosophy was simple but profound. He believed that humanity transcends all religious, ethnic, and national boundaries. His famous principle was that the first few moments of life, we are all the same, and the final moments, we are all the same, so why discriminate in between. This belief meant that Edhi ambulances and centers served

everyone equally, never asking about religion or background before providing help. This universal approach sometimes drew criticism from religious extremists, but Edhi remained firm in his humanitarian principles. One of his most celebrated innovations was the baby cradle or jhoola system. These were small cradles placed at the entrance of Edhi centers where mothers facing desperate circumstances could anonymously leave unwanted babies. This system saved thousands of infants who might otherwise have been abandoned in dangerous places or killed. The Edhi Foundation raised these children in its orphanages, providing them education and care.

## **Legacy and Continuing Impact**

Abdul Sattar Edhi received numerous awards including the Lenin Peace Prize, Gandhi Peace Award, and multiple nominations for the Nobel Peace Prize, though he never won it. However, awards meant little to him compared to the actual work of serving people. When he died on July 8, 2016, from kidney failure, Pakistan declared a national day of mourning. His state funeral was attended by hundreds of thousands of people, making it one of the largest funerals in Pakistani history. Today, the Edhi Foundation continues under the leadership of his son Faisal Edhi and wife Bilquis Edhi. The organization remains true to Abdul Sattar Edhi's vision of serving humanity without discrimination. The white Edhi ambulances continue to be the first responders to accidents and emergencies across Pakistan, and the network of orphanages, shelters, and hospitals continues to serve millions. Abdul Sattar Edhi proved that one person's dedication and moral courage can create an institution that transforms an entire nation's approach to social welfare and human dignity.

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