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Pemikiran Filosofis Ekonomi Islam pada Masa Daulah Umayyah di Andalusia

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ABSTRACT

This article aims to examine the philosophical thought of Islamic economics during the Umayyad dynasty in Andalusia, using a historical-philosophical approach, relying on data from various primary and secondary sources in the form of scientific literature (library research). The analysis was carried out to understand the economic concepts that developed during that period, including fiscal policy, trade systems, and resource management during the Umayyad dynasty in Andalusia. The research results show that the Umayyad Daula in Andalusia succeeded in creating an advanced economy through implementing economic policies based on justice and social welfare, such as implementing zakat, productive land management, and fair market regulation. Namely, the Islamic economy of the past can be an inspiration in designing a sustainable and just economic system in the modern era.

Keywords: *Philosophical Thought, Umayyad Daulah, Islamic Economics of Andalusia*

INTRODUCTION

The Umayyad Daulah, which was founded in 661 AD to 750 AD, was one of the greatest dynasties in Islamic history. Under their leadership, Islamic territory expanded to Spain, including Andalusia. This period was marked by progress in various fields, including economics. Islamic economic thought at this time was not only limited to aspects of trade transactions, but also included moral and ethical values contained in Islamic teachings. According to Aravik and Tohir, the economy in Andalusia during the Umayyad period developed rapidly, supported by an effective taxation system and active trade with various regions in Europe and Afri.

Islamic economic philosophical thinking at this time was influenced by various factors, including the cultural heritage of Greece and Rome, as well as Arab trade traditions. This creates a unique synergy between Islamic values and pre-existing economic practices. In this context, it is important to understand how Islamic economic principles are applied in the daily lives of Andalusian people. For example, the concepts of social justice and distribution of wealth formed the basis for the economic policies implemented by the Umayyad rulers. The prominent kholifah during the Umayyad period was Umar Bin Abdul Aziz who managed public finances so well that it was difficult for poor people to find zakat recipients.

The development of science and technology during this period also contributed to economic progress. The educational and research centers established in Andalusia, such as in Cordoba, became the birthplace of many thinkers and scientists who contributed to economic thought. This can be seen from the strong rational organizational structure, especially those identified with two religious sources, namely the Koran and hadith. Each of them cannot be separated from the influence of Greeks, Indians, Persians, Jews and Christians

METHODS OF RESEARCH

This article aims to examine the philosophical thought of Islamic economics during the Umayyad dynasty in Andalusia, using a historical-philosophical approach, relying on data from various primary and secondary sources in the form of scientific literature (library research). Data was collected from various sources, including books, journal articles, and relevant historical documents. The analysis was carried out by identifying the main themes in Islamic economic thought during the Umayyad period, as well as evaluating their impact on society and the economy in Andalusia.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Historical and Economic Context of the Umayyad Daula in Andalusia

The Umayyad Daulah, which ruled from 661 to 750 AD, was one of the most influential dynasties in Islamic history. During this period, especially in the Andalusia region (modern Spain), there was rapid development in various aspects, including the economy. After the conquest by Musa bin Nushair and Tariq bin Ziyad in 711 AD, Andalusia became an integral part of the Umayyad caliphate, resulting in significant social and economic transformation.

The economy in Andalusia at that time was characterized by a strong agrarian system, in which agriculture was the backbone of the economy. Data shows that Andalusia produces various commodities,

such as wheat, olives and fruit, which not only meet local needs but are also exported to other European regions. In this context, the use of advanced irrigation and innovative agricultural techniques are the keys to agricultural success in Andalusia

Apart from the agricultural sector, trade is also developing rapidly. Large cities such as Cordoba and Seville became important trading centers, connecting various trade routes between the Middle East, North Africa and Europe. By the 10th century, Cordoba had more than 1,000 active markets, making it one of the most populous cities in Europe at that time. This shows that the Andalusian economy depends not only on agriculture but also on dynamic trade.

The presence of various ethnicities and cultures in Andalusia, including Arabs, Berbers and Christians, has also enriched economic life. The interactions between these various groups create an environment conducive to innovation and economic growth. For example, the combination of Islamic knowledge and local traditions produces progress in the fields of science and technology, which in turn supports the economic sector. Understood, the historical and economic context of the Umayyad Daula in Andalusia shows that this was a period of extraordinary progress, where innovation and trade were the main drivers of economic growth. The philosophical thinking that developed during this period also reflects the close relationship between economics and ethics in Islam, which will be discussed further in the next sub-chapter.

B. Islamic Economic Philosophical Thought

Islamic economic philosophical thought during the Umayyad Daula in Andalusia was strongly influenced by the teachings of the Koran and Hadith, which emphasized justice, prosperity and social responsibility. In this context, there are several basic principles that form the basis of Islamic economic thinking, namely distributive justice, the prohibition of usury, and the importance of zakat as follows.

First, distributive justice is the main principle in Islamic economics. In this thinking, every individual is entitled to a fair share of the wealth generated. The Qur'an emphasizes the importance of equal distribution of wealth to prevent social inequality. In practice, this is seen through the zakat system required for every Muslim who can afford it, which functions as a tool for wealth redistribution.

Zakat collection in Andalusia during this time helped fund social and infrastructure projects that benefited society.

The prohibition of usury (interest) in Islamic economics is also an important aspect. Usury is considered a detrimental and unfair practice, because it can lead to exploitation of weaker parties. In the context of the Umayyad Daula, although the practice of usury still existed, there were efforts to promote more ethical financial alternatives, such as a profit sharing-based financing system (Mudharabah). This shows that although challenges remain, Islamic economic thought continues to strive to create a fairer financial system.

Lastly, the importance of zakat in the Islamic economy cannot be ignored. Zakat not only functions as a religious obligation, but also as an instrument to improve social welfare. Zakat is used to help underprivileged communities, support education, and finance social projects. In the Andalusian context, zakat plays an important role in building infrastructure and public services, which in turn improves the quality of life of the community

Thus, Islamic economic philosophical thought during the Umayyad Daula in Andalusia reflected

efforts to create an economic system based on the principles of justice and prosperity. Even though it is faced with various challenges, this thinking remains relevant and contributes to sustainable economic development.

C. Implementation of Economic Policy

The implementation of economic policy during the Umayyad Daula in Andalusia was a reflection of the philosophical thinking discussed previously. These policies are designed to support economic growth while maintaining social justice. One concrete example is the taxation system implemented by the Umayyad government

The Umayyad government implemented a fair and transparent tax, known as kharaj, imposed on agricultural land. Kharaj is taken based on land productivity, so farmers who have fertile land will pay higher taxes compared to those who have less fertile land. This policy not only increases state income but also encourages farmers to increase their productivity

Apart from that, the government also implements an incentive system to encourage trade. For example, reducing taxes for traders who trade between regions and developing infrastructure such as roads and ports to facilitate the transportation of goods. Data shows that trade volumes in Andalusia increased rapidly during this period, with Cordoba becoming one of Europe's leading trading centers.

Social policy is also an important part of economic implementation. The Umayyad government attempted to provide public services, such as education and health, that were accessible to all levels of society. This is in line with the principles of social justice which are the basis of Islamic economic thought. For example, educational institutions and hospitals were established to serve the community, which shows the government's commitment to the welfare of the people

The implementation of economic policy during the Umayyad Daula in Andalusia showed that the underlying philosophical thinking could be applied in practice. Policies that were fair and oriented towards community welfare were the key to economic success at that time.

D. Challenges and Responses to Islamic Economic Thought

Even though the Umayyad Daula in Andalusia experienced rapid economic progress, challenges remained. One of the main challenges is internal and external conflict which can disrupt economic stability. Disputes between various ethnic and religious groups often trigger social tensions that have an impact on the economy

Responses to these challenges include efforts to build social solidarity and promote tolerance between groups. The Umayyad government attempted to create an environment conducive to cooperation between groups, both in the economic and social fields. For example, programs that involve the participation of people from various backgrounds in development projects are one strategy for reducing tensions

Responses to these challenges also include strengthening the financial system. The government is trying to create a more efficient and transparent banking system, which can support people's economic activities. For example, the development of sharia-based financial institutions is one solution to overcome financing problems

Thus, the challenges faced by the Umayyad Daula in Andalusia were not only obstacles, but also encouraged innovation and adaptation in Islamic economic thought and practice. The responses taken reflect a commitment to creating a sustainable and inclusive economic system.

E. The Impact of Islamic Economic Thought in Andalusia

The impact of Islamic economic thought during the Umayyad Daula in Andalusia was very significant, not only at that time but also in subsequent developments in Europe. One of the main impacts is the development of a fairer and more sustainable economic system. The principles of social justice and wealth redistribution implemented in Andalusia became an inspiration for many future thinkers and economists. The rapid development of science and technology in Andalusia is also a positive impact of Islamic economic thought. Innovations in agriculture, architecture, and science overall created an environment that supported economic growth. Data shows that Andalusia became the center of science in Europe in the 10th century, with many Muslim scientists contributing in various fields.

Another impact is the influence on the development of the education system. Educational institutions in Andalusia, such as madrasas and universities, not only teach religious knowledge but also general science and economics. This creates a new generation that is educated and ready to contribute to society.

Based on the statement above, it is understood that Islamic economic thought in Andalusia also had a long-term impact on economic thought in Europe. Many concepts introduced by Muslim thinkers, such as a financial system based on profit sharing, became an inspiration for European thinkers during the Renaissance. This shows that Islamic economic thought is not only relevant in its time but also has a broad impact in world economic history.

CONCLUSION

Islamic economic philosophical thought during the Umayyad Daula in Andalusia reflected efforts to create an economic system based on the principles of justice, prosperity and social responsibility. Even though it was faced with various challenges, such as internal conflict and global competition, the Umayyad government succeeded in implementing policies that supported economic growth and social welfare.

The impact of this thought was not only felt at that time, but also made a significant contribution to the development of science, education systems and economic practices in Europe during the Renaissance. Thus, Islamic economic thought in Andalusia became an important milestone in the history of Islamic and world civilization.

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