

ABSTRACT

In the period before the peace agreement, Aceh was one of the provinces in Indonesia that was designated as a conflict-prone region. It was this factor which then pushed the central government to establish Aceh as a Military Operations Area (Daerah Operasi Militer/DOM). Determination of DOM status began in 1989 until 1998. At that time, various forms of acts of violence, tragedies and conflicts continued, which then allegedly committed gross human rights violations. Of the various cases of gross human rights violations that occurred in Aceh when Aceh was a DOM, the author this time focused on the tragedy of crimes against humanity in the Rumoh Geudong case where, when the DOM policy was applied, the Aceh traditional house located in Bilie Aron, Kecamatan Glumpang Tiga, Kabupaten Pidie, Daerah Istimewa Aceh which is also known by the Acehnese people as Rumoh Geudong, is used as a tactical and strategic post unit (Pos Sattis) which is central by the military in carrying out the Indonesian Government's code of operation code "Jaring Merah" under the Military Resort Command 001 / liliwangsa as the operational operations command. And at that time Rumoh Geudong became a dark history for the Aceh nation (bloody tragedy) which was then tragedy Rumoh Geudong was suspected as a crime against humanity by the military apparatus against the civilian population in the event of gross human rights violations during Aceh as DOM. This research focuses on 2 (two) things: first, it focuses on legal analysis in proving allegations of gross human rights violations in the Rumoh Geudong case based on the provisions stipulated in Law number 26 of 2000 concerning human rights court with the aim to find out whether or not the allegations are met Gross Human Rights violations of the type of crimes against humanity in the bloody incident that occurred at Rumoh Geudong. Second, it focuses on the analysis related to the unclear procedure of procedural law in Law number 26 of 2000 so that the process of investigation (penyelidikan) and investigation (penyidikan) on the settlement of the Rumoh Geudong case does not find a future in its settlement. This research uses juridical and normative methods with a statute approach and a case approach. The results of the research conducted, stated that elements of gross human rights violations had been fulfilled with the type of crimes against humanity in the Rumoh Geudong case and it was necessary for the Indonesian government to clarify the provisions of the Law in order to guarantee a future in the settlement of the Rumoh Geudong case.

Keywords: *Rumoh Geudong, Gross Human Rights Violations, Future Settlement.*