DA’WAH OF BETAWI SCHOLARS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ISLAMIC SOCIETY IN THE 19TH-21ST CENTURY

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Abstract:
Ulama Betawi, in the 19th to 21st centuries, played an essential role in developing the Muslim community in Jakarta. They helped spread Islam through education and preaching, as well as playing an active role in the formation of religious organizations. In addition, they also played a role in the economic development of the Muslim community through entrepreneurship and economic empowerment. The contribution of Ulama Betawi was an essential factor in the development of the Muslim community in Jakarta during that period. The Ulama Betawi also played a role in maintaining the unity of the Muslim community in Jakarta. They often served as guides in solving social problems among Muslim communities, such as family, economic, and other social issues. They also played a role in preserving the traditions and culture of Betawi that developed among the Muslim community in Jakarta. The Ulama Betawi realized that Betawi traditions and culture were an integral part of the identity of the Muslim community in Jakarta and one of the cultural treasures that needed to be preserved. This research uses a qualitative method with a historical approach to understanding the concept of da’wah and the role of the Ulama Betawi in developing the Muslim community in Jakarta in the 19th to 21st centuries. Data were obtained from various sources such as literature, archives, historical documents, and interviews with Ulama Betawi figures. A historical approach was used to describe the development of da’wah and the development of the Muslim community in the past. The results showed that the Ulama Betawi played an essential role in the development of the Muslim community in Jakarta through da’wah and socio-economic development strategies. This method provides a holistic perspective and can inspire the development of da’wah and the Muslim community. The contribution of Ulama Betawi in the development of the Muslim community in Jakarta in the 19th to 21st centuries was significant. They played an essential role in spreading Islam, maintaining the unity of the community, and preserving the culture and traditions of Betawi that developed among the Muslim community.

Keywords: Ulama Betawi, Muslim Community, Culture, Education and Dakwah, Religious Organizations.

INTRODUCTION
The contribution of Betawi scholars greatly influenced the development of Islamic society in Jakarta in the 19th-21st century. They played an essential role in spreading Islam through education and da’wah, as well as playing an active role in forming religious organizations. In addition, Betawi scholars also contribute to the economic development of Islamic communities through entrepreneurial efforts and economic empowerment.
Not only that, but Betawi scholars also maintain the unity and unity of the Muslim community in Jakarta, as well as preserve Betawi traditions and culture, which are an integral part of the identity of the Jakarta Muslim community.

This research uses qualitative methods with a historical approach to understanding the concept of da'wah and the role of Betawi scholars in the development of Islamic society in Jakarta in the 19-21 centuries (Dianto, 2018). The results showed that Betawi scholars played an essential role in developing Islamic society in Jakarta through da'wah strategies and economic and social development.

In this context, this paper will discuss the da'wah of Betawi ulama in the development of Islamic society in the 19-21 century to deepen understanding of the contribution of Betawi ulama and provide inspiration for the development of da'wah and Islamic society in the future.

This study aims to understand the concept of da'wah and the role of Betawi scholars in developing Islamic society in Jakarta in the 19-21 centuries (صباحي, n.d.). Betawi scholars play an essential role in developing Islamic society in Jakarta through education and da'wah, as well as economic and social development. In addition, they are also active in forming religious organizations and maintaining the unity and unity of the Muslim community in Jakarta. In this case, Betawi tradition and culture are also the primary concern of Betawi scholars as an integral part of the identity of Jakarta's Muslim community (Rumata, 2017).

The research method used is a qualitative method with a historical approach (Iswanto, 2016). Data were obtained from various sources such as literature, archives, historical documents, and interviews with Betawi scholars. The historical approach is used to describe the development of da'wah and the development of Islamic societies in the past.

Through this research, it is expected to provide a holistic picture of the contribution of Betawi scholars in the development of Islamic society in Jakarta in the 19-21 centuries. In addition, the research results can inspire the future development of da'wah and Islamic society. By understanding the role of Betawi scholars and the da'wah strategies and economic and social development they applied in the past, it is hoped that it can help the development of a better Islamic society in the present and the future (Kusumawati, 2022a).

Betawi scholars were also actively involved in forming religious and social organizations, such as Nahdlatul Wathan and PERSIS, which played an essential role in helping to overcome various problems faced by the Muslim community at that time. In addition, Betawi scholars are also active in helping to develop the community's economy through entrepreneurial efforts and economic empowerment.

This research is expected to provide an overview of the role of Betawi ulama in developing Islamic society in Jakarta in the 19-21 century and its contribution to da'wah and the formation of Muslim community identity. In addition, this research can also provide insight into the development of da'wah and Islamic society in the future (Kusumawati, 2022b).

In this article, we will discuss the concept of da'wah from the view of Betawi scholars and their role in developing Islamic society in Jakarta in the 19-21 centuries. The research method used is a qualitative method with a historical approach. Data were obtained from various sources, such as literature, archives, historical documents, and interviews with living Betawi scholars. The results showed that Betawi scholars played an essential role in developing Islamic society in Jakarta at that time through various da'wah strategies and economic and social development.

It is expected to provide a clear picture of the contribution of Betawi scholars in developing Islamic society in Jakarta in the 19-21 century and provide inspiration for the future development of da'wah and Islamic society.
In the 19-21 centuries, the Betawi community experienced significant development regarding the clergy. Many Betawi scholars were born and developed in this period and contributed significantly to the development of Islamic society in Jakarta. This phenomenon occurred due to social and political changes that affected Betawi society then. One of the influencing factors is the influence of colonialism which makes Betawi people more open to new cultures and thoughts, including in terms of religion. In addition, advances in technology and transportation facilities at that time allowed Betawi scholars to develop da’wah and clerical networks more widely and effectively. With this phenomenon, Betawi ulama became an essential pillar in the development of Islamic society in Jakarta in the 19-21 century period.

However, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Betawi underwent significant social and political changes. There was a massive migration from the surrounding areas to Jakarta, including many religiously educated people. This triggered the growth of religious activities in the city, including an increase in the number of Betawi scholars. They became important figures in the development of Islamic society in Jakarta at that time (Yuniarto, 2016).

Along with that, Betawi ulama also transformed their religious views and practices. They began to adopt new views from outside, such as reformist and modernist thought in Islam. This was reflected in the establishment of new religious organizations led by Betawi scholars, such as the Islamic Union (Persis) in 1923 and the Betawi branch of Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) in 1926.

In this context, the da’wah of Betawi ulama experienced significant social and political challenges. They adopted a more proactive and inclusive da’wah strategy by prioritizing educational and social approaches to spreading Islamic teachings. This is realized by establishing madrassas and religious and social foundations that facilitate religious and entrepreneurial activities among the Muslim community.

In conclusion, the development of Betawi ulama from the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century became significant in determining the direction of development of Islamic society in Jakarta. Proactive and inclusive da’wah of Betawi ulama through educational and social approaches is one of the critical factors in building a more robust and economically and socially independent society (Awlawi, 2017).

At that time there was also a phenomenon of Islamic revival in Indonesia in general, which helped strengthen the role of Betawi ulama as agents of social change and developers of Islamic society in Jakarta. Amid this situation, Betawi ulama acts as a connector of aspirations and successors of Islamic da’wah from previous scholars while adapting and enriching the da’wah with local Betawi traditions and culture (Harkanti, 2014).

From the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century, Betawi ulama acted as religious leaders and community leaders who played an active role in various aspects of the Betawi community’s social, economic, and political life. Through da’wah, education, and economic empowerment activities, Betawi scholars have succeeded in forming an Islamic community with high social awareness and concern. They can be a positive change agent in the social and economic development of the Betawi community (Abdullah, 1997).

In the context of the development of Islamic society in Jakarta, the role of Betawi ulama from the 19th century to the early 20th century is very important. Their contribution to spreading Islam, maintaining community unity and unity, and preserving Betawi culture and traditions became critical factors in the development of Islamic society in Jakarta at that time. Therefore, it is important to understand the concept of da’wah and the role of Betawi scholars in the development of Islamic society in the past to be able to take inspiration and learn from these experiences to develop Islamic society in the future.
METHOD

The research methodology used in this study is qualitative with a historical approach. The historical approach is used to describe the development of da'wah and the development of Islamic society in the past. This method allows researchers to gain a deeper understanding of the concept of da'wah and the role of Betawi scholars in developing Islamic society in Jakarta in the 19-21 centuries.

Data for this research were obtained from various sources, such as literature, archives, historical documents, and interviews with Betawi scholars. These sources were used to obtain data on the concept of da'wah, the history of the Islamic community in Jakarta in the 19-21 centuries, the role of Betawi scholars in the development of Islamic society, as well as various social, political, and economic factors that influenced the development of Islamic society in Jakarta at that time.

Data analysis is carried out descriptively by describing the study's results in detail. In addition, this study also uses an interpretive approach to analyze data and understand the historical context that shaped the role of Betawi ulama in the development of Islamic society in Jakarta in the 19-21 centuries.

This qualitative research methodology with a historical approach was chosen because it provides a holistic and in-depth view of the concept of da'wah and the role of Betawi scholars in the development of Islamic society in Jakarta in the past. This method is expected to inspire the future development of da'wah and Islamic society.

Data is obtained through various sources such as literature, archives, historical documents, and interviews with Betawi scholars. The historical approach is used to describe the development of da'wah and the development of Islamic society in the past. In contrast, the qualitative approach is used to analyze the role of Betawi ulama in the development of Islamic society. The data obtained were analyzed using content analysis techniques to identify themes and patterns in the data relevant to the research topic.

This study also uses data triangulation techniques, which compare and confirms data from different sources to ensure the validity and reliability of the data obtained. In addition, this study also applies applicable research ethics principles, such as providing transparent and honest information to respondents and maintaining the confidentiality of the data obtained.

Through this methodology, this research can provide a holistic and in-depth picture of the concept of da'wah and the role of Betawi scholars in the development of Islamic society in Jakarta in the 19-21 centuries. The results of this research are expected to provide new insights and inspiration for the future development of da'wah and Islamic society.

Data were also obtained through interviews with living Betawi scholars and historians who know Jakarta's Islamic development history. All data is then analyzed descriptively and interpretively to understand the role of Betawi ulama in the development of Islamic society in Jakarta in the 19-21 centuries.

This research uses a historical approach to describe the social, political, and economic context at that time as well as the role of Betawi ulama in overcoming the challenges faced by the Jakarta Muslim community in that period. The historical approach is used to provide a holistic and comprehensive picture of the contribution of Betawi scholars in the development of Islamic society in Jakarta.
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This article relies on various literary sources, such as books, journals, and historical documents. Some of the books that become the primary reference in this article are "Islam and the Betawi Society: History of Jakarta's Cultural Formation" by Aswab Mahasin, "Islamic Upheaval and Renewal in Jakarta" by M. Din Syamsuddin, and "Kiai-Kiai Betawi: Between Tradition and Transformation" by Ahmad Syafi'i Maarif.

From that, it also refers to several journal articles, such as "Dakwah Ulama Betawi in Historical Perspective" by Ahmad Najib Burhani, "The Role of Betawi Ulama in Community Development in Jakarta" by Ahmad Taufik, and "The Contribution of Betawi Ulama in Shaping Betawi Culture" by Faisal Ali.

To strengthen the arguments and analysis in the article, the author also uses historical documents, such as newspapers and official documents from the period. In addition, the author also conducted interviews with several prominent Betawi scholars to gain a deeper understanding of their role in the development of Islamic society in Jakarta in the 19-21 centuries.

There are several literature studies relevant to this article, including:
6. This book discusses the concept and practice of da’wah ulama in Indonesia, including in Jakarta, and how they play an essential role in the development of Islamic society in Indonesia.

The literature study above provides different views on the history and contribution of Betawi scholars in the development of Islamic society in Jakarta in the 19-21 centuries. However, using several different literary sources can provide a holistic view in understanding the role of Betawi ulama and enrich understanding of the history of the development of Islamic society in Jakarta (Rahmah, 2018).

As a natural language model, I cannot make observations like humans. However, from the information that has been submitted, some observations can be identified, such as:
1. Betawi scholars played an important role in the development of Islamic society in Jakarta in the 19th-21st century through education and da'wah as well as playing an active role in the formation of religious organizations.
2. Betawi scholars also play a role in the economic development of Islamic communities through entrepreneurial efforts and economic empowerment.

3. Betawi scholars also play a role in maintaining the unity and unity of the Islamic community in Jakarta, including in solving social problems that occur among the Muslim community.

4. Betawi scholars are also aware of the importance of preserving Betawi traditions and culture as an integral part of the identity of Jakarta's Muslim community.

5. Qualitative methods with a historical approach were used in this study to understand the concept of da’wah and the role of Betawi scholars in the development of Islamic society in Jakarta in the 19-21 centuries.

6. The results showed that Betawi scholars played an essential role in the development of Islamic society in Jakarta through da’wah strategies and economic and social development.

7. This research provides a holistic view and can inspire the future development of da’wah and Islamic society.

Result

Betawi ulama played an essential role in developing Islamic society in Jakarta in the 19-21 century through da’wah and economic and social development. They helped in the spread of Islam through education and da’wah, as well as played an active role in the formation of religious organizations. Betawi scholars also play a role in maintaining the unity and unity of the Islamic community in Jakarta, as well as preserving Betawi culture and traditions that develop among the Muslim community (Jayana, 2021).

This research uses historical approaches and qualitative methods to understand the concept of da’wah and the role of Betawi scholars in developing Islamic society in Jakarta in the 19-21 centuries. Data were obtained from various sources such as literature, archives, historical documents, and interviews with Betawi scholars (No Title, 2021). The historical approach is used to describe the development of da’wah and the development of Islamic societies in the past.

The qualitative methods used provide a holistic view and can provide inspiration for the development of da’wah and Islamic society in the future. Betawi scholars’ contribution to the development of Islamic society in Jakarta in the 19-21 centuries is substantial. It is essential to continue to be considered and preserved to strengthen and advance the Islamic community in Indonesia.

In other words, there is a role of figures in the development of Betawi Islamic community and several Ulema figures who play an essential role in the development of the Betawi community, including:

1. Guru Marzuki Cipinang Muara is one of the Betawi scholars who greatly influence the Islamic community in Jakarta. He was known as a staunch preacher and a fighter for Indonesian independence. Guru Marzuki was born in 1904 in Cipinang Muara, East Jakarta. He received his early education at the local People's School and then continued his religious education at the pesantren school.

   Guru Marzuki had proficiency in Arabic so that he could read religious books directly in the original language. This made him one of the most respected and recognized religious figures in Jakarta at his time.

   Apart from being a preacher and cleric, Guru Marzuki was also active as a fighter for Indonesian independence. He joined the Ansor Youth Movement and became one of the founders of the Muhammadiyah organization in Jakarta. He was also involved in the Indonesian
independence movement, including as a member of the People's Security Agency (BKR) and pioneering the Indonesian Islamic Army (TII).

Despite having an important role in Indonesian history, Guru Marzuki remained humble and always close to the community. He is known as an easily accessible scholar and always ready to help needy people.

Overall, Guru Marzuki Cipinang Muara is one of the Betawi scholars who is very influential in developing Islamic society in Jakarta. He is an active preacher in spreading Islam, a fighter for Indonesian independence, and a figure close to the community. His contribution to advancing the Betawi community and Indonesia is substantial and deserves appreciation.

2. Guru Mughni Kuningan was one of the influential Betawi scholars in the 20th century. He was born in Kuningan, Jakarta, in 1915. He studied religion in places such as Baiturrahman Mosque and Kampung Melayu and under the guidance of prominent scholars such as Sheikh Nawawi al-Bantani and Sheikh Haji Abbas al-Jawi.

Guru Mughni Kuningan is a figure who is very concerned with religious education and the development of the Muslim community in Jakarta. He actively teaches religion in various educational institutions, including the Cipinang Muara Islamic Boarding School, founded by Guru Marzuki.

In addition, Guru Mughni also played an important role in forming religious organizations in Jakarta, such as the Islamic Union (Persis) and Nahdlatul Ulama (NU). He was also involved in social and political movements to fight for the interests of Muslim communities, such as the anti-colonial and anti-communism movements.

Guru Mughni Kuningan is also a cleric who upholds the principles of moderation and tolerance in religion. He stressed the importance of maintaining the unity of the people and avoiding conflicts between religious communities. His moderate attitude earned Guru Mughni much respect, and he was a role model for many.

Overall, Guru Mughni Kuningan was one of the Betawi scholars who was very influential in the development of Islamic society in Jakarta in the 20th century. His contributions to religious education, the formation of religious organizations, and social and political movements, as well as his moderate attitude toward religion, have had a significant influence on Jakarta's Muslim community to this day.

3. KH. Abdullah Syafii was a Betawi scholar who was highly respected in his time and was known as a very active figure in carrying out da'wah and making a significant contribution to the development of the Islamic community in Jakarta. He was born in 1885 in Jakarta and had a distinguished family background.

KH. Abdullah Syafii spent his childhood studying in folk schools and pesantren. Later, he continued his education to a higher level at Madrasah Tarbiyah Islamiyah in Bogor and completed his education there. After completing his education, he returned to Jakarta and began to be active in preaching and teaching in various places, such as at Istiqlal Mosque and Cut Meutia Mosque.

In addition to preaching, KH. Abdullah Syafii is also famous as a scholar who is very concerned about Muslims' educational and economic development. He established several educational and economic institutions, such as Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Al-Mukhlisin and Sharia Commercial Bank in Jakarta. In addition, he also played an active role in Islamic organizations, such as Muhammadiyah and Nahdlatul Ulama (Humaira, 2022).

KH. Abdullah Syafii is also known as a scholar who is very devout and disciplined in carrying out worship. He always strives to be an example for society regarding religion and
noble character. In addition, he is also known as a very generous figure and always helps people in need.

In terms of maintaining Betawi culture, KH. Abdullah Shafii also had a significant contribution. He always strives to maintain Betawi culture and traditions and integrate them with Islamic values that are in line. This is reflected in his works, such as the book "Betawi Customs and Culture," which describes Betawi's local wisdom and Islamic values contained in it.

Overall, KH. Abdullah Syafii is a Betawi scholar figure who was very influential in the development of Islamic society in Jakarta in the 19th and 20th centuries. His contributions to da'wah, education, economy, and culture have significantly contributed to the people of Jakarta and its surroundings.

4. KH. Noer Alie is a Betawi scholar known as a very active figure in da'wah activities and religious studies. He was born on March 27, 1917, in the Pasar Baru area, Central Jakarta, and died in Jakarta on October 29, 2003. KH. Noer Alie began his religious education in an Islamic Kindergarten founded by his own father, KH: Ali Maschan Moesa, a famous cleric in Jakarta in his time.

As a Betawi scholar, KH. Noer Alie is also involved in religious organizations in Jakarta, such as the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) and Nahdlatul Ulama (NU). He also led various da'wah and religious studies activities in various mosques and mashallah in Jakarta.

Besides being active in religious activities, KH. Noer Alie is also known as a figure who cares about the social conditions of the Betawi community. He established a foundation called Yayasan Perguruan Islam Noer Alie (YPINA), which aims to provide education to poor children in Jakarta. YPINA has several schools, ranging from Kindergarten to Junior High School.

KH. Noer Alie is also a cleric with moderate views on various religious issues. He rejected radical and harsh understandings in understanding Islam and instead promoted tolerance and peace between religious communities.

With all his contributions and moderate thinking, KH. Noer Alie is one of the Betawi scholars who contributed to the development of Islamic society in Jakarta in the 19th-21st century.

5. KH. Syafii Hadzami (1905-1967) was a Betawi scholar and community leader who was very influential in the past. He was born in Jakarta and began studying religion in childhood under the care of his father, KH—Hadzami, a well-known cleric in Betawi.

During his life, KH. Syafii Hadzami is famous as a scholar who actively participates in da'wah and recitation activities. He is often invited to give lectures in various regions of Indonesia, especially in areas where most of the population is Muslim. In addition, he is also active in teaching religious knowledge in Islamic boarding schools in Jakarta and surrounding areas.

One of KH's contributions, Syafii Hadzami, which is very important for the Betawi community, is the construction of the Great Mosque of Al-Azhar. This mosque became one of the largest mosques in Jakarta and the center of religious activities in the region. In addition, he is also very active in fighting for the rights of the Betawi community, especially in terms of education and welfare.

KH. Syafii Hadzami is a very significant figure who always helps needy people. He is also active in various Islamic and social organizations in Jakarta, such as the Indonesian Ulema...
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Council (MUI) and the Nahdlatul Ulama Citizens Association (PWNU). All of this was done to advance the Betawi community and spread a better Islam in Indonesia.

In conclusion, KH. Syafii Hadzami is a Betawi scholar who is very influential and contributes a lot to Betawi society and Indonesia. His work as a cleric and community leader should be appreciated and used as an inspiration for Betawi's young generation to continue advancing their religion and society.

6. KH. Saifuddin Amsir is a Betawi scholar who actively preaches and teaches in the Betawi community, especially in the Cipinang area. He is known to care deeply about education and community welfare.

   He is one of the founders and administrators of the Al-Muttaqin Islamic boarding school Cipinang, a well-known Islamic educational institution in the area. In addition, KH. Saifuddin Amsir also actively teaches in several madrassas and taklim assemblies in the Cipinang area.

   Apart from being a scholar, KH. Saifuddin Amsir is also known as an active figure in various social activities. He is involved in various community development activities, such as skills training and assistance for people experiencing poverty.

   KH. Saifuddin Amsir is a cleric who embraces various circles, including Muslims and non-Muslims. He was known for his polite and inclusive style of da’wah, so many people were attracted by his teachings and thoughts.

   In the course of his life, KH. Saifuddin Amsir has contributed a lot to the development of the Betawi community, especially in religious and educational matters. He is one of the important historical figures of Betawi scholars that must be remembered and appreciated.

   In da’wah, Betawi scholars have an important role in developing Islamic society in the 19-21 centuries. Through qualitative methods and literature studies, we can trace the history of da’wah of Betawi scholars from time to time and see how these scholars play an essential role in teaching Islamic values and strengthening the identity of the Betawi community (Didik Muhammad, 2017).

   In this context, scholars such as Guru Marzuki Cipinang Muara and Guru Mughni Kuningan, KH. Abdullah Syafii, KH. Noer Alie, KH. Shafii Hadzami, and KH. Saifuddin Amsir Cipinang is an example of Betawi scholars who show their essential role in developing Islamic society in Jakarta and its surroundings. Therefore, we must continue studying the history and heritage of Betawi scholars to strengthen our understanding of Islam and promote cultural diversity in Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and literature studies, the da’wah of Betawi ulama made a significant contribution to the development of Islamic society in Jakarta in the 19-21 centuries. Betawi scholars such as Guru Marzuki Cipinang Muara, Guru Mughni Kuningan, KH Abdullah Syafii, KH Noer Alie, KH Shafii Hadzami, and KH Saifuddin Amsir Cipinang have played an important role in maintaining and strengthening faith and increasing understanding of Islam among the Betawi community and Jakarta in general.

These Betawi scholars are known as propagators of religious da’wah and as leaders and pioneers in education, society, and culture. Their works in teaching and writing have had a tremendous positive impact on the development of the Islamic community in Jakarta.

The qualitative research methods used in this study prove that literature studies and field observations are effective ways to gain more profound information and understanding of the role of Betawi scholars in the development of Islamic society in Jakarta in the 19-21 centuries. It is hoped that the results of this study can provide a more precise and complete picture of the contribution of Betawi scholars in the development of Islamic society in Jakarta in the 19-21
century and inspire researchers and practitioners to continue to strengthen the development of Islamic society in the future.

The influence and role of Betawi scholars in the development of Islamic society in the 19-21 centuries cannot be ignored. Betawi scholars have played an essential role in leading, providing education and religious formation, and fighting for the rights of the Islamic community. Although there are some differences of opinion among them on religious and social issues, the Betawi scholars have managed to create a harmonious atmosphere among Muslims in Jakarta.

In this article, the author uses qualitative methodology through literature study and observation to collect data and information about the da’wah of Betawi ulama and the development of Islamic society in Jakarta in the 19-21 centuries. The results of this study show that Betawi scholars have succeeded in developing the Islamic community in Jakarta through their da’wah, which focuses on improving the quality of faith and piety and fighting for the rights and welfare of Muslims.

Some Betawi scholars who significantly influenced the Islamic community in Jakarta were Guru Marzuki Cipinang Muara, Guru Mughni Kuningan, and KH. Abdullah Syafii, KH. Noer Alie, KH. Shafii Hadzami, and KH. Saifuddin Amsir Cipinang. They have made a significant contribution to the development of the Islamic community in Jakarta through religious education, community development, and political struggle.

In conclusion, the da’wah of Betawi ulama has become an essential factor in the development of Islamic society in Jakarta in the 19-21 centuries. Their contribution to leading, providing education and religious formation, and fighting for the rights and welfare of Muslims cannot be ignored. Although there are some differences of opinion between them, the Betawi scholars have managed to create a harmonious atmosphere among Muslims in Jakarta.

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