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The Prophet's Institutionalization and Its Functions in the Development of Islamic Civilization (1–10 A.H.)

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Abstract

One of the key requirements for the development of civilization is the formation of institutions, with the state being the most fundamental among them. The establishment of a government was the most significant political action undertaken by the Prophet of Islam (PBUH) after the Hijrah, and it created new capacities for the emergence of Islamic civilization. This study, using a descriptive-analytical approach and library-based research method, and drawing upon the theory of institutionalism, explores two central questions: What were the Prophet's most important actions in institution-building, and what roles did they play in shaping Islamic civilization? Findings indicate that the Islamic government founded by the Prophet had a high capacity for institutionalization. He successfully established a range of basic political, social, and civilizational institutions, including the family, worship and education, finance, governance, law, judiciary, military, and foreign relations. These institutions were rooted in Qur'anic teachings, a monotheism-centered worldview, and the Prophet's own innovative leadership. This institutional foundation laid the groundwork for a broader civilizational trajectory. Through various functions—educational, economic, legislative, justice-oriented, and security-related—these institutions evolved over time and were transmitted as a civilizational legacy to subsequent Islamic governments. This legacy contributed significantly to the golden age of Islamic culture and civilization during the 3rd and 4th

Key words: Prophetic rule, institutionalism, the Prophet's actions, institution-building, function, development of Islamic civilization.

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