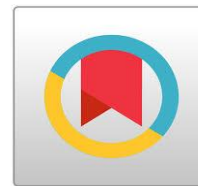


The Case of Holywings Bar and Its Existence Upon the Legal and Socio-Political Perspectives in Indonesia



Kasus Bar Holywings dan Eksistensinya dalam Perspektif Hukum dan Sosial Politik di Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

The case of Holywings Bar is an issue that has garnered public attention following their social media promotions on alcoholic beverage products by including the names of Muhammad and Maria. This case is considered as a sensitive issue in a country with the majority of its population are Muslims. Thus, by the initiative of several community groups, this issue has been reported to the legal apparatus to stop all its operations in Jakarta and other big cities entirely. Based on the issue, this study is conducted to obtain a profound understanding toward the case of Holywings bar and its existence in Indonesia viewed from the legal and socio-political aspects. In discussing the problem of this study, we collect information from various newspapers and other legal and socio-political science publishers as the supporting data. Then, we analyze the data through phenomenological approach and draw conclusions believed as the best answer for the problem. Finally, the researchers conclude that the case of Holywings Bar is declared as having violated the law and business licensing regulations for bars that sell alcoholic beverages. According to several experts, the closure of Holywings Bar can be viewed from the legal and socio-political perspectives related to the 2024 presidential election, since the majority of voters for presidential candidates are from Islamic groups who support the closure, and they are closely related to one of the presidential candidates in 2024. Hence, the results of this study are expected to be beneficial toward the development of similar studies in the future.

Kata Kunci

Kasus Holywings;
 Keberadaan Holywings;
 Sosial Politik;
 Perspektif Hukum.

ABSTRAK

Kasus Holywings menjadi perhatian publik setelah bar ini mempromosikan produk minuman beralkohol dengan mencantumkan nama Muhammad dan Maria dalam promosi media sosial. Kasus ini dianggap sebagai isu sensitif di negara yang mayoritas penduduknya beragama Islam, sehingga atas inisiatif beberapa kelompok masyarakat, hal ini telah diajukan ke aparat hukum agar semua operasi di Jakarta dan kota-kota besar lainnya dihentikan total. Berdasarkan permasalahan tersebut, kami melakukan penelitian ini dengan maksud untuk mendapatkan pemahaman yang lebih mendalam tentang kasus Holywing Bar dan keberadaannya di Indonesia dari aspek hukum dan sosial politik. Untuk membahas masalah penelitian ini, kami memperoleh informasi sebagai data pendukung dari berbagai surat kabar dan penerbit ilmu hukum dan sosial politik lainnya, kemudian kami mempelajari secara fenomenologis dan menarik kesimpulan yang kami yakini telah menjawab masalah dengan baik. Akhirnya dapat disimpulkan bahwa kasus Holywings telah dinyatakan melanggar hukum dan peraturan perizinan usaha mengenai bar yang menjual minuman beralkohol. Menurut beberapa ahli, keberadaan mereka telah ditutup dan dilihat dari perspektif hukum dan sosial politik dalam pemilihan presiden 2024 karena mayoritas pemilih untuk calon presiden berasal dari kelompok Islam, yang saat ini tampaknya memiliki hubungan dekat dengan salah satu dari para calon presiden tahun 2024. Dengan demikian, hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi masukan yang berarti dalam pengembangan penelitian sejenis di masa mendatang.

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Introduction

The case of Holywings bar has shocked the virtual world following its promotions on alcoholic beverage products, causing the case to become a legal case (Batubara, 2022). The allegation that initiates a controversial issue is the promotion of alcoholic beverages by mentioning the names of guests as Muhammad and Maria. In the aftermath of the issue, six Holywings's promoting staff are named as suspects by being charged with double articles, including Article 14 Number 1 and 2 of the 1945 Republic of Indonesia Law and Article 156 of the Criminal Code. Moreover, Holywings bar is also subjected to article 28 paragraph 2 of the Republic of Indonesia law number 19 of 2016 concerning changes to the law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2008 on the IT law. Thus based on the law above, Holywings is threatened with a maximum sentence of 10 years in prison. Additionally, it is essential to know the actions and role of the promotions, which has caused controversy in various media. Regarding the Kotamobagu portal, Hotman Paris's Instagram account, Holywings is a business group with three kind of businesses: bars, nightclubs, and restaurants. There is other news saying that Holywings plans to open 100 branches throughout Indonesia. This possibly makes Holywings exists in all major cities in Indonesia to perform music concerts and invite famous musicians in Indonesia. Hence, the bar increasingly becomes a business that colors nightlife by getting several national investors as shareholders (Rachmawati et al., 2022).

As a glimpse into its history, Holywings was founded in 2014 and had a beer house, nightclub, and lounge. Previously, this beer house was located in the Kelapa Gading area, North Jakarta, under the name Kedai Opa (Kusnadi, 2021). Since then, Holywings has worked under the name PT. Aneka Bintang Gading (Holywings Group), as a restaurant and bar company. Through the Holywings YouTube channel, Ivan Tanjaya, the Co-Founder of Holywings, provides information about the history of Holywings. Then, Holywings suddenly went viral and was highlighted by the public after promoting liquor by defaming the holy name of Religion and Christianity. As a result, the restaurant's business license was revoked, which caused many Holywings outlets to be closed in various areas. According to the General Manager of Holywings Indonesia Project Company, Yuli Setiawan, Holywings's clubs and restaurants have problems with licensing, causing all outlets in the Jakarta area to be sealed and closed. The management of Holywings Bar and Restaurant adds that the six employees, who are named as suspects related to the promotion of free alcoholic beverages with SARA nuances, have been dismissed even though currently Holywings in Indonesia has 36 branches of Holywings Bar and Club outside Java, including Medan, Pekanbaru, Batam to Makassar (Handayani & Erwita, 2021; Iva, 2018).

After receiving public attention in various mainstream media as well as social media regarding the racist promotional element (Christian S, 2017), eventually by following the direction from the governor of DKI Jakarta, the police acts decisively. This act is also taken based on the recommendations and findings from two of DKI Jakarta provincial legal apparatus who examine the licensing service for 12 Holywings restaurant outlets in Jakarta following the provisions and laws enforced in the DKI Jakarta government. This examination is conducted through a field review by the government collaborating with other governmental elements such as the DKI Jakarta civil service police unit. After the review, several violations were found, which became the basis for the DKI Jakarta government to revoke Holywings's operational permit (Arrum, 2019).

As viewing the results of the study and performing a research on the online licensing documents, the Online Single Submission Risk-Based, and field monitoring, there are several Holywings group's outlets located in the city of Jakarta. It is verified that there are several outlets with no standard certification based on the Standard Classification of Indonesian Business Fields, number 56301, relating to the type of bar business (Rahmawati, 2019). Thus eventually, the city government of DKI Jakarta officially revokes the operating license for the Holywings business in the city of Jakarta. The revocation is executed by the DKI Jakarta City's Investment and One-Stop Integrated Service Office based on the findings and recommendations from the two regional institutions, including the Tourism and Creative Economy Department as well as the Cooperative Trading Industry and MSME Service. On this basis, the city government, through the police, closes the 12 Holywings business operations (Sarhini et al., 2019).

Observing the political climate in Indonesia as a country with a majority of Muslim population, any changes both in terms of government and society are closely related to the interests of the majority of the Indonesian population (Koehrsen, 2021). In other words, something huge about politics and other changes can be correlated with the issues of religion and power such as politics. In this case, these two entities experience a process of mutually supporting each other, considering that religion in Indonesia is not only a matter of spiritual life between humans and God, but also a link between the individual identity as a human being and the state life pattern as well as other social affairs (Zuhdi, 2018). Hence in Indonesia, Islam holds a strategic role in making any changes, thus it provides nuances of values and norms in building the state politics and the order of the socio-cultural life of the Indonesian people. Countries dominated by elements of strong religious power will create a country that tends to produce leadership with the ethical position of Islamic religious leaders (Bruinessen, 2013).

Up to this day, the leader with visible act of leadership is Anies Baswedan, who is theologically and materially very conservative in favor of the majority of the Indonesian Muslim community, especially in the city of Jakarta. It has become a problem for the secular groups who are immediately marginalized, since majority of the political elements will become more dominant (Hasyim, 2020). Correlated to the political and religious matters, the issue on the closing of Holywings can be considered as very conservative, although we live in a modern life. It can be used as the instrument to be dominant in politics. However, politics shall be based only on the concept where people can lead a democratic life that is free from various aspects outside the state. Therefore, religion-related issues that become political issues are things that must be realized to have interrelated impacts, once Islam is considered in politics. The idea of integrating religious values into governmental affairs can be seen in the acts of Jakarta's governor, Anies Baswedan. He, in his governance, tends to favor the majority, the Islamic group, which is the current dominant element in determining political policy in the country, with having no favor in state managed by other parties, including the secular ones (Mujani, 2020).

In other words, most Muslims refuse the idea of religion being separated from politics and the state, assuming that religion is not only a private matter concerning the interests of the society with the God (Witro, 2020). According to the notion of Muslims in majority, religion is not only a ritual affair describing the existence of humans with their God, but also a religion with a system that regulates the colorful journey of the Indonesian nation to date. It is imprinted in the previous arrangement of the Jakarta charter which declares the obligation in conducting Islamic law for its adherents, replaced later with the obligation in believing the God almighty. What happened to the former governor of DKI Jakarta, Basuki Tjahya Purnama, is one evident of Muslims supporting its notion. Thus, there is an awareness that those who lead a country with Muslims in majority shall be a Muslim (Friedell, 2014).

Hence, when it is correlated to the leadership of the president in the future, this becomes a scourge for political opponents from the modern era to break every element of Indonesian educational leadership from the Islamic majority, a.k.a the conservative groups (Keohane, 2017). This is a maneuver carried out by many national political figures, such as in the 2009 presidential election when the moderate groups tried to win sympathy by choosing a presidential candidate from Islamic figures. It is not credible. This is the political system in our homeland, where the conservative clerics or 'ulama' are considered. Thus, the main purpose of this study is to see the nuances of the majority interests performed by the supposed presidential candidate, in this case is the current governor of DKI Jakarta, by closing a nightclub which is

found guilty of violating the operational rules. In other words, this act will possibly affect the favor of Muslims in majority in selecting the president and leadership which can be seen in the daily life of a figure close to the Islamic parties in the homeland (Keohane, 2017).

Through a study aimed to gain a deep understanding toward the case of Holywings Bar and its existence from the legal and socio-political perspectives and as an audience based on legal and socio-political knowledge, at least it will be obtained factual information through a series of studies on cases related to religious blasphemy, such as participating in promoting alcoholic beverages by mentioning the names of Islamic religious figure, Muhammad, and Maria from Christian public figures. Based on the understanding on the legal status of Holywings Bar, having no license to operate is an absolute act of violating the law, thus it is reasonable to stop its operation. Anything happens in this country must include the elements of causes and problems as well as solutions and consequences. As an individual or audience with a background in law and socio-political science, this study is seen as significant since it is related to the issues of violations affecting the security and the comfort of people's lives. The author believes that this study has been conducted by following the correct methodology and will a gain a different result, by reading or following the developments of various media broadcasts (Sovacool et al., 2018).

The understanding or knowledge obtained through a series of studies that go through a scientific methodological process will undoubtedly become new information or understanding that will provide critical input in the study of legal science and politics in Indonesia. By understanding the problems above, we would like to gain an in-depth understanding on the case of Holywings Bar and its existence from a legal and socio-political perspective in Indonesia. For this reason, we will review some works of literature from various sources such as books and other scientific papers until we gain data for us to make new knowledge. The question is, what and how does Holywings Bar exist from a legal and socio-political point of view in Indonesia?

Method

In the following section, we will explain the steps and stages in carrying out the study to understand the Bar Holywings case and its existence in terms of legal and socio-political perspectives in Indonesia. To discuss the problem of this study, the authors first decide the understanding on the Holywings issue and the study's objectives mentioned above. Furthermore, the data is collected by searching some literatures and information sources to complete this discussion, such as news communication in various sources as well as the

publication of books and scientific journals related to the issue of religious torture, violation of government regulations related to business desires and aspects behind the cases experienced by the Indonesian (Parry et al., 2014).

After collecting the data, we tried to analyze it by using a phenomenological approach to find the answers for something phenomenal from a large amount of data to reply to the study's central question. After writing the discussion, which is a draft process until it is finished, we conduct various traditions to see the relevance between the discussion and the purpose of the study (Bryman et al., 2011). After making a revision and displaying the right decision, it is submitted by editing and providing. Then, we state that the writing process of the data has met the article writing standards. Hence, those are the steps in writing this paper. It is designed in a descriptive qualitative format following the previous reports and writings on qualitative studies regarding issues which attract the public concern in Indonesia viewed from the country's social and political perspectives (Jakob et al., 2020).

We can state that the results of this study are valid, for the reason that this study has succeeded in obtaining findings by reading sources with high credibility. The data and information obtained are originated from various publications mentioned above, thus the quality of the study results is transparent and trustworthy. We examine several data through an analysis and interpretation performed carefully, therefore as we verify, we believe that the element of validity in this qualitative study can be accounted for the sense that it will produce similar output with less differences. The technique conducted is to examine by evaluating the data correctly to ensure the accuracy of all data. We use a phenomenological approach and common data coding combined with qualitative studies to seek the validity of the findings. Hence, we have similar findings in the Holywings study and the status of its existence in Indonesia as it is examined by other parties. Indeed, from the results, it can be seen that there are many similarities, and the truth of reality is not always to be precisely the same or singular yet can be understood with various truths (Bryman et al., 2011).

Results and Discussion

The Holywings case and the favorable law in Indonesia

As seen from a positive law's point of view in Indonesia, the case of Holywings Bar, which has been reported to the state police by a team of Indonesian youth advocacy associations, is also related to the case of alleged blasphemy (Lala, 2017). The complainants stated that they had reported the management of the Holywings cafe for committing blasphemy through social media, as currently being discussed by many circles (Adinugraha et al., 2021).

The reporting party stated that the alleged blasphemy of religion included the names of two religious leadership figures highly respected by the two major religions in Indonesia. As the report that lead to the case of alleged blasphemy, racism and hate speech is submitted and received, the articles suspected is immediately arranged, such as article 28 paragraph 2, article 45 paragraph 2 of law number 19 of 2016 (Azis, 2016). The temporarily alleged articles related to this report include the criminal act of blasphemy through electronic media channels with a penalty of 5 years in prison. In promoting every product sold at the café, it should have gone through a mechanism of procedural decision-making by the management. Moreover, the outlet manager shall know the ranks of subordinates carrying out the promotion as well as the policies given to the Holywings Bar company outlet. Therefore actually, not only ensnaring the ordinary employees, but it is also necessary to search to the top management (Azis, 2016).

Furthermore, talking about the legal violations committed by Holywings, especially before the case of promoting free alcohol by mentioning the names of Muhammad and Maria, the management has already made three mistakes resulted in the public opposition. Previously, Holywings had violated the original movement restriction rules during Covid-19 in 2021. They had violated the policy of implementing restrictions on the community activities. It was found that several Holywing branches located in the Jakarta area had violated the rules three times, in February and September 2021. Indeed, the branch manager had admitted the errors due to activities that passed the operational hours set by the government policies. Holywings was sanctioned by the DKI Jakarta government and was exposed to a fine of 50 million rupiahs (Setiyanto et al., 2017).

Another case prior to the blasphemy occurred with Holywings received a warning from the mayor of Bogor, as the Bogor city government would not permit its operations since Holywings sells alcoholic beverages of 5% and above. There is also the case of molester at the Holywings Bar in Jogja (Soenartho & Sitabuana, 2022). It happened in early June last year, when there was an abuse against the son of the principal commissioner of Bank Jatim Supratman at the Holywings Yogya areas. However, the case had nothing to do with Holywings since the abuse occurred between fellow visitors, and the victim came to discuss other collaborative work. As someone came to their table, the victim told them to leave, but a dispute ensued until, finally, there was a beating. As known by many people, Holywings had uploaded a promotion for free alcoholic drinks that had gone viral. In the promotion, it is clearly shown a picture of an alcoholic drink bottle with a post description using capital letters, mentioning the names of Muhammad and Maria ordered to go to Holywings immediately (Zulkarnain et al., 2021). This promotion initiates contra and criticism from various parties in the community

making the Holywings Indonesia to apologize to the public and the police to name six suspects related to the promotion case (Aminuddin, 2017).

Holywings permanently closed

The government's policy of sealing the Holywings bar and restaurant in Surabaya, East Java, has changed to a permanent closure. This action is taken since Holywings' businesses in the three locations in Surabaya have no operational permit for selling and serving alcoholic beverages on-site (Purnama, 2018). The three Holywings locations are permanently closed as the business premises have no business registration number (BRN) and standard certificate (SS) through the Online Single Submission Risk-Based Approach or licensing in an integrated network with a risk-based approach. Holywings does not have a business license, a commercial license, or an operating license following the line of business without a NIB. Thus, the integrated apparatus of East Java and Surabaya can take firmer action against Holywings. The business boards at the three locations have been removed, preventing Holywings from continuing to operate (Nainggolan et al., 2021).

The authority of Jakarta city confirmed that Holywings could not be reopened to operate. The reason is that some Holywings cafes violate some permits. It cannot be opened again. Meanwhile, as already mentioned, the police have named six Holywings employees as suspects in the alleged blasphemy case related to the promotion of liquor for the names of Muhammad and Maria. Public attention has now shifted to who owns Holywings. It was revealed that the name of the presenter artist Nikita Mirzani and one of the leading advocates, Hotman Paris became a shareholder of Holywings. Holywings restaurant is viral and is still in the spotlight after promoting liquor aliases named Muhammad and Maria. As a result, the restaurant's business license was revoked, which caused many Holywings outlets to be closed in various areas (Indonesia, 2022).

The alleged political overtones at the closing of Holywings Bar

The Jakarta authority's decision to close Holywings due to its viral alcohol promotion case is deemed as appropriate. The closure is considered as the right decision, thus the social problems related to the issue can be stopped. This decision must be taken since it is a sensitive matter (Asih & Asih, 2015). The authority's move to close the Holywings Bar is appropriate to prevent any bigger religion-related social problems. The policies taken regarding the case of Holywings must be based on the law, since any decision based on the law would not be politically difficult. However, many people disagree with Holywings to be permanently closed

in case they are willing to obey the laws and regulations of business orders in Indonesia (Sinaga et al., 2020).

That public perception cannot be eliminated, it is clear and concrete, yet the decision made by the regional government is the right one. Even if the option is permanently closed, it would not be appropriate if there is no a strong warning first (Enrici & Hubacek, 2016). The 13 Holywings outlets in Jakarta are closed by the government for a reason, and it is a matter of business license with the Holywings Bar is said to have licensing problems. Based on the results of the study and through the examination of Online Single Submission Risk-Based Approach licensing document as well as field monitoring, several Holywings Group outlets located in the Jakarta area are proven to have no standard certificate of classification of the Indonesian economic activities 56301 regarding verified bar business (Yovellia Londo et al., 2019).

Facts about the existence of Holywings

The existence of Holywings in several cities is quite interesting to understand. One example is on the presence of a Holywings bar in North Sumatra, Medan City, which currently has been closed by the authorities in the city of Medan. Judging from the Holywings case as released a few days ago which they became the spotlight due to one of the promotional activities for alcoholic beverages by mentioning the names of Muhammad and Maria, the governments of both the city of Medan and the governor of North Sumatra agree to close the Holywings operation (Rachmiatie et al., 2021). In fact, based on the statement of Medan city authority, this contradictory bar has no permit to operate. Futhermore, according to the provincial government of North Sumatra, until the Holywings controversial issue emerged, the provincial government of North Sumatra had never given a permit for the operation of Holywings bar in the city, thus its existence could be immediately evaluated (Tadié & Permanadeli, 2015).

Due to the absence of such important business permit, eventually based on the considerations and decisions of the provincial government of North Sumatra and the mayor of Medan, the Holywings bar is closed for operations. According to the government regulation number 52 of 2021 regarding the implementation of licensing and risk-based business, the Holywings permit should be issued by the province of North Sumatra. However, Holywings in the Medan city area was existed before the government regulation number 5 of 2021 published, yet they were still related to the permits implemented at the district level of Medan city (Yunari et al., 2022). However, based on the following fact revealed by the mayor of Medan, it is said

that based on the inspection conducted by his party, the Holywings operational permit is not following the agreed commitments. Unfortunately, the mayor of Medan did not specify the obligations violated by Holywings, which operates the night pub, restaurant, and club sector (Manurung et al., 2022).

Therefore, Holywings has stopped its operations and collaborated with the security authorities of Medan city. It urges Holywings to stop operating until the following change. By law, Holywings, in case they want to work in a business field that provides a risk-based licensing business with selling alcoholic beverages, the authority in charge of giving the permission is at the provincial government level of North Sumatra (Praise et al., 2022). The government has enacted the regulation number 28 of 2018 in the city district level, and according to the old government regulations, there has been no confirmation from Holywings. Further, the Hollywood nightclub company has not yet mutated its existing license from being a cafe to a nightclub. The handover refers to Holywings, who must limit their operational permits, to the province as regulated by law, then the Medan city authorities shall seek a solution for this company to be closed. The closure of Holywings in the city of Medan is purely a matter of law and permission. It has nothing to do with popularity and other socio-political elements (Patunru et al., 2012).

Anies' political image to religious groups

The closure of Holywings due to the case of violating the rules for business licenses in selling the alcoholic beverages, according to an analysis by the executive director of Indonesia's political parameters, it is stated that before the political year of the 2024 election, the presidential candidates commonly head for public attention, one of them is the current holder of the Jakarta city authority (Kurniawati et al., 2022). This can be interpreted from various points of view. From a political perspective, this is a decision desired by religious-based or conservative voters. This group still maintains conservative values by supporting the government's movement to stop any business activities oriented to blasphemy and risky activities, such as bars selling alcoholic beverages and any entertainment activities that violate regulations and wishes (Ruchiandean & Samputra, 2020). With the bold move of closing outlets like Holywings, the Holywings case could become a highly politically sensitive case, and the movement can be seen as an act of the presidential candidate siding with the religious or conservative groups. For example, in case Anis wants to win the election, Anis shall be able to stand automatically in front of the major population in Jakarta, who are the Muslims. This will strengthen Anis' religious image as he cares and is close to Islamic groups. This is very

reasonable as viewed from a political perspective and challenging for a prospective leader like Anis, who as a presidential candidate must be ready facing both moderate and liberal groups (Sahasrad, 2020).

That is the basis for future presidential candidates in Indonesia, to think or stay affiliated with Muslim voter groups, like happened in the Jakarta gubernatorial election (Kristiyanti et al., 2019). It is undeniable that the current governor of Jakarta, Anies Baswedan, has shown a leadership attitude close to the Islamic groups in Jakarta. However, based on the opinion of the director of the Indonesian survey agency, from a political point of view, the governor's decision to close the circle (Holywings) is an unfavorable political move. The director of the Indonesian survey agency see that the closing of Holywings has shifted from grazing on various issues, not only violations of the law but also humanity and others, such as the impact of the closure which causes the employees worked in the Holywings to become unemployed. This is according to an analysis by the Directors of the Indonesian Survey agency (Samosir, 2021).

Several groups of Survey Institutions, for example, also conducts the same running. Supposedly, the presidential candidates must be able to consolidate supporters from both Islamic group affiliations as well as the moderate groups, thus this becomes a joint ownership regardless of the point of view in the needs of specific figures to achieve the desired popularity achievement. Hence, with each strategy, presidential candidates will be able to compete for the presidential election without any negative impressions of hostility, as happened to the closure of Holywings, which full of religious nuances, laws, violations of business rules, and other impacts (Buchan et al., 2014).

Conclusion

The case of Holywings and its existence viewed from a legal and socio-political perspective in Indonesia is the central core of this study. By searching the data of the study in various sources, such as online newspapers and literary sources such as publications in the form of books and scientific articles related to the issue of law violations, night entertainment business permits, and blasphemy, we are able to answer the research problem supported by various facts of thought and studies by scholars—expert as a researcher in the fields of law, social culture and politics. We got a new understanding, among others, regarding the case of Holywings Bar and its existence in an excellent legal area in Indonesia. The first is that the promotion of Holywings Bar is a pure violation to the positive law in Indonesia, where the management of this night entertainment bar has deliberately mentioned two names with religious symbols, including the name of Muhammad (the prophet of Islam whose name is

highly glorified by the majority of Muslims in Indonesia) as well as the name of Maria (a noble name in Christianity). Furthermore, the existence of Holywings Bar as an entertainment and business bar that sells alcoholic beverages holds no complete permits regarding the business license and operations.

Finally, at the end of this section, we conclude the core of the discussion of our study, which aims to gain an in-depth understanding on the case of Holywings bar. Based on our study, Holywings Bar has violated the positive law as well as raised the sensitive aspects and issues in social and political views. On the other hand, there are many different views from some specialists or experts which some say that this closure has a political connection. It is assumed to gain the political support and popularity for the Jakarta's Governor, Anies Baswedan, in smoothing his way to the 2024 presidential election by obtaining the support from the conservative Islamic groups. However, despite the consequences and the authority, the regional government has closed the bars that sell alcohol related to the case of blasphemy. We also conclude that, among other things, the Holywings bars in Medan and other cities are forced to close due to violating the operating license, as the nightclub bar operates outside the specified hours. Additionally, we also find opinions that the case of closing the bar is related to the political efforts of the Jakarta's governor, Anies Baswedan, in building his image and political nuances for the 2024 presidential election as one of the prospective candidate.

However, we also find data showing that Anies' action to close the Holywings Bar has no impact in his political electability. At least, to summarize the conclusions of this study, we recognize that this study still lacks and has many limitations, ranging from the problems raised in the research methods to the reporting results. Therefore, we are expected for some feedbacks for our future improvements.

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