

Essay on Allama Iqbal

10 Lines, 100, 200, 300 & 500 Words

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

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10 Lines on Allama Iqbal

For Class 1 to 3

Allama Iqbal was a great poet, philosopher, and thinker of the Indian subcontinent.

He was born on November 9, 1877, in Sialkot, Punjab.

His poetry inspired Muslims to struggle for a separate homeland.

He is known as the spiritual father of Pakistan.

Iqbal studied philosophy in Europe and earned his PhD from Germany.

His famous works include Shikwa, Jawab-e-Shikwa, and Bang-e-Dara.

He delivered the historic Allahabad Address in 1930, proposing a separate Muslim state.

His poetry emphasizes self-confidence, unity, and the concept of Khudi.

Iqbal passed away on April 21, 1938, in Lahore.

We celebrate Iqbal Day on November 9 every year to honor his contributions.

Essay on Allama Iqbal in 100 Words

For Class 3 to 5

Allama Muhammad Iqbal was a renowned poet, philosopher, and political thinker born in Sialkot in 1877. He is called the spiritual father of Pakistan because his poetry and ideas inspired Muslims to demand a separate homeland. His famous Allahabad Address in 1930 laid the foundation for Pakistan's creation. Iqbal's poetry, written in Urdu and Persian, promotes self-confidence, unity, and faith. His masterpieces like Shikwa, Jawab-e-Shikwa, and Bang-e-Dara continue to inspire millions. He passed away in 1938, but his vision lives on in the independent nation of Pakistan.

Essay on Allama Iqbal in 200 Words

For Class 5 to 8

Allama Muhammad Iqbal, born on November 9, 1877, in Sialkot, was one of the greatest poets and philosophers in Islamic history. He studied in Lahore, Cambridge, and Germany, earning his PhD in philosophy. His deep understanding of Islam, combined with Western philosophy, made him a unique thinker who could address both Eastern and Western audiences. Iqbal's poetry awakened Muslims of the Indian subcontinent to their rich heritage and potential. Works like *Shikwa*, *Jawab-e-Shikwa*, *Bang-e-Dara*, and *Bal-e-Jibril* inspired people to believe in themselves and work for their rights. His concept of *Khudi* (self-realization) taught that individuals should develop their inner strength and rely on God. The most significant political contribution of Iqbal was his Allahabad Address in 1930, where he proposed the idea of a separate Muslim state in northwestern India. This vision eventually led to the creation of Pakistan in 1947. Although Iqbal passed away on April 21, 1938, before seeing Pakistan, he is honored as its spiritual founder. Every year on November 9, Pakistan celebrates Iqbal Day to remember his invaluable contributions.

Essay on Allama Iqbal in 300 Words

For Class 8 to 10

Allama Muhammad Iqbal was born on November 9, 1877, in Sialkot, a city in Punjab. He received his early education in Sialkot and later studied at Government College Lahore. His thirst for knowledge led him to Europe, where he studied philosophy at Cambridge University and earned his PhD from Munich University in Germany. This unique combination of Eastern and Western education shaped his worldview and made him one of the most influential thinkers of his time. Iqbal expressed his ideas through poetry written in Urdu and Persian. His works like *Shikwa* (The Complaint), *Jawab-e-Shikwa* (The Answer to the Complaint), *Bang-e-Dara* (The Call of the Marching Bell), and *Bal-e-Jibril* (Gabriel's Wing) are considered masterpieces of Urdu and Persian literature. Through his poetry, Iqbal awakened Muslims to their glorious past and encouraged them to reclaim their rightful place in the world. His concept of *Khudi*, meaning self-realization and self-respect, taught people to develop their inner strength and have confidence in their abilities. Iqbal's most important political contribution came in 1930 when he delivered his presidential address at the All India Muslim League session in Allahabad. In this historic speech, he proposed the creation of a separate Muslim state in the northwestern regions of India. This idea became the foundation for the Pakistan Movement, which eventually led to the establishment of Pakistan on August 14, 1947. Tragically, Iqbal passed away on April 21, 1938, nine years before Pakistan became a reality. Despite not living to see his dream fulfilled, he is honored as the spiritual father of Pakistan. His tomb in Lahore is a national monument, and his birthday is celebrated as Iqbal Day every year. His poetry and philosophy continue to inspire generations of Muslims worldwide to strive for excellence, unity, and faith.

Essay on Allama Iqbal in 500 Words

For Class 9 to 12 & FSc

Introduction

Allama Muhammad Iqbal stands among the greatest poets, philosophers, and political thinkers in Islamic history. Born on November 9, 1877, in Sialkot, Punjab, Iqbal's vision and poetry played a crucial role in awakening Muslims of the Indian subcontinent and ultimately led to the creation of Pakistan. Known as the spiritual father of Pakistan, his ideas continue to inspire millions around the world.

Early Life and Education

Iqbal received his early education in Sialkot and later joined Government College Lahore, where he studied under the guidance of Sir Thomas Arnold, a renowned orientalist. His brilliance in philosophy and literature became evident during his college years. Seeking higher education, Iqbal traveled to Europe in 1905. He studied at Cambridge University in England and later earned his PhD in philosophy from Munich University in Germany. His doctoral thesis, "The Development of Metaphysics in Persia," showcased his deep understanding of Islamic philosophy. During his time in Europe, Iqbal observed Western civilization closely. He appreciated European progress in science and technology but criticized the materialism and moral decline he witnessed. This experience strengthened his belief that Muslims needed to combine Islamic values with modern knowledge to regain their lost glory.

Literary Contributions

Iqbal expressed his revolutionary ideas through poetry written in Urdu and Persian. His first collection, *Bang-e-Dara* (The Call of the Marching Bell), introduced themes of self-realization and Muslim unity. *Shikwa* (The Complaint) and *Jawab-e-Shikwa* (The Answer to the Complaint) are among his most famous poems, where he questions why Muslims have fallen from their past greatness and receives divine guidance on how to rise again. Other masterpieces include *Bal-e-Jibril* (Gabriel's Wing), *Zarb-e-Kalim* (The Strike of Moses), and *Asrar-e-Khudi* (Secrets of the Self). His poetry emphasizes *Khudi*, a concept of self-realization and self-respect. Iqbal taught that individuals should develop their inner strength, believe in their potential, and submit only to Allah. He encouraged Muslims to abandon laziness and defeatist attitudes, urging them to reclaim their rightful position as leaders in knowledge, morality, and justice.

Political Vision and Pakistan

Iqbal's most significant political contribution came on December 29, 1930, when he delivered his presidential address at the All India Muslim League session in Allahabad. In this historic speech, he proposed the creation of a separate Muslim state in the northwestern regions of India, including Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan, and the North-West Frontier Province. This idea became the foundation for the Pakistan Movement. Iqbal believed that Muslims and Hindus were two distinct nations with different religions, cultures, and social values. He argued that Muslims needed their own homeland where they could practice Islam freely and develop according to their own values. His vision inspired Muhammad Ali Jinnah and millions of Muslims

to struggle for independence, which culminated in the creation of Pakistan on August 14, 1947.

Death and Legacy

Allama Iqbal passed away on April 21, 1938, in Lahore after a prolonged illness. Although he did not live to see Pakistan become a reality, his dream was fulfilled nine years later. He is buried in Lahore near the Badshahi Mosque, and his tomb has become a national monument where people pay their respects. Iqbal's poetry and philosophy remain relevant today. His message of self-confidence, unity, hard work, and faith continues to inspire Muslims worldwide. Pakistan celebrates Iqbal Day every year on November 9 to honor his contributions. His vision of a progressive Islamic state that balances tradition with modernity remains a guiding principle for Pakistan's future.

Conclusion

Allama Iqbal was not just a poet but a visionary who changed the course of history. His poetry awakened Muslims from centuries of decline and his political vision gave them a homeland. As students and citizens of Pakistan, we must study his works, understand his message, and strive to build the nation he dreamed of. Iqbal's legacy is our most precious inheritance, and honoring it means working for a Pakistan that embodies justice, knowledge, and Islamic values.

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