Predicted Education Inflation Based on Several Cities in Indonesia

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Keywords—component, formatting, style, styling, insert (key words)

# Introduction (*Heading 1*)

Education is a crucial aspect in shaping the next generation of the nation, However, education in Indonesia is still far from meeting expectations [1]. As mandated in ‘Undang-Undang Dasar’ 1945, the state’s goal is to educate the nation’s life. It should be a right for all Indonesians. The 1945 Constitution, Article 31, Paragraph 1, states that 'Every citizen has the right to education.' Therefore, it is the responsibility of the state to regulate and assist all Indonesian citizens in obtaining a proper education for their lives [1]. Education is a fundamental right for every individual.

Pendidikan dipandang sebagai komponen penting dalam pembangunan [1]. Pendidikan di Indonesia nampaknya sedang mengalami tekanan dan menghadapi berbagai masalah. Salah satu contohnya, jika diperhatikan mengenai perkembangan Pendidikan, khususnya dalam hal biaya sekolah hingga saat ini, dapat dilihat bahwa biaya tersebut dirasakan semakin meningkat (Imam, 2015).

Menurut data statistik BPS, biaya Pendidikan tumbuh 10% hingga 15% setiap tahunnya (Sarah, 2021). Kenaikan biaya Pendidikan ini dapat dikatakan sebuah inflasi. Menurut Bank Indonesia inflasi dapat dikatakan sebagai kenaikan harga barang dan jasa secara umum dan terus menerus dalam jangka waktu tertentu. Padahal Pendidikan harus terjangkau dan dapat diakses oleh semua lapisan masyarakat. Harus disadari bahwa Pendidikan yang tidak merata akibat dari inflasi pendidkan setiap tahunnya akan berdampak kepada semua elemen kehidupan social. Pengangguran, kekerasan, dan kemiskinan akan meningkat, sementara pertumbuhan ekonomi dan Kesehatan akan memburuk.

Oleh karena itu paper ini dibuat untuk melihat prediksi pertumbuhan Inflasi pada sektor Pendidikan di Indonesia selama 2 tahun kedepan, hal ini dilakukan supaya warga negara Indonesia khususnya orang tua yang memiliki anak dapat melakukan persiapan lebih dini dalam biaya Pendidikan bagi anak-anaknya.

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* Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25”, not “.25”. Use “cm3”, not “cc”. (*bullet list*)

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*a**b* 

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## Some Common Mistakes

* The word “data” is plural, not singular.
* The subscript for the permeability of vacuum **0, and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter “o”.
* In American English, commas, semicolons, periods, question and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)
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* Do not confuse “imply” and “infer”.
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* There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.”.
* The abbreviation “i.e.” means “that is”, and the abbreviation “e.g.” means “for example”.

An excellent style manual for science writers is [7].

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1. Table Type Styles

| Table Head | Table Column Head | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table column subhead | Subhead | Subhead |
| copy | More table copya |  |  |

1. Sample of a Table footnote. (*Table footnote*)
2. Example of a figure caption. (*figure caption*)

Figure Labels: Use 8 point Times New Roman for Figure labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization”, or “Magnetization, M”, not just “M”. If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization {A[m(1)]}”, not just “A/m”. Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K)”, not “Temperature/K”.

##### Acknowledgment *(Heading 5)*

The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in America is without an “e” after the “g”. Avoid the stilted expression “one of us (R. B. G.) thanks ...”. Instead, try “R. B. G. thanks...”. Put sponsor acknowledgments in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.

##### References

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For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation [6].

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7. M. Young, The Technical Writer’s Handbook. Mill Valley, CA: University Science, 1989.

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[1] https://repo.undiksha.ac.id/17209/3/1815091069-BAB%201%20PENDAHULUAN.pdf

[2] https://pusdikra-publishing.com/index.php/jres/article/view/1648/1479