

Essay on Hazrat Umar Farooq

10 Lines, 100, 200, 300 & 500 Words

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

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10 Lines on Hazrat Umar Farooq

For Class 1 to 3

Hazrat Umar Farooq was the second caliph of Islam and a close companion of Prophet Muhammad.

He was known for his justice, wisdom, and strong leadership qualities.

Before accepting Islam, he was a fierce opponent but became one of its greatest defenders.

His era is called the golden period of Islamic history due to remarkable achievements.

He expanded the Islamic empire to vast territories including Persia, Egypt, and Syria.

Hazrat Umar established the first Islamic treasury system and introduced many administrative reforms.

He was extremely just and treated all citizens equally regardless of their status.

Many stories highlight his simple lifestyle despite being the ruler of a vast empire.

He used to walk the streets at night to check on the welfare of his people.

His life teaches us the importance of justice, humility, and dedication to public service.

Essay on Hazrat Umar Farooq in 100 Words

For Class 3 to 5

Hazrat Umar Farooq was the second caliph of Islam and one of the greatest leaders in Islamic history. He was known for his exceptional justice, wisdom, and strong character. Before accepting Islam, he was a powerful opponent but later became its staunch defender. During his ten year rule, the Islamic empire expanded tremendously. He introduced many administrative reforms and established systems that are still admired today. His simple lifestyle and concern for common people made him a beloved leader. He would personally inspect the conditions of citizens at night. Hazrat Umar's life is a perfect example of true leadership and justice.

Essay on Hazrat Umar Farooq in 200 Words

For Class 5 to 8

Hazrat Umar Farooq was the second caliph of Islam and a remarkable leader whose contributions shaped Islamic civilization. Born in Makkah, he initially opposed Islam but accepted it after recognizing its truth. He became one of Prophet Muhammad's closest companions and advisors. His conversion strengthened the Muslim community significantly. As a caliph, Hazrat Umar demonstrated extraordinary administrative skills and justice. He expanded the Islamic empire to include Persia, Egypt, Syria, and Jerusalem. Despite ruling vast territories, he lived a simple life and treated all citizens equally. He established the first Islamic treasury, introduced the Islamic calendar, and organized judicial systems. He personally monitored the welfare of his people by walking through streets at night. Hazrat Umar's era is considered the golden period of Islam because of peace, prosperity, and justice. His life teaches us important lessons about leadership, humility, and service to humanity. He remains an inspiration for Muslims worldwide.

Essay on Hazrat Umar Farooq in 300 Words

For Class 8 to 10

Hazrat Umar Farooq was the second caliph of Islam and one of the most influential leaders in history. Born in Makkah around 584 CE, he belonged to a respectable family. Initially, he was a strong opponent of Islam and even planned to harm Prophet Muhammad. However, after reading verses from the Quran, his heart changed completely and he accepted Islam. This conversion was a turning point for the Muslim community. After Prophet Muhammad's death, Hazrat Abu Bakr became the first caliph, and Hazrat Umar succeeded him in 634 CE. His ten year rule is known as the golden era of Islamic history. He was an exceptional administrator who expanded the Islamic empire to vast regions including Persia, Egypt, Syria, Palestine, and parts of North Africa. Despite controlling such massive territories, he maintained peace and justice everywhere. Hazrat Umar introduced many important reforms that benefited society. He established Baitul Mal, the first Islamic treasury system, to manage state finances fairly. He organized a proper judicial system and appointed judges in different regions. He started the Islamic Hijri calendar and built roads, canals, and rest houses for travelers. His administrative genius created systems that lasted for centuries. What made Hazrat Umar truly great was his personal character. Despite being a powerful ruler, he lived an extremely simple life. He wore patched clothes and often went hungry to ensure his people had enough food. He would walk through the streets of Madinah at night to check if anyone needed help. Many stories describe how he personally helped widows, orphans, and the poor without revealing his identity. Hazrat Umar Farooq's life is a perfect example of true Islamic leadership. He showed that power should be used for serving people, not for personal benefit. His justice was so famous that even non Muslims felt safe under his rule. He was martyred in 644 CE while leading prayers, but his legacy continues to inspire millions. His principles of equality, justice, and public service remain relevant today. Students should learn from his life to become responsible and compassionate citizens.

Essay on Hazrat Umar Farooq in 500 Words

For Class 9 to 12 & FSc

Introduction

Hazrat Umar Farooq is one of the most respected figures in Islamic history. He was the second caliph of Islam and a close companion of Prophet Muhammad. His life journey from being a fierce opponent of Islam to becoming its greatest defender is truly remarkable. Born in Makkah around 584 CE into the Banu Adi clan of the Quraysh tribe, Umar was known for his physical strength, intelligence, and strong personality even before Islam. He was one of the few people in Makkah who knew how to read and write, which was rare at that time. His transformation and contributions to Islam make him an eternal role model for humanity.

Conversion to Islam

Before accepting Islam, Hazrat Umar was among its strongest opponents. He could not tolerate the new religion that challenged the traditions of his ancestors. One day, he decided to kill Prophet Muhammad to end Islam forever. On his way, someone informed him that his own sister and brother in law had become Muslims. Furious, he went to their house and struck his sister. When he saw her bleeding but still firm in her faith, his heart softened. He asked to read what they were reciting. It was verses from Surah Taha of the Quran. The powerful words touched his soul deeply. He immediately went to Prophet Muhammad and accepted Islam. This event in 616 CE strengthened the Muslim community tremendously. The Prophet had prayed for either Umar or Abu Jahl to accept Islam, and Allah answered by guiding Umar.

Caliphate and Expansion

After the death of Prophet Muhammad in 632 CE, Hazrat Abu Bakr became the first caliph. Hazrat Umar served as his chief advisor and supported him in difficult decisions. When Abu Bakr passed away in 634 CE, he nominated Umar as his successor. Hazrat Umar's caliphate lasted ten years and is considered the golden period of Islamic history. During this time, the Islamic empire expanded dramatically. His armies conquered the Persian Empire completely and took over large parts of the Byzantine Empire including Syria, Palestine, Egypt, and Libya. The conquest of Jerusalem in 637 CE was particularly significant. Unlike other conquerors, Hazrat Umar entered the city humbly and guaranteed religious freedom to all inhabitants. This showed his true character and the merciful nature of Islamic governance.

Administrative Reforms and Justice

Hazrat Umar was not just a military leader but also an administrative genius. He organized the rapidly expanding empire with remarkable efficiency. He established Baitul Mal, the Islamic treasury, to collect and distribute public wealth fairly. He introduced a regular salary system for soldiers and government officials. He created the position of judges and established courts in major cities to ensure justice. He started the Islamic Hijri calendar based on the Prophet's migration to Madinah. He organized provinces with governors and held them accountable strictly. He built roads, rest houses, and canals for public welfare. His police and intelligence systems maintained law and order effectively. These reforms created a strong foundation for

Islamic civilization that lasted for centuries. What made his governance special was his emphasis on justice and accountability. He famously said that if a dog dies hungry on the banks of the river Euphrates, Umar will be responsible for it on the Day of Judgment.

Personal Character and Legacy

Despite ruling one of the largest empires of his time, Hazrat Umar lived with extraordinary simplicity. He wore clothes with patches and often had only dates and bread to eat. He would sleep on a mat that left marks on his body. When the Persian and Byzantine envoys came to meet the mighty caliph, they found him sleeping under a tree without any guards. He walked through the streets of Madinah at night to find people in need. Many stories tell how he helped widows, carried flour bags for poor families, and played with orphan children, all without revealing his identity. He was extremely strict with his own family and would not give them any special privileges from the public treasury. His son once used a government horse for personal use, and Hazrat Umar made him return it immediately. This level of integrity and selflessness is rarely seen in leaders. He was martyred in 644 CE by a Persian slave while leading the Fajr prayer in the mosque. He was buried next to Prophet Muhammad and Hazrat Abu Bakr in Madinah.

Conclusion

Hazrat Umar Farooq's life offers timeless lessons for all generations. He showed that true leadership means serving people, not ruling over them. His justice was so perfect that even non Muslims felt protected under Islamic rule. His administrative systems were so effective that they influenced governance models for centuries. His personal character demonstrated that power and simplicity can exist together. For students in Pakistan and around the world, Hazrat Umar's example teaches the importance of honesty, accountability, courage, and compassion. In today's world where corruption and injustice are common, his principles of transparent governance and equal treatment remain highly relevant. By studying his life, we learn that real greatness lies not in wealth or power but in serving humanity with sincerity and justice.

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