

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

He was born on November 9, 1877, in Sialkot, a city in present day Pakistan.

Iqbal is known as the spiritual father of Pakistan because his ideas inspired the Pakistan Movement.

He wrote powerful poetry in Urdu and Persian that awakened the Muslims of India.

His famous works include Bang e Dra, Bal e Jibril, Asrar e Khudi, and Javid Nama.

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

In 1930, he delivered the historic Allahabad Address, proposing a separate Muslim state.

He was not only a poet but also a scholar who studied philosophy in Europe.

Allama Iqbal passed away on April 21, 1938, but his legacy continues to inspire millions.

Every year, Pakistan celebrates Iqbal Day on November 9 to honor his contributions.

Essay on Allama Iqbal in 100 Words

For Class 3 to 5

Allama Muhammad Iqbal was a great poet, philosopher, and visionary leader born in Sialkot in 1877. He is known as the spiritual father of Pakistan because his poetry and ideas inspired the creation of Pakistan. Iqbal wrote in Urdu and Persian, and his works like *Bang e Dra* and *Asrar e Khudi* motivated Muslims to unite and stand for their rights. In 1930, he gave the historic Allahabad Address, proposing a separate homeland for Muslims. His poetry emphasized self respect, faith, and unity. Iqbal passed away in 1938, but his thoughts continue to guide and inspire people. Pakistan celebrates Iqbal Day on November 9 every year in his honor.

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, philosophers, and thinkers in the history of the Indian subcontinent. He is revered as the spiritual father of Pakistan because his powerful poetry and visionary ideas played a crucial role in awakening the Muslims of India and inspiring the Pakistan Movement. Iqbal wrote his poetry in Urdu and Persian, reaching millions of people with his messages of self respect, unity, and faith. His famous works include *Bang e Dra*, *Bal e Jibril*, *Asrar e Khudi*, *Rumuz e Bekhudi*, and *Javid Nama*. Through his poetry, Iqbal encouraged Muslims to rediscover their identity, strengthen their faith, and work towards progress and dignity. In 1930, he delivered the historic Allahabad Address, where he proposed the idea of a separate Muslim state in the northwestern regions of India. This vision eventually led to the creation of Pakistan in 1947. Iqbal was also a scholar who studied philosophy in Europe and brought modern intellectual thought to the Muslim world. He passed away on April 21, 1938, but his legacy continues to inspire generations. Pakistan celebrates Iqbal Day every year on November 9 to honor his immense contributions.

Essay on Allama Iqbal in 300 Words

For Class 8 to 10

Allama Muhammad Iqbal is one of the most celebrated figures in the history of South Asia, known for his exceptional poetry, profound philosophy, and visionary leadership. Born on November 9, 1877, in Sialkot, a city in present day Pakistan, Iqbal rose to become the spiritual father of Pakistan. His ideas and writings played a pivotal role in awakening the consciousness of Muslims in the Indian subcontinent and inspiring the movement for a separate Muslim homeland. Iqbal received his early education in Sialkot and later studied at Government College Lahore. He pursued higher studies in philosophy at the University of Cambridge in England and earned a doctorate from the University of Munich in Germany. His exposure to Western philosophy enriched his thinking, and he skillfully blended Eastern spirituality with modern intellectual ideas. Iqbal wrote poetry in both Urdu and Persian, making his message accessible to a wide audience. His major works include *Bang e Dra*, *Bal e Jibril*, *Asrar e Khudi*, *Rumuz e Bekhudi*, *Payam e Mashriq*, and *Javid Nama*. These collections of poetry are filled with themes of self realization, unity, faith, and the empowerment of Muslims. One of the most significant contributions of Allama Iqbal was his Allahabad Address in 1930. In this historic speech, he proposed the idea of a separate Muslim state in the northwestern regions of India, which eventually became the foundation for the creation of Pakistan in 1947. Iqbal believed that Muslims needed their own homeland where they could live according to their religious, cultural, and political values without facing discrimination. Iqbal's poetry is not limited to political themes. He also explored deep philosophical and spiritual questions, encouraging individuals to achieve self realization and strive for excellence. His concept of *Khudi*, or selfhood, emphasizes the importance of self respect, self confidence, and the realization of one's potential. Through his verses, he inspired people to break free from oppression, ignorance, and stagnation. Allama Iqbal passed away on April 21, 1938, in Lahore, but his legacy continues to live on. He is remembered as a poet of the East, a philosopher of Islam, and the visionary who dreamed of Pakistan. Every year, Pakistan celebrates Iqbal Day on November 9 to honor his contributions and keep his message alive for future generations.

Essay on Allama Iqbal in 500 Words

For Class 9 to 12 & FSc

Introduction

Allama Muhammad Iqbal is one of the most revered and influential figures in the history of South Asia. Known as the poet philosopher of the East and the spiritual father of Pakistan, Iqbal's poetry, philosophy, and vision have left an indelible mark on the hearts and minds of millions. Born on November 9, 1877, in Sialkot, a city in present day Pakistan, Iqbal dedicated his life to awakening the Muslim community and inspiring them to reclaim their dignity, identity, and rightful place in the world. His ideas were instrumental in the creation of Pakistan, and his legacy continues to inspire generations.

Early Life and Education

Allama Iqbal was born into a religious and educated family. His father, Sheikh Noor Muhammad, was a devout and pious man who instilled strong moral and spiritual values in young Iqbal. He received his early education in Sialkot and later joined Government College Lahore, where he studied philosophy, literature, and history. It was during his time in Lahore that Iqbal came under the influence of Sir Thomas Arnold, a renowned scholar, who encouraged him to pursue higher studies in Europe. Iqbal went to England in 1905 and studied philosophy at the University of Cambridge. He then moved to Germany, where he earned a doctorate in philosophy from the University of Munich. His exposure to Western thought, combined with his deep understanding of Islamic philosophy, allowed him to develop a unique intellectual perspective. He returned to India in 1908 and began practicing law while continuing his literary and philosophical work.

Poetry and Literary Contributions

Allama Iqbal is best known for his poetry, which he wrote in both Urdu and Persian. His poetic works are celebrated for their depth, beauty, and powerful messages. Some of his most famous collections include *Bang e Dra*, *Bal e Jibril*, *Zarb e Kalim*, *Asrar e Khudi*, *Rumuz e Bekhudi*, *Payam e Mashriq*, and *Javid Nama*. Through his poetry, Iqbal addressed a wide range of themes, including self realization, unity, faith, freedom, and the challenges facing the Muslim world. One of the central concepts in Iqbal's philosophy is *Khudi*, which means selfhood or self realization. He believed that individuals must recognize their inner strength and potential to achieve greatness. His poetry urged Muslims to break free from the chains of ignorance, oppression, and complacency. He criticized blind imitation of the West and called for a revival of Islamic values and intellectual excellence. Iqbal's poetry was not just for intellectual elites; it resonated with common people as well. His verses inspired hope, courage, and determination among Muslims who were struggling under colonial rule. His famous poem *Lab Pe Aati Hai Dua* became a beloved prayer recited by children in schools across Pakistan.

Political Vision and Allahabad Address

Allama Iqbal was not only a poet and philosopher but also a visionary political leader. He was deeply concerned about the plight of Muslims in India, who were facing economic, political, and social challenges

under British colonial rule. In 1930, Iqbal delivered the historic Allahabad Address at the annual session of the All India Muslim League. In this address, he proposed the idea of a separate Muslim state in the northwestern regions of India, where Muslims could live according to their religious, cultural, and political values. This vision laid the ideological foundation for the creation of Pakistan. Although Iqbal passed away before the establishment of Pakistan in 1947, his ideas inspired leaders like Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah to work towards making the dream of a separate homeland a reality. For this reason, Iqbal is remembered as the spiritual father of Pakistan.

Philosophy and Legacy

Iqbal's philosophy was deeply rooted in Islamic teachings, but he also engaged with modern Western thought. He believed in the dynamism of Islam and argued that Muslims must adapt to changing times while staying true to their core values. He emphasized the importance of Ijtihad, or independent reasoning, in addressing contemporary challenges. Iqbal envisioned a society where knowledge, justice, and spirituality would flourish. His influence extends beyond Pakistan. Iqbal is celebrated throughout the Muslim world as a poet of Islam and a champion of Muslim unity and self respect. His works have been translated into many languages, and scholars continue to study his philosophy and poetry.

Conclusion

Allama Muhammad Iqbal was a towering intellectual, a visionary leader, and a poet whose words continue to inspire millions around the world. His poetry awakened the Muslims of the Indian subcontinent, his philosophy provided guidance for personal and collective growth, and his political vision led to the creation of Pakistan. Iqbal passed away on April 21, 1938, but his legacy lives on. Every year, Pakistan celebrates Iqbal Day on November 9 to honor his contributions and remind future generations of his timeless message of faith, unity, and self realization. Allama Iqbal's life and work remind us that greatness is achieved through knowledge, courage, and unwavering commitment to one's principles.

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