

# 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 and thinker of Pakistan.

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

His father's name was Sheikh Noor Muhammad.

Iqbal wrote beautiful poetry in Urdu and Persian languages.

He is called the Poet of the East.

His poetry gave the idea of Pakistan to Muslims.

He told Muslims to wake up and work hard.

Lab Pe Aati Hai Dua is his famous poem for children.

We celebrate his birthday as Iqbal Day on November 9.

Allama Iqbal is our national poet, and we are proud of him.

# Essay on Allama Iqbal in 100 Words

*For Class 3 to 5*

Allama Muhammad Iqbal is the national poet of Pakistan and one of the greatest thinkers of the Muslim world. He was born on November 9, 1877, in Sialkot. His father, Sheikh Noor Muhammad, was a pious man who taught him Islamic values. Iqbal studied in Sialkot, Lahore, England, and Germany, earning degrees in philosophy and law. His poetry in Urdu and Persian inspired Muslims to seek knowledge, unity, and self respect. He presented the idea of a separate Muslim state in his 1930 Allahabad Address, which eventually led to the creation of Pakistan. His famous poems like Lab Pe Aati Hai Dua and Shikwa inspire students even today. We celebrate his birthday as Iqbal Day every year to honor his contributions to our nation.

# Essay on Allama Iqbal in 200 Words

*For Class 5 to 8*

Allama Muhammad Iqbal holds a special place in Pakistan's history as the poet philosopher who inspired the creation of our nation. Born on November 9, 1877, in Sialkot, he received his early education from his father and local teachers. He later studied at Government College Lahore and went to Europe for higher education, obtaining degrees from Cambridge and Munich universities. Despite living abroad, his heart remained with the Muslims of the subcontinent. Iqbal's poetry addressed the problems facing Muslims in the early 20th century. Through his Urdu and Persian verses, he awakened Muslims to reclaim their glorious past and work for a better future. His collections like *Bang e Dara*, *Bal e Jibril*, and *Zarb e Kalim* are treasures of literature. He used simple but powerful words to convey deep philosophical ideas. His poem *Shikwa* and *Jawab e Shikwa* beautifully expresses the conversation between Muslims and Allah. Iqbal's most important political contribution came in his 1930 Allahabad Address, where he proposed a separate homeland for Muslims in northwestern India. This idea inspired the Pakistan Movement and eventually led to independence in 1947. Though Iqbal passed away in 1938 before seeing Pakistan, his dream came true through the efforts of Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Today, Pakistani students study Iqbal's poetry in school to learn about self confidence, hard work, and Islamic values. His message of *khudi*, or self realization, teaches us to recognize our inner strength and achieve greatness. Allama Iqbal will always be remembered as the spiritual father of Pakistan.

# Essay on Allama Iqbal in 300 Words

*For Class 8 to 10*

Allama Muhammad Iqbal, widely known as the Poet of the East and the spiritual father of Pakistan, was born on November 9, 1877, in Sialkot. His father, Sheikh Noor Muhammad, was a devout Muslim who instilled strong Islamic values in young Iqbal. After completing his early education in Sialkot, Iqbal moved to Lahore where he studied at Government College under the guidance of Sir Thomas Arnold, who greatly influenced his philosophical thinking. Iqbal's thirst for knowledge took him to Europe, where he studied philosophy at Cambridge University and obtained a doctorate from Munich University in Germany. His thesis on Persian metaphysics reflected his deep interest in Islamic philosophy. During his time in Europe, he witnessed the materialistic Western civilization and became convinced that Muslims needed to revive their spiritual and cultural identity to progress in the modern world. As a poet, Iqbal wrote in three languages: Urdu, Persian, and English. His Urdu poetry is more accessible to common people, while his Persian works are considered philosophically deeper. Collections like *Bang e Dara*, *Asrar e Khudi*, *Rumuz e Bekhudi*, *Payam e Mashriq*, *Bal e Jibril*, and *Zarb e Kalim* showcase his literary genius. His poetry addressed various themes: awakening Muslims from ignorance, encouraging self confidence, promoting Islamic unity, criticizing Western imperialism, and envisioning a just society based on Islamic principles. Iqbal's concept of *khudi*, or selfhood, is central to his philosophy. He believed that humans could achieve greatness by developing their inner potential through faith, knowledge, and action. He rejected the fatalistic attitude common among Muslims of his time and instead promoted a dynamic, progressive interpretation of Islam. His poems like *Tulloo e Islam*, *Tarana e Milli*, and *Saqi Nama* inspired Muslims to take action rather than passively accepting their circumstances. Iqbal's political vision was equally significant. In his famous 1930 Allahabad Address as president of the Muslim League, he proposed that Muslims of northwestern India should have a separate state. This idea became the foundation of the Pakistan Movement. Though Iqbal passed away on April 21, 1938, before Pakistan's creation, Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah acknowledged him as the ideological father of Pakistan. The two leaders worked closely, and Iqbal's letters to Jinnah reveal his deep concern for Muslim welfare and his strategic thinking about achieving a separate homeland. Beyond politics and poetry, Iqbal was a practicing lawyer and devoted family man. He remained humble despite his fame and always emphasized that knowledge should serve humanity and bring one closer to Allah. His message remains relevant today as Pakistan faces challenges of extremism, illiteracy, and social injustice. Iqbal's vision of a progressive, educated, spiritually strong nation should guide Pakistani youth. Every year on November 9, Pakistan celebrates Iqbal Day to honor this great visionary. Students across the country recite his poems, and his mausoleum in Lahore attracts thousands of visitors. Allama Iqbal's legacy lives on through his poetry, philosophy, and the nation he inspired. As Pakistanis, we must study his works seriously and apply his teachings to build the Pakistan he dreamed of.

# 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 of the 20th century. Known as the Poet of the East and the spiritual father of Pakistan, Iqbal used his extraordinary literary talent and philosophical depth to awaken Muslims from their intellectual slumber and inspire them to reclaim their rightful place in the world. His poetry transcends mere artistic expression; it represents a comprehensive vision for individual and collective transformation based on Islamic principles, rational thinking, and dynamic action. Understanding Iqbal's life, thought, and contributions is essential for every Pakistani student who wishes to grasp the ideological foundations of their nation.

## Early Life and Education

Muhammad Iqbal was born on November 9, 1877, in Sialkot, a city in present day Pakistan that was then part of British India. His father, Sheikh Noor Muhammad, was a tailor and devout Muslim who ran a small business. Despite limited formal education, Sheikh Noor Muhammad was spiritually inclined and ensured that young Iqbal received both religious and modern education. Iqbal's mother was also pious and taught him Islamic values and love for the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). This balanced upbringing, combining religious devotion with openness to modern knowledge, shaped Iqbal's personality and intellectual approach. After early education in Sialkot, Iqbal moved to Lahore for higher studies. At Government College Lahore, he studied under Professor Thomas Arnold, a British orientalist who encouraged Iqbal's philosophical interests. Iqbal obtained his BA in 1897 and MA in Philosophy in 1899, standing first in Punjab University. In 1905, he traveled to Europe for further studies, enrolling at Cambridge University where he earned another BA in Philosophy. He then moved to Germany and obtained a doctorate from Munich University with a thesis titled "The Development of Metaphysics in Persia." He also qualified as a barrister from London. These years in Europe exposed him to Western philosophy, politics, and society, providing him with a comparative perspective that enriched his later work.

## Literary Contributions

Iqbal's literary output spans four decades and includes poetry in Urdu, Persian, and some English prose. His first major Urdu collection, *Bang e Dara* (The Call of the Marching Bell), published in 1924, contains poems written between 1905 and 1924. This collection includes some of his most beloved pieces like *Lab Pe Aati Hai Dua*, a prayer poem every Pakistani child learns, and *Tarana e Milli*, the famous anthem celebrating Muslim unity. His Persian works, including *Asrar e Khudi* (Secrets of the Self), *Rumuz e Bekhudi* (Mysteries of Selflessness), and *Payam e Mashriq* (Message of the East), are philosophically profound and earned him recognition across the Muslim world. Later Urdu collections like *Bal e Jibril* (Gabriel's Wing) and *Zarb e Kalim* (The Rod of Moses) contain mature reflections on faith, politics, and human destiny. Iqbal's poetry is unique because it combines artistic beauty with philosophical depth and practical guidance. Unlike poets who write only for aesthetic pleasure, Iqbal saw poetry as a tool for social transformation. His verses critique Western materialism, condemn injustice, celebrate Islamic heroes, and inspire readers to develop their potential.

Famous poems like *Shikwa* (Complaint) and *Jawab e Shikwa* (Answer to the Complaint) present a dramatic dialogue between Muslims and Allah, addressing why Muslims have declined despite following the true religion.

## **Philosophy of Khudi**

Central to Iqbal's thought is the concept of *khudi*, usually translated as selfhood or ego. Iqbal believed that every individual possesses immense potential that must be developed through faith, knowledge, and action. *Khudi* does not mean selfish individualism; rather, it refers to conscious self realization and the cultivation of inner strength. Iqbal rejected fatalism and passivity, arguing that humans are Allah's vicegerents on earth with the responsibility to improve themselves and society. He drew inspiration from the Quranic verse "Verily, Allah does not change the condition of a people until they change what is in themselves." According to Iqbal, a strong *khudi* leads to courage, creativity, and moral excellence. He criticized the common Muslim attitude of blaming fate for failures, insisting that Muslims should take responsibility and work actively for progress. This philosophy resonated deeply with Muslims suffering under colonial rule, giving them hope and direction.

## **Political Vision and Pakistan Movement**

While primarily known as a poet, Iqbal's political contributions were equally significant. By the 1920s, he became actively involved in the politics of Muslim India. He recognized that Muslims faced increasing marginalization in a Hindu majority India where democracy would inevitably mean Hindu domination. In his historic Allahabad Address on December 29, 1930, as president of the All India Muslim League, Iqbal proposed that Muslims of northwestern India should have an autonomous state within or separate from India. This address is considered the first clear articulation of what would become Pakistan. Iqbal argued that Islam is not merely a religion but a complete social order requiring its own political expression. He corresponded regularly with Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, encouraging him to lead the Muslim cause. Though Iqbal died in 1938, nine years before Pakistan's creation, his ideological framework provided the philosophical foundation for the Pakistan Movement. Quaid e Azam acknowledged Iqbal as his guide and mentor, and Pakistan's official narrative recognizes Iqbal as the ideological father of the nation.

## **Relevance Today**

Iqbal's message remains remarkably relevant to contemporary Pakistan. He envisioned Pakistan as a progressive, educated, spiritually vibrant Muslim state where justice, equality, and creativity would flourish. Sadly, Pakistan has struggled with illiteracy, extremism, corruption, and social inequality, problems Iqbal warned against. His emphasis on *ijtihad* (independent reasoning) offers an antidote to blind traditionalism and religious extremism. His critique of Western materialism remains pertinent as globalization spreads consumerist values. His call for Muslim unity and cooperation addresses the sectarian divisions plaguing Pakistan today. His insistence on combining spiritual depth with modern knowledge provides a balanced approach to education. Pakistani youth, facing unemployment and disillusionment, can find inspiration in Iqbal's message of self reliance and creative action.

## **Conclusion**

Allama Muhammad Iqbal was not merely a poet but a complete thinker whose vision encompassed individual

psychology, social reform, political strategy, and spiritual revival. His poetry continues to inspire millions, his philosophy provides guidance for personal development, and his political legacy manifests in Pakistan's existence. As we celebrate Iqbal Day each year, we must do more than recite his poems; we must seriously study his ideas and apply them to building the Pakistan he envisioned. Iqbal believed in the potential of Muslims to lead humanity toward justice and spiritual fulfillment. Realizing this vision requires education, hard work, moral integrity, and unwavering faith, the very qualities Iqbal spent his life promoting through his immortal verses. Every Pakistani student should consider Iqbal not as a distant historical figure but as a living guide whose wisdom can illuminate the path forward for our nation.

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