

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 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 became a brilliant scholar.

His famous works include "Bang e Dra" and "Bal e Jibril."

He presented the idea of a separate Muslim state in his Allahabad Address of 1930.

His poetry awakened the consciousness of Muslims in the subcontinent.

Iqbal emphasized the importance of self respect and unity among Muslims.

He passed away on April 21, 1938, but his vision lives on in Pakistan.

Essay on Allama Iqbal in 100 Words

For Class 3 to 5

Allama Iqbal was one of the greatest poets and philosophers of the Muslim world. Born in Sialkot in 1877, he became the spiritual father of Pakistan through his inspiring poetry and vision. His famous Allahabad Address in 1930 presented the idea of a separate Muslim state. Iqbal's poetry awakened Muslims to demand their rights and dignity. His works like "Bang e Dra" and "Asrar e Khudi" continue to inspire millions. He believed in the power of self development and unity. Iqbal passed away in 1938, but his dream came true with the creation of Pakistan in 1947.

Essay on Allama Iqbal in 200 Words

For Class 5 to 8

Allama Muhammad Iqbal, known as the poet of the East, was born on November 9, 1877, in Sialkot. He received his early education in Sialkot and later studied at Government College Lahore. Iqbal went to Europe for higher studies and earned his PhD in philosophy from Germany. His deep knowledge of Eastern and Western thought made him a unique thinker. Iqbal's poetry was not just literature but a call for action. Through his Urdu and Persian poems, he awakened Muslims from their deep sleep of ignorance and helplessness. His concept of "Khudi" or self respect taught Muslims to believe in their own strength and potential. In 1930, he delivered his famous Allahabad Address, where he clearly presented the idea of a separate homeland for Muslims. Iqbal is rightly called the spiritual father of Pakistan because his vision and philosophy provided the ideological foundation for the Pakistan Movement. Though he passed away nine years before the creation of Pakistan, his dream was realized by Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Today, we celebrate his birthday as Iqbal Day to honor his contributions to our nation.

Essay on Allama Iqbal in 300 Words

For Class 8 to 10

Allama Muhammad Iqbal is recognized worldwide as a poet, philosopher, and political thinker who played a vital role in the creation of Pakistan. Born in Sialkot on November 9, 1877, Iqbal belonged to a religious family. His father, Sheikh Noor Muhammad, was a devout Muslim who instilled strong Islamic values in young Iqbal. He completed his early education in Sialkot and then moved to Lahore for further studies at Government College. Iqbal's thirst for knowledge took him to Europe, where he studied at Cambridge University and later earned a PhD in philosophy from Munich University in Germany. This exposure to Western philosophy, combined with his deep understanding of Islamic thought, made him a unique intellectual figure. When he returned to the subcontinent, he started practicing law but soon devoted himself to poetry and philosophy. Through his powerful poetry in Urdu and Persian, Iqbal conveyed the message of unity, self respect, and revival to the Muslim community. His concept of "Khudi" emphasized individual dignity and self realization. In his famous Allahabad Address of 1930, he formally proposed the idea of a separate Muslim state in the northwestern regions of India. This historic speech became the foundation of the Pakistan Movement. Iqbal's poetry collections like "Bang e Dra," "Bal e Jibril," and "Zarb e Kalim" are masterpieces that continue to inspire generations. He died on April 21, 1938, in Lahore, but his vision materialized in 1947 with the creation of Pakistan. We honor him as our national poet and celebrate November 9 as Iqbal Day every year to remember his invaluable contributions to our nation.

Essay on Allama Iqbal in 500 Words

For Class 9 to 12 & FSc

Introduction

Allama Muhammad Iqbal holds a unique position in the history of the subcontinent as a poet, philosopher, politician, and visionary leader. He is widely regarded as the spiritual father of Pakistan because his poetry and philosophy inspired millions of Muslims to struggle for an independent homeland. Born in Sialkot on November 9, 1877, Iqbal's life journey from a small town in Punjab to becoming one of the most influential Muslim thinkers of the 20th century is truly remarkable.

Early Life and Education

Iqbal was born into a pious family. His father, Sheikh Noor Muhammad, was a deeply religious man who provided Iqbal with strong moral and spiritual foundations. After completing his early education in Sialkot, Iqbal joined Government College Lahore, where he studied under the guidance of Sir Thomas Arnold, a renowned orientalist. Arnold recognized Iqbal's exceptional talent and encouraged him to pursue higher studies in Europe. Iqbal traveled to England and studied at Cambridge University. He later moved to Germany, where he earned his doctorate in philosophy from Munich University. His thesis on Persian metaphysics demonstrated his deep understanding of Islamic philosophy. During his time in Europe, Iqbal observed Western civilization closely and compared it with Islamic values. This experience shaped his worldview and convinced him that Muslims needed to rediscover their own cultural and spiritual heritage.

Literary Contributions

Iqbal's poetry is a treasure of wisdom, inspiration, and guidance. He wrote in Urdu, Persian, and English, but his Urdu and Persian poetry had the greatest impact. His major works include "Asrar e Khudi," "Rumuz e Bekhudi," "Bang e Dra," "Bal e Jibril," "Zarb e Kalim," and "Javid Nama." Through these collections, he addressed themes of self realization, unity, faith, and the revival of Islamic civilization. One of Iqbal's central ideas was the concept of "Khudi," which means selfhood or self respect. He believed that every individual possesses unlimited potential and should strive to develop it. He encouraged Muslims to break free from the chains of slavery and inferiority complex. His poetry also emphasized the importance of unity among Muslims and the need to work collectively for progress.

Political Vision and the Idea of Pakistan

Iqbal was not only a poet but also a political thinker who understood the challenges faced by Muslims in the subcontinent. He realized that under Hindu majority rule, Muslims would not be able to preserve their religious, cultural, and political identity. In his historic Allahabad Address delivered on December 29, 1930, Iqbal presented the idea of a separate Muslim state in the northwestern regions of India. This speech laid the ideological foundation for the Pakistan Movement. Iqbal worked closely with Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and encouraged him to lead the Muslim League. Through his letters and meetings, Iqbal convinced Jinnah that a separate homeland was the only solution for the survival and prosperity of Muslims. Although Iqbal passed away on April 21, 1938, and did not live to see Pakistan, his vision became a reality nine years

later when Pakistan was created on August 14, 1947.

Conclusion

Allama Iqbal's contributions to Pakistan go far beyond politics and poetry. He gave Muslims a sense of identity, purpose, and direction. His philosophy continues to guide us in building a progressive and prosperous nation based on Islamic principles. Every year on November 9, we celebrate Iqbal Day to pay tribute to this great visionary. As students and citizens of Pakistan, it is our responsibility to understand Iqbal's message and work towards making his dream of a strong, united, and enlightened Pakistan a reality.

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