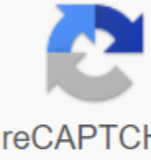


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reached at least 500,000; worst happened in Java and Bali. New Order Era Home article: Indonesia: The era of the new order after Suharto became president, one of the first things he did was register Indonesia as a member of the United Nations again. Indonesia announced on 19 September 1966 that Indonesia intends to continue to cooperate with the United Nations and continue to participate in the Un and re-become a Member of the United Nations on 28 September 1966, exactly 16 years after Indonesia was first adopted. In 1968, the IMR formally appointed Suharto to a five-year term as president, and he was subsequently re-appointed consecutively in 1973, 1978, 1983, 1988, 1993 and 1998. President Suharto began the New Order in Indonesian politics and dramatically changed foreign and domestic politics from the way he took the end of his term. The new order chose economic improvement and development (Petta) as its main goal and pursued its policy through an administrative structure dominated by the military, but with the advice of economists who received Western education. During his reign, such policies and massive exploitation of natural resources led to significant but uneven economic growth in Indonesia. For example, the number of hungry people fell significantly in the 1970s and 1980s. Irian Jaya Home article: Irian Jaya After the refusal of oversight by the United Nations, the Indonesian government implemented the Act of Free Choice in Irian Jaya in 1969, where 1,025 representatives The Irian area was chosen and then given the training in Indonesian. They eventually decided to join Indonesia. The UN General Assembly resolution then secured the transfer of power to Indonesia. The refusal of the Indonesian Government led to small-scale guerrilla activities in the years following the transfer of power. In a more open atmosphere, since 1996, there have been more explicit statements wanting independence from Indonesia. East Timor's main article: East Timor and Operation Seroj from 1596 to 1975, East Timor was a Portuguese colony on the island of Timor, known as the Portuguese Timor, and separated from the northern coast of Australia by the Timor Sea. In response to political events in Portugal, Portuguese officials abruptly left East Timor in 1975. In local elections in 1975, Fretilin, a party led in part by Marxism, and UDT, became the largest parties, having previously formed an alliance for the campaign for independence from Portugal. On 7 December 1975, Indonesian troops entered East Timor in a military operation called Seroja. Indonesia, which has provided material and diplomatic support with the assistance of arms provided by the United States and Australia, hopes that, with East Timor, they will receive additional oil and natural gas reserves as well as strategic positions. In the early days, the Indonesian military (ABRI) killed nearly 200,000 East Timorese in killings, famine and others. On 30 August 1999, the people of East Timor voted to secede from Indonesia in a UN vote. Approximately 99% of the population has the right to vote; 3/4 He voted for independence. As soon as the results were announced, it was reported that the Indonesian military continued to destroy East Timor, such as damage to infrastructure in the area. In October 1999, the ITR rescinded the 1976 decree on East Timor's integration into Indonesia, and the UN Transitional Authority (UNAET) assumed responsibility for the management of East Timor until full independence as an East Timorese State was achieved in May 2002. Economic Crisis Main Article: 1997 Asian Financial Crisis Suharto Announces His Resignation accompanied by B.J. Habib. In mid-1997, Indonesia was hit by the Asian financial and economic crisis (see more: the Asian financial crisis), accompanied by the worst drought in 50 years and the fall in the prices of oil, gas and other export commodities. Rupiah fell, inflation rose sharply, and capital transfers accelerated. Protesters who students, asking for Suharto's resignation. Amid the mass outrage, as well as the thousands of students occupying the DNR/DNR building, Suharto resigned on 21 May 1998, three months after the IMR appointed him for a seventh term. Suharto then elected Vice-President B.J. Habib as Indonesia's third president. Era of Reform Main Article: Indonesia: The era of Habib's government reform by President Habib soon formed a cabinet. One of its important tasks is to restore support for the International Monetary Fund and the donor community for economic recovery programmes. It also released political prisoners and reduced control over freedom of speech and organization. The election of Wahid in mpr, dpr and dpri took place on June 7, 1999. PDI Wrestling led by Sukarno's daughter Megawati Sukarnoputri emerged victorious in the parliamentary elections with 34% of the vote; Golkar (Suharto's party - previously always the winner of the previous elections) scored 22%; The Unity Development Party, led by Hamza Haz, 12%; The National Awakening party, led by Abdurrahman Wahid (Wahid) 10%. In October 1999, the IDP appointed Abdurrahman Wahid as President and Megawati as Vice-President for a five-year term. Waheed formed his first cabinet, the Cabinet of National Unity in early November 1999 and a reshuffle in his cabinet in August 2000. President Wahid's government continued the process of democratization and economic development in difficult circumstances. In addition to the continuing economic uncertainty, his Government had also faced conflicts between ethnic and interfaith groups, particularly in Aceh, Maluku and Papua. In West Timor, the problems posed by the people of East Timor, who had not suffered, and the chaos caused by the Indonesian East Timorese militants had led to serious humanitarian and social problems. The MKR, which is increasingly putting pressure on President Wahid's policies, has sparked a heated political debate. At the first IDP General Assembly in August 2000, President Wahid delivered a report on the response. On January 29, 2001, thousands of protesters stormed the ITR and called on the president to resign on the grounds of his involvement in the corruption scandal. Under pressure from the IDP to improve governance and coordination in his government, he circulated presidential decrees that gave daily government powers to Vice-President Megawati. Soon after, Megawati assumed the presidency. The Cabinet of Ministers during Megawati's reign was called the Cabinet of Gyeong-hong Royong. In 2002, this board was dealt a major blow when the islands of Sipadan and Litan, In 2004, the Yudhoyono Government held the world's largest one-day elections, in which Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono was elected the first president directly elected by the people and then formed a joint cabinet of Indonesian ministers. This Government at the beginning of its working period received many major tests and problems, such as the large earthquakes in Aceh and Nias in December 2004, which devastated parts of Aceh, and another earthquake in early 2005 that shook Sumatra. On 17 July 2005, a historic agreement was reached between the Indonesian Government and the Free Aceh Movement to end the 30-year conflict in Aceh. Footnote - Still debating whether to include H. erectus or H. sapiens - Swisher et al. 1996 (cit. Capelli et al. 2001. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 68:432-443) is mentioned up to 25,000 years ago. Roberts 1990. 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The culture and customs of Singapore and Malaysia. ABC-CLIO. page 9. ISBN 978-0-313-35116-7. Slamet Muljana (2005), page 221. In 1522, the Portuguese arrived at the Sundan port to conclude a trade agreement with the Sundan king. On August 21, 1522, an agreement was reached between the Portuguese and Sundanes to enter into trade relations. Edi Sediawati (1987), p. 15: The abundance of port results lured Portuguese leaders based in Malacca to establish close ties with the Padajarian, especially with the intention of mu to obtain permission to build a fortress in Sunde Kelap. The permit was issued on August 21, 1522, in memory of the creation of the inscribed memorial stone. M. Adnan Amal (2002), p. 82. In 1512, D'Albuquerque sent an expedition consisting of two ships and a caravan under Antonio de Abreu in search of the Spice Islands. Indonesian society. 1. Indonesian Institute of Science. 1974. 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