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REFLECTION ON ISLAMIC AGRICULTURAL POLICIES DURING THE UMAYYAD DYNASTY AND CONTEMPORARY INDONESIA

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Abstract :

This study examines Islamic agricultural policies during the Umayyad Dynasty and compares them with contemporary agricultural policies in Indonesia. Agriculture has historically played a strategic role not only as an economic sector but also as an instrument for social justice and public welfare. During the Umayyad period (661–750 CE), agricultural policy was based on Islamic principles emphasizing distributive justice, land productivity, and sustainable resource management through instruments such as *kharaj*, *ushr*, land reform, and irrigation development. In contrast, modern Indonesia faces structural challenges in agriculture, including unequal land ownership, low farmer welfare, climate change, and food security issues, which are addressed through agrarian reform, subsidies, infrastructure development, and technological innovation. This research employs a qualitative descriptive method with a comparative-historical approach, using literature studies from classical Islamic sources, academic journals, and contemporary policy documents. The analysis focuses on institutional structures, land ownership systems, fiscal instruments, infrastructure, and socio-economic impacts. The findings indicate that despite differing socio-political contexts, both systems share similar objectives in promoting public welfare and agricultural sustainability. The values of justice (*'adl*), equitable distribution, and moral responsibility embedded in Umayyad agricultural policies remain relevant and can provide normative insights for strengthening contemporary Indonesian agricultural policy. Integrating these Islamic ethical principles may contribute to more inclusive, sustainable, and socially oriented agricultural development in Indonesia.

Keywords*: Islamic agricultural policy, Umayyad Dynasty, agrarian reform, food security, Indonesia*

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is a sector that plays a crucial role in the development of human civilization, particularly as a primary supporter of social and economic life. In the context of Islamic history, agriculture is viewed not only as an economic activity but also as a social instrument supporting equitable prosperity and state stability (Bakti & Sapa, 2025). During the Umayyad Dynasty (661–750 CE), agricultural policy became an integral part of the Islamic economic system, which was based on justice, efficiency, and sustainability

(Samsunar et al, 2024). The government at that time managed agrarian resources through tax systems such as *kharaj* and *ushr*, and developed irrigation infrastructure and agricultural distribution to maintain a balance between individual and public interests. These principles demonstrated a strong focus on social welfare and economic equality (Patih, 2023).

One prominent figure in the management of the agricultural sector during the Umayyad Dynasty was Caliph Umar ibn Abdul Aziz. He implemented policies that upheld the principles of justice and public welfare through agrarian reform, the abolition of burdensome taxes, and the equitable distribution of produce. These policies emphasized that agriculture was not only a source of state revenue but also a means of achieving social justice. Thus, the Islamic agricultural economic system at that time displayed a structured pattern oriented toward the welfare of the people (Kholis et al, 2025).

Meanwhile, today's Indonesia faces different challenges, but with similar roots. The agricultural sector still employs the largest workforce, accounting for approximately 29.24% of the total national workforce. However, the majority of farmers are in the "sufficient" (46.6%) and "insufficient" (39.61%) categories when it comes to meeting their living needs from agricultural products. Although the agricultural sector remains the largest employer and a significant contributor to the economy, various structural issues remain (Indrianti, 2025). These include ensuring equitable land ownership, increasing agricultural productivity, and strengthening national food security (Ayu & Hayati, 2025). Limited access to capital, limited land, dependence on fertilizer imports, weak infrastructure, ensuring equitable land ownership, increasing agricultural productivity, and strengthening national food security remain key obstacles. This indicates that farmer welfare remains suboptimal (Fitriyani et al, 2025).

The Indonesian government is attempting to address these structural issues through various strategic policies, such as the Agrarian Reform Program stipulated in Presidential Regulation Number 62 of 2023 concerning the Acceleration of Agrarian Reform Implementation. This program emphasizes land redistribution, asset legalization, and supporting access to a productive economy (Fiesca et al, 2022). Meanwhile, the Food Estate program and fertilizer subsidies are implemented as measures to increase food security and production efficiency (Irwandi, 2023). Agricultural policies are also strengthened by the use of precision farming technologies such as drones, soil sensors, and geographic information systems (GIS) to increase efficiency and reduce waste of production inputs (Fitri et al., 2024). However, various challenges remain, including unequal land ownership, low rates of young farmer regeneration, and the impact of climate change on productivity (Dahlan & Putri, 2025).

Interestingly, the values implemented during the Umayyad Dynasty still hold relevance to the current state of Indonesian agriculture. The principles of distributive justice, welfare-based resource management, and an emphasis on balancing economics and morality can serve as inspiration in formulating

modern agricultural policies that embrace social justice (Husnama, 2023). By adapting these values, Indonesia has the potential to strengthen its agricultural system not only from an economic perspective, but also from an ethical and spiritual perspective (Abdan et al, 2024). Comparing the agricultural system of the Umayyad era and contemporary Indonesian agricultural policy is relevant to study because both place agriculture as a means to achieve social justice and collective prosperity (Sahnabel & Kurniati, 2025). This historical-comparative approach is expected to provide normative and empirical insights for the formulation of Indonesian agricultural policies that are just, sustainable, and based on Islamic moral values. Therefore, a study of Islamic agricultural policies during the Umayyad Dynasty and contemporary Indonesian agricultural policies is crucial. Through this historical comparison, the relevance of the principles of justice, distribution, and sustainability in the modern context can be identified. This approach is expected to contribute to the development of more inclusive agricultural policies oriented toward the common good, in accordance with Islamic values and the ideals of national development (Assegaf, 2023).

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a qualitative descriptive approach with a comparative study method. Data were collected through literature research, including scientific journals, history books, and public policy documents. The analysis was conducted by comparing the agricultural policy systems of the Umayyad era and contemporary Indonesia in terms of: (1) institutional structure, (2) taxation and distribution systems, (3) infrastructure and technology, and (4) socio-economic impacts. A comparative-historical approach was used to identify similarities in principles and differences in the socio-political contexts underlying the two periods.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

After the death of Caliph Ali ibn Abi Thalib, two figures emerged who were appointed as caliphs: Hasan ibn Ali, the grandson of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), and Muawiyah ibn Abu Sufyan. To maintain the unity and stability of the Muslim community, Hasan ibn Ali voluntarily handed over leadership to Muawiyah ibn Abu Sufyan. This handover of power occurred in the year known as 'Amul Jama'ah or the year of unity. From then on, Muawiyah ibn Abu Sufyan established the Umayyad Dynasty (in 661 AD), which marked the beginning of a new form of Islamic government and civilization, as well as marking the end of the era of the Rashidun Caliphs. This period marked a significant transition from a democratic caliphate system to a hereditary monarchy (Islamyanti, 2023). Despite the change in the form of government, the Umayyad Dynasty was still able to expand the territory of Islamic rule and develop various sectors of life, especially in the fields of economics and state administration. The Umayyad dynasty is known as the

most expansive and progressive power in Islamic history, due to its success in expanding its territory to include most of Spain, all of North Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, Palestine, parts of Anatolia, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, as well as parts of India and Asia (Solehah, 2022). Their progress was not only visible in the military and political fields, but also in the economic sector, especially agriculture. The Umayyad government implemented a land-based tax system that increased the effectiveness of tax collection, and managed natural resources and agricultural infrastructure such as irrigation and roads to boost productivity. Among its leaders, Abdul Malik ibn Marwan and Umar ibn Abdul Aziz stand out as important figures who contributed greatly to progress and stability.

Agricultural Policy during the Umayyad Dynasty

The agricultural sector holds a crucial position due to its potential for the country's economic and financial development. During the Umayyad Caliphate, under the direction of Abdul Malik bin Marwan, governors paid significant attention to the agricultural sector (Hikmawati, 2021). During the Umayyad Dynasty, sectarian conflicts and social class differences abounded. These socio-political issues led to decline and even inability to manage public finances, ultimately leading to oppressive practices in the management of state funds. Umar bin Abdul Aziz implemented these regulations through various regulations related to land, agriculture, jizyah, *kharaj*, zakat asset management, and trade (Kusumastuti, 2020).

- **Land Ownership Structure**

  The Umayyad dynasty inherited the land system from the previous era, with the following classifications:

  1. *Ushriyah* land: owned by Muslims and subject to agricultural zakat (*ushr*).
  2. *Kharaj*iyah land: owned by non-Muslims, subject to a fixed tax (*kharaj*).
  3. *Ammah* land (state land): managed by the Baitul Mal (the public trust) for the benefit of the public.
  4. Land acquired as spoils of war, some of which were given to the army and some were managed by the state.

  Caliph Umar bin Abdul Aziz emphasized the principle of justice by returning land unjustly seized by officials to its rightful owners. This reform is considered an early form of Islamic agrarian reform. Some of the policies regarding land ownership implemented by Umar bin Abdul Aziz were:

  1. Anyone who revives abandoned or unclaimed land has the right to become its owner, but this ownership right will be forfeited if the land is left unused for three consecutive years.
  2. Newly claimed agricultural land, especially that derived from war booty, essentially becomes state property and is used for public benefit. However, the land can be returned to its previous owner, including non-Muslims, so that it can continue to be used productively.
  3. Anyone who manages and develops land, including land abandoned by its owner, has the right to the proceeds of their efforts. If the original

owner comes to claim the land back, they are obliged to reimburse the administrator for the management costs.

4. The interpretation of the meaning of ihyaulmawat (bringing dead land to life) is not only by planting or irrigating it, but also by building on it, so that land management becomes more productive and has economic value. If someone succeeds in draining or controlling waterlogged land by building canals, so that the land can be inhabited and used for farming, then the land becomes his property.

- **Tax System and Distribution of Results**

The fiscal policy of the Umayyad Dynasty emphasized a balance between state income and public welfare. In the state system, the main sources of income consist of zakat and taxes which include zakat, ghanimah, khums, jizyah, *kharaj*, and *'ushr*, as well as additional income obtained from fai, sawafi land, and state-owned businesses such as public baths, small shops, factories, and mills. Meanwhile, the pattern of state expenditure in general still follows the policies implemented during the reign of Caliph Ali bin Abi Talib.

Umar bin Abdul Aziz successfully abolished taxes for Muslims and reduced the tax burden on non-Muslims. In the agricultural sector, Umar established fairness in the tax system by prohibiting the collection of taxes on infertile land and adjusting the *kharaj* rate based on soil fertility, the farmer's welfare, irrigation costs, and harvest yields. Umar also rejected the practice of buying and selling land for religious reasons, emphasizing that Islam should not be used as a means to evade taxes. Residents who moved to cities could have their land managed by non-Muslim neighbors in exchange for a monthly allowance from the state, or they could continue to cultivate their own land and pay the *kharaj* as stipulated.

In addition, several other agricultural policies were implemented. The government implemented an efficient land measurement and division system to ensure optimal utilization of all agricultural areas. This system also served as the basis for determining the land tax *(kharaj)*. Umar prohibited the sale of cultivated land to prevent monopolization of agricultural land and to ensure that people retained the right to work and earn income from it. Umar emphasized to officials the need to utilize agricultural land optimally. When renting occurred between communities, Umar applied the principles of justice and generosity. Umar prohibited renting of unproductive land, but permitted renting of fertile land, provided that the welfare and justice for farmers were maintained. A Muslim wishing to cultivate a rice field had to obtain permission from the caliph or the state, by renting land belonging to the Baitul Mal (the treasury) for a specified period and paying a rent equivalent to *kharaj*. This provision also applied to Muslim mawali (people of the Mawali), who were required to remain in their villages and cultivate the land until the produce became theirs as the rightful owners. This policy aimed to prevent agricultural land from being neglected and to ensure its continued use,

while also encouraging investment in the agricultural sector. Furthermore, Umar also returned the Prophet's garden, previously held privately by Marwan ibn Hakam.

Umar ibn Abdul Aziz's success in managing the agricultural sector was reflected in the increase in state revenues through *kharaj*, which became the primary source of public finance. Unlike income from jizyah, fai', or zakat, which are temporary in nature, *kharaj* demonstrates economic sustainability through the optimization of land and natural resources. Umar's keen understanding of social conditions made his policies effective in strengthening economic and social stability. The prohibition on the sale and purchase of *kharaj* land helped maintain the sustainability of agricultural production, making the land a public asset that cannot be privately owned. Evidence of the success of this policy is the increase in kharja income in Iraq to 124 million dirhams, far exceeding the previous administration's 40 million dirhams during the Al-Hajjaj era.

- **Infrastructure and Irrigation**

To support the sustainability of agricultural land, Umar bin Abdul Aziz built irrigation canals to ensure that agricultural processes were not solely dependent on rainfall but could also be irrigated by these canals. Umar bin Abdul Aziz succeeded in providing new water sources, constructing canals, continuing the construction of water projects in the gulf between the Nile and the Red Sea, which were useful for facilitating food distribution, and granting permission to create artificial rivers.

The government introduced various innovations in farming techniques and irrigation systems to increase productivity, especially in water-scarce areas. Modern irrigation technology was implemented to maximize the use of water resources, while new crops such as cotton, rice, and citrus began to be widely cultivated. Through these policies, abundant agricultural yields not only met domestic needs but also stimulated the growth of international trade.

- **Diversification and Trade**

The Umayyad Dynasty implemented agrarian reform policies, implementing an agricultural system that emphasized irrigation and the cultivation of a number of tradeable commodities: cherries, apples, pomegranates, sugar palms, dates, sugarcane, bananas, cotton, hemp, and silk. After the Umayyad Dynasty controlled a significant territory, land and sea trade became secure. Muslims considered it safe to travel overland to China via the Silk Road to trade silk, ceramics, medicines, and perfumes. People sought spices, herbs, musk, gems, precious metals, ivory, and furs along the eastern sea route.

The Umayyad Dynasty also established various specialized markets to accommodate the supply and demand of products from various industries, such as meat, iron, flowers, and others. This policy encouraged an agricultural surplus due to abundant production, resulting in the export of most products abroad through international trade to meet global market

demand. State revenues increased rapidly, reaching approximately 6,245,000 dinars, some of which was used to strengthen the military. In the trade sector, the Umayyad government developed an efficient domestic and international trade system. Goods were sold at affordable prices, and markets throughout Andalusia provided both basic necessities and luxury goods, contributing to a prosperous society. Markets in these areas served not only as places for buying and selling, but also as centers for the production and repair of goods such as war equipment, perfumes, and food (Ikhsan et al, 2024).

Current Indonesian Agricultural Policy

Agricultural sector plays a strategic role in supporting the national economy. This is evident in its ability to absorb a large workforce, contribute significantly to the country's foreign exchange through the rapid development of the agribusiness sector, and provide raw materials for downstream industries that process agricultural products (Zai et al, 2024). These conditions demonstrate that the agricultural sector is highly resilient and able to survive even amidst the economic crisis. Based on data from the 2024 Agricultural Economic Survey, the economic conditions of individual agricultural entrepreneurs in Indonesia show varying dynamics across provinces. Nationally, approximately 16.13% of agricultural entrepreneurs experienced an improvement in their economic conditions compared to the previous year, while 59.91% experienced a similar condition, and 21.81% experienced a decline. Meanwhile, the level of household needs met from agricultural products shows that the majority of farmers are in the "sufficient" category (46.60%), with 39.61% still classified as "insufficient," and only 7.15% categorized as "more than sufficient" or "very surplus." However, the agricultural sector still faces various structural challenges such as problems with pests and plant diseases, difficulties in obtaining agricultural inputs, and constraints from natural factors such as extreme weather. Furthermore, farmers are also constrained by limited capital, limited agricultural land ownership, difficulties in accessing infrastructure, and limited marketing of agricultural products (Noviar & Fadhlain, 2025).

- **Agrarian Reform and Land Ownership**

  The state of agriculture in Indonesia illustrates that although the agricultural sector remains a mainstay of the national economy, its sustainability and welfare still depend on improved access to capital, technology, and production inputs, as well as mitigating natural risks and pest infestations. Policy efforts focused on empowering. Farmers and strengthening the agribusiness system are key to improving the economic resilience of the agricultural sector in the future. In this context, agrarian reform holds strategic relevance as an instrument for economic equality and improving farmer welfare (Asasandi et al, 2025). Through land redistribution, asset legalization, and access management, agrarian reform can be a long-term solution to address the inequality in land ownership that has been the root cause of low productivity in the agricultural sector. The

1960 Basic Agrarian Law (UUPA) serves as the primary foundation of Indonesia's agrarian legal system. The UUPA was designed to regulate land ownership, control, use, and utilization equitably to achieve public welfare (Mahendra et al, 2024).

Presidential Regulation No. 86 of 2018 concerning Agrarian Reform, which was subsequently replaced by Presidential Regulation No. 62 of 2023 concerning the Acceleration of Agrarian Reform Implementation, marks a significant step in strengthening the implementation of agrarian reform in Indonesia (Budiawati et al, 2025). This regulation explicitly incorporates the concepts of asset management and access management, which were previously generally regulated in the UUPA. Asset management includes setting the maximum limit for land ownership, while access management emphasizes providing support such as credit and seeds so that land can be used productively and sustainably (Siva et al, 2024). Broadly speaking, there are six main components in the land reform program as mandated by the UUPA, namely: (1) limiting agricultural land ownership so that it does not exceed the maximum limit; (2) prohibiting absentee land ownership or land that is not managed directly by the owner; (3) redistribution of land that exceeds the ownership limit, absentee land, former land self-employed *(swapraja)*, and other state-owned land; (4) restructuring the system of profit-sharing agreements for agricultural land; and (5) determining the minimum limit for agricultural land ownership, accompanied by a prohibition on actions that cause the land to be divided into parts that are too small to be productive.

- **Government Support and Subsidies**

Current government support for agriculture in Indonesia includes extension programs, the provision of production facilities (inputs), and the development of agricultural infrastructure. The goal is to increase productivity, encourage modernization, improve the quality of life for farmers, and stimulate economic growth in rural areas. One key policy supporting the agricultural sector is fertilizer subsidies, which focus on providing financial assistance or discounts to enable farmers to obtain fertilizer at more affordable prices. In 2025, the government will also distribute fiscal stimulus to strengthen food security and maintain farmers' purchasing power as a strategy to maintain national economic stability. The stimulus will consist of 360,000 tons of social assistance over two months, focused on non-producing regions and areas where grain prices have exceeded the Government Purchase Price (HPP). Funding for the stimulus will come from both the state budget and non-state budget sources, with priority being given to productive sectors, including agriculture. The government aims to ensure that this assistance does not put pressure on the market but maintains farmer welfare and food affordability for the public (Fitriyaningrum & Daspar, 2025).

Appropriate price interventions within the framework of regional autonomy play a crucial role in maintaining stable farmer incomes and

strengthening national food security. For example, government interventions to address rising grain prices are taking place. These interventions include the establishment of purchase price limits by the National Food Agency *(Bapanas)*, increased market supervision to prevent monopolistic practices or unfair price manipulation, the implementation of the Cheap Food Movement, the provision of Government Rice Reserves through *Bulog*, efforts to diversify food consumption, and educating the public to shop wisely (Susanto et al, 2024).

- **Infrastructure and Food Security**

Food security is a strategic issue in Indonesia due to its large population and increasing demand for food. One important policy implemented by the government is the food self-sufficiency program, which focuses on increasing the production of rice, corn, and soybeans, the primary commodities of the community. Through various forms of support such as subsidies, the provision of superior seeds, fertilizers, and access to modern agricultural technology, the government strives to boost agricultural productivity (Supendi & Purwoko, 2022). These efforts are expected to reduce dependence on imports and strengthen national food self-sufficiency. Various infrastructure projects are being developed to support these goals. Irrigation infrastructure is a key component of agricultural sustainability. Investment in irrigation infrastructure increases cropping intensity, improves water availability, and reduces vulnerability to seasonal climate change, thus maintaining and even increasing productivity (Fadhilah & Sriwardany, 2025).

An Indonesian government policy currently being intensively implemented regarding infrastructure and food security is the Food Estate program. The food estate concept is an integrated approach that combines the agricultural, plantation, and livestock sectors on a large scale to increase production efficiency and ensure food availability. This program encompasses comprehensive agricultural land management from production to distribution and marketing, with the aim of optimizing land use and implementing modern technology to strengthen national food security and open up export opportunities (Afandi, 2024). The initial implementation of the food estate program was carried out in Central Kalimantan, focusing on the development of rice, corn, and cassava. Subsequently, similar programs were developed in Merauke, Papua, to expand food production capacity, and in Humbang Hasundutan, North Sumatra, which excels in the cultivation of horticultural crops such as potatoes, shallots, and garlic (Dwijayanti, 2024).

- **Innovation and Technology**

The government has begun implementing various technologies in agricultural practices to improve efficiency, productivity, and sustainability. Examples include digital-based precision agriculture, drones, geographic information systems (GIS), and soil sensors. Precision agriculture technology innovations enable effective monitoring and control

of pests and diseases, utilizing soil sensors to measure soil moisture levels and provide timely irrigation, thereby reducing water and fertilizer waste (Rahma Dayanti & Soetjipto, 2024).

Comparative Analysis of Agricultural Policies during the Umayyad Era and Contemporary Indonesia

Agricultural policies during the Umayyad era and in modern Indonesia both demonstrate the state's efforts to achieve public welfare through equitable and sustainable management of agrarian resources. During the Umayyad era, agricultural policies focused on land optimization, irrigation systems, and the distribution of agricultural products to support the prosperity of the people. Meanwhile, in Indonesia, modern agricultural policies are directed at food security, agrarian reform, and the application of sustainable agricultural technologies. This comparative analysis aims to identify similarities in principles, differences in approaches, and the relevance of the values of justice and social welfare in the context of agricultural development across eras.

Table 1. Comparison of Agricultural Policies during the Umayyad Era and Current Indonesia

Aspects	Umayyad Dynasty	Modern Indonesia
legal basis	Sharia (Quran and Sunnah)	1960 Basic Agrarian Law, Presidential Decree on Agrarian Reform
Main objectives	Social justice and national economic stability	Food security and farmer welfare
Main instruments	*Kharaj* and *Ushr* taxes, Baitul Mal management	Subsidies, land certification, credit, and food estates
Irrigation	anal and dam construction	National irrigation rehabilitation
Product distribution	Proportional taxes and agricultural zakat	Price intervention (HPP) and markets
Main values	Distributive justice and Islamic morality	Social justice and sustainable development

Table shows a comparison of agricultural policies between the Umayyad era and present-day Indonesia from various aspects of legal basis, objectives, instruments, irrigation, distribution of results and main values.

- **Legal Basis**

  During the Umayyad era, agricultural policy was based on Sharia law (the Quran and Sunnah), which emphasized justice and social welfare. Meanwhile, in Indonesia, the legal basis is the 1960 Basic Agrarian Law and the Presidential Decree on Agrarian Reform, which affirm land rights and equitable distribution of agrarian ownership.

- **Main Objectives**

  The Umayyads emphasized social justice and the country's economic stability, while Indonesia emphasizes food security and farmer welfare as

part of national development.

- **Main Instruments**

  During the Umayyad era, the *Kharaj* and *Ushr* taxes, as well as the management of the Baitul Mal (treasury) were used as economic and social instruments. In Indonesia, agricultural policy was implemented through subsidies, land certification, access to credit, and the Food Estate program to increase farmer productivity and welfare.

- **Irrigation**

  The Umayyads built canals and dams as the main agricultural structures, while Indonesia implemented national irrigation rehabilitation to strengthen the irrigation system and increase the efficiency of food production.

- **Distribution of Yields**

  During the Umayyad era, agricultural output was regulated through proportional taxes and agricultural zakat to ensure equitable distribution. Modern Indonesia implements price intervention (HPP) and market supervision to maintain price stability and ensure farmers are not disadvantaged.

- **Core Values**

  The core values of Umayyad policies were based on distributive justice and Islamic morality, while Indonesia emphasized social justice and sustainable development as principles in its agrarian and agricultural policies.

Despite their different historical contexts, both systems positioned the state as the primary facilitator in agricultural management. The Islamic principle of 'adl (justice) can serve as inspiration for contemporary policies that emphasize equity, efficiency, and sustainability. Contemporary Indonesian agricultural policies share substantial similarities with those of the Umayyad era, although they emerged from different social, political, and legal contexts (Khairunnissa, 2024).

Discussion

One important finding of the research is the existence of a structured land ownership system during the Umayyad Dynasty. The division of land into several categories, such as usyriyah land, kharajiyah land, and state-owned land managed by the Baitul Mal (Islamic Treasury), demonstrates a systematic and organized agrarian management system. This structure provides clarity regarding the rights and obligations of land owners or managers, while ensuring that land can be used productively. The policy implemented by Umar bin Abdul Aziz to return land confiscated by officials to its owners is a clear example of the application of the principle of justice in agrarian management. This policy not only aimed to correct inequality in land ownership but also strengthened the government's legitimacy in creating a just and transparent economic system.

Furthermore, the concept of ihya al-mawat, or reviving dead land, also

demonstrates a strong government drive to increase land productivity. By granting ownership rights to individuals capable of managing previously unproductive land, the government indirectly encouraged communities to play an active role in agricultural development. This policy demonstrates a participatory economic approach, where communities are given the opportunity to contribute to economic development through optimal utilization of natural resources. In this context, this policy can be seen as an early form of the agrarian reform concept aimed at increasing equitable access to productive land.

Research findings also show that the agricultural tax system during the Umayyad Dynasty was designed with the economic conditions of the people in mind. Taxes such as kharaj and ushr served not only as sources of state revenue but also as economic distribution mechanisms that took into account soil fertility, irrigation costs, and crop yields. This approach suggests a fiscal policy aimed at protecting farmers from excessive tax burdens. Umar bin Abdul Aziz's policy of prohibiting taxes on unproductive land was a strategic move reflecting the government's concern for the economic well-being of the people, particularly small farmers. This policy demonstrates that the sustainability of the agricultural sector depended heavily on the balance between state interests and farmer welfare.

In addition to land ownership and the tax system, infrastructure development was also a crucial factor in the success of agricultural policies during the Umayyad Dynasty. Research results show that the government during this period actively built irrigation canals and various water management projects to ensure water availability for agricultural land. The development of this irrigation infrastructure had a significant impact on increasing agricultural productivity, especially in areas with limited air resources. With a good irrigation system, the agricultural sector is no longer entirely dependent on rainfall, thus minimizing the risk of crop failure. This demonstrates the government's advanced understanding of the importance of infrastructure in supporting the sustainability of the agricultural sector.

Diversification of agricultural commodities also served as a factor strengthening the economy during the Umayyad Dynasty. Various crops, such as fruit, cotton, and sugarcane, began to be widely cultivated to meet domestic needs while supporting international trade. This policy demonstrated that the agricultural sector was not solely focused on food production but also directed towards producing high-value commodities that could increase state revenue through trade. Thus, the agricultural sector played a key role in driving economic growth and serving as a source of social stability.

Compared to the current state of agriculture in Indonesia, there are several similarities in the objectives of the policies implemented. The Indonesian government also sought to improve farmer welfare and strengthen food security through various programs such as agrarian reform, agricultural subsidies, irrigation infrastructure development, and the implementation of modern agricultural technology. The agrarian reform program, which

emphasized land redistribution and asset legalization, demonstrated the government's efforts to reduce land ownership inequality, which had been a contributing factor to low agricultural productivity. This policy was fundamentally aligned with the principles of distributive justice applied during the Umayyad Dynasty.

However, research also indicates that the implementation of agricultural policies in Indonesia still faces various structural challenges. Inequality in land ownership, limited access to capital, and low farmer regeneration are issues that still require serious attention. Furthermore, external factors such as climate change and fluctuations in agricultural commodity prices also impact the stability of the agricultural sector. In this context, lessons learned from agricultural policies during the Umayyad Dynasty can provide a normative perspective on the importance of the state's role in ensuring the equitable distribution of resources and creating fiscal policies that favor farmers.

Integrating Islamic ethical values such as justice ('adl), social responsibility, and sustainability into modern agricultural policies can be a relevant approach to strengthening the agricultural system in Indonesia. These values serve not only as a moral foundation but also as policy principles that can encourage the creation of a more inclusive economic system. By prioritizing farmer welfare, agricultural policies can be designed not only to increase production but also to improve the distribution of economic benefits more equitably.

Thus, reflection on agricultural policies during the Umayyad Dynasty provides an understanding that successful agricultural sector management depends not only on technology or economic policies alone, but also on the values of justice and social responsibility that underpin decision-making. This historical approach demonstrates that despite differences in social and political context between classical and modern periods, the fundamental principles of agrarian resource management remain strongly relevant in addressing the challenges of agricultural development today. Therefore, lessons learned from these historical experiences can inspire the formulation of more sustainable, equitable, and socially beneficial agricultural policies.

CONCLUSION

Agricultural policy during the Umayyad era featured an integrated system of taxation, land distribution, and infrastructure development based on the principles of Islamic justice. The state played an active role in ensuring a balance between fiscal interests and the welfare of the people. Meanwhile, Indonesia's current agricultural policy focuses on modernization, food security, and equitable access to land through agrarian reform. The main challenges are suboptimal implementation and weak synergy between the central and regional governments. By emulating the values of classical Islamic agricultural policy, such as transparency, justice, and proportional distribution of benefits, Indonesia can strengthen the foundation of its agricultural sector towards

sustainable development with social justice. Reflecting on Islamic agricultural policy during the Umayyad Dynasty can serve as a source of inspiration for improving Indonesian agricultural governance. The integration of Islamic values, principles of social justice, and modern technological innovation is expected to create a productive, inclusive, and sustainable agricultural system in accordance with national development ideals.

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