

ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dan menjelaskan: 1) Latar belakang penerapan strategi militer TNI dalam Operasi Seroja di Timor-Timur (1975–1978); 2) Pelaksanaan strategi militer yang diterapkan TNI selama operasi tersebut; 3) Faktor-faktor pendukung dan penghambat yang muncul dalam pelaksanaannya.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode sejarah dengan tahapan heuristik, kritik sumber, interpretasi, dan historiografi. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan sosial-politik dan strategi militer.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa latar belakang strategi militer TNI dipengaruhi oleh situasi geopolitik regional, kekhawatiran terhadap ancaman komunisme, serta konflik internal antarpantai di Timor-Timur pasca-Portugis. Strategi militer yang diterapkan TNI melibatkan tiga matra: darat, laut, dan udara. TNI AU meluncurkan serangan ke Dili dan Baucau serta mendukung operasi perebutan Matebian dan Operasi Parikesit. Sementara itu, TNI AD melalui Kopassandha dan pasukan reguler melaksanakan berbagai operasi seperti Nanggala X hingga XXX. Operasi ini juga melibatkan strategi gabungan antar matra.

Dalam pelaksanaannya, strategi militer TNI didukung oleh bantuan logistik, peralatan, serta dukungan tidak langsung dari Amerika Serikat dan Australia. Namun, operasi ini menghadapi hambatan besar seperti perlawanan gerilya dari FRETILIN, medan alam yang sulit dijangkau, serta minimnya dukungan dari sebagian rakyat lokal. Temuan ini memperlihatkan kompleksitas strategi militer Indonesia dalam mengintervensi Timor-Timur demi stabilitas kawasan dan kepentingan nasional.

Kata Kunci: *Operasi Seroja, Strategi militer, TNI, dan Timor Timur.*

ABSTRACT

This thesis aims to analyze and explain 1) The background behind the implementation of the Indonesian National Armed Forces' (TNI) military strategy during the Operation Seroja in East Timor (1975–1978); 2) The execution of the military strategies applied by TNI during the operation; and 3) The supporting and hindering factors encountered during its implementation.

This research employs the historical method, which includes the stages of heuristics, source criticism, interpretation, and historiography. It uses the socio-political and military strategic analysis. The findings reveal that the background of TNI's military strategy was influenced by the regional geopolitical situation, fears of communist expansion, and internal political conflicts in East Timor following the Portuguese withdrawal. The military strategy involved all three branches of the armed forces: the army, navy, and air force. The Indonesian Air Force carried out assaults on Dili and Baucau and supported the offensives to seize Mount Matebian and in Operations Parikesit I and II. Meanwhile, the Indonesian Army, through Kopassandha (Special Forces) and regular troops, conducted various operations such as Nanggala X through XXX, including joint-force operations. In its implementation, TNI's military strategy was supported by logistical assistance, military equipment, and indirect backing from the United States of America and Australia. However, it faced major obstacles, including guerrilla warfare from the FRETILIN, difficult terrain, and limited support from the local population. These findings highlight the complexity of Indonesia's military strategy in intervening in East Timor for the sake of regional stability and national interest.

Keywords: *Operation Seroja, Military strategy, TNI, and East Timor.*