

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

In regional autonomy, the vision of the regional government in the first decentralization era was not to replenish as much local government cash as possible, but to try to create a climate that made it possible for the people to try and build themselves autonomously so as to create community welfare, which in itself would improve the regional economy. On one side, freedom of creation to build regions is truly wide open for regions. However, there are heaps of problems that must be solved.

A very fundamental problem is the change in patterns in regional management that have changed from centralized to decentralized, for example community welfare, sources of funds to finance development, human resources as the executing apparatus for all development activities, and many others. At the time of the centralistic government pattern, the local government only accepts all programs that have been planned by the central government, but now the regions must carry out their own planning, implementation and supervision activities.

Therefore, the workload is even more numerous. With the birth of regional autonomy and in the era of globalization, local governments are demanded to provide more excellent services and empower the community so that people's living standards are guaranteed and can certainly improve the welfare and progress of their regions, because basically people know

what they need and how then they can said to be a prosperous society. In improving the welfare of the community, it requires a long process, and certainly must understand and pay attention to the habits and ways of life of the community.

In the Constitution of 1945, issued a day after the proclamation, Indonesia's national ideals and goals were listed. The founders of the nation were determined to establish a country that was independent, united, sovereign, equitable and prosperous by protecting all citizens (Indonesian blood), eternal peace, public welfare, educating the nation's life, participating in world order based on independence, and social justice. The purpose of the development of the Indonesian nation is to realize the welfare of its citizens, both in the family and the wider community.

Efforts to realize the welfare of families and communities are carried out by the government with development in a term or gradual manner. Each stage of development has the same goal, namely improving the welfare of the people and laying the foundation framework for subsequent development by prioritizing development in the economic field, without ignoring development in other fields, such as politics, social, culture, defense and security, law, state apparatus and so on. Because the implementation of development is interrelated, the implementation can go hand in hand with the establishment of solid national stability.

Development is often associated with economics, politics, mentality and various other fields. In addition, development is often associated with

changes for the better or changes from old things to new things. Therefore, briefly understanding, development is every planned activity in order to achieve changes for the better. According to Portes (1976), development is economic, social and cultural transformation. It is a process of change that is planned to improve various aspects of people's lives and a necessity in order to improve the welfare of people in an area and country. However, development activities are faced with two sides, positive and negative. The following are positive and negative impacts of development.

The definition of impact is the result or effect that occurs (whether positive or negative) of an action carried out by one or a group of people who carry out a certain activity. In our daily lives the word impact is a word that has been commonly used in the wider community and it is almost familiar at all ages. The use of the word impact is usually accompanied by the final impact conveyed in the sentence and the general public generally uses it by grouping positive and negative impacts. Positive impacts are good effects or beneficial effects obtained from various things or events that occur. Meanwhile negative impacts are adverse effects or effects and tend to worsen the situation.

Air transportation statistics showed that the number of flights and passengers in Indonesia is always increasing every year (BPS 2016). Based on the latest data, the number of domestic flight arrivals in 2014 was 769,762 aircraft with 73,889,533 passengers. This number increased to 791,783 aircraft with 75,593,248 passengers in 2015. The increase in the

number of flights was caused by various factors, namely the geographical condition of Indonesia which is archipelago which has an impact on the expansion of new routes, population growth, increased population welfare, and the need for travel time the shorter (Online Airport, 2012).

Initially there was a plan for the construction of the airport in Kulon Progo when there was actually a rumor when the previous regent's administration, namely when Hasto served as Regent of Kulon Progo. At the end of 2011, a new airport in Kulon Progo was developed. In 2012 the issue of airport construction in Kulon Progo became increasingly widespread, and began to cause controversy in the community (pros and cons).

Kulon Progo community in Temon Subdistrict, Kulon Progo Regency is experiencing turmoil, because it is caused by the construction of a new airport in Kulon Progo, which will replace the old airport, Adisutjipto Airport as a commercial airport. There are at least five villages affected by the airport development in Kulon Progo namely Palihan, Glagah, Sindutan, Kebonrejo, and Jangkaran Villages. Of the five villages, there are two villages that are most affected namely Palihan and Glagah.

Airport is an infrastructure where airplanes and helicopters can land and take off. At least, airport have a runway or helipad (helicopter landing), meanwhile for large airports it is usually equipped with other facilities, both for flight service operators and users such as terminal buildings and hangars.

In the beginning of flight, airport was only a grassland and planes could be landed from any direction depending on the wind.

In World War I, airport began permanently built with increasing use of airplanes and runways. After the WW I, airport began to give commercial facilities to supply the passengers. Airport recently is not just a place to get on and off planes. During its development, various facilities were added such as restaurants, shops, famous boutiques of brands, and fitness centers especially in new airports.

According to Annex 14 of ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization), airport is a certain area on land or water including buildings, installations and equipment that is intended either in whole or in part for the arrival, departure and movement of aircraft. Meanwhile, according to Angkasa Pura I, airport is airfield including all buildings and equipment which are minimal equipment to ensure the availability of facilities for air transportation for the public. Airport is an area on land or water with certain boundaries used as a place for aircraft to land and take off, passenger boarding, loading, unloading of goods, place for intra, intermodal transportation, which is equipped with aviation safety and security facilities, and other supporting facilities.

Yogyakarta International Airport, better known as its abbreviation, YIA, is a new airport that has been approved by the government through the Ministry of Transportation (Kemenhub) located in Temon sub-district. Temon is a sub-district located in Kulon Progo, is close to the beach and has

extensive land. Temon Kulon Progo is located in the west of the border with Central Java. The reason for the construction of the new airport is related to the capacity of Adisutjipto airport which is always overcapacity each year.

Besides the problem of excess capacity, Yogyakarta is the number 2 tourist visit city after Bali. Due to the high potentials of tourism and culture, so it cannot be denied how crowded the city is. The capacity of the aircraft parking area is unable to accommodate large-bodied aircraft. Judging from the surrounding natural situation and conditions, Adisutjipto airport cannot be developed again. To meet passenger needs to advance regional growth in government programs in developing tourism, Yogyakarta indeed needs a new airport.

Based on the construction, Afwan and Andri have an idea in their journal with the title “Community Perception and Potential of Business Reorientation Regarding International Airport Development in Kulon Progo” that YIA airport will be intended as the main airport that has a function for Airport City, which is an airport that is expected to be able to support the industry both from the tourism, trade and investment sectors. Thus, stakeholders such as PT Angkasa Pura I and the Government, both district and central government, have several business improvement programs in the form of Community Development.

The construction of the airport will directly have an impact on the community around the airport. Passengers from aircraft will start and end their flight at the airport. Visitors who are not airplane passengers will also

come to enliven the existence of the airport. Therefore, the existing service facilities at the airport will be very much needed for visitors and airplane passengers. These facilities can be in the form of waiting rooms, land transportation vehicles, restaurants, hotels, parking lots, shops, and various other matters related to the needs of goods and services.

The construction of the YIA was discussed by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in 2011. This project was included in the master plan for the acceleration and expansion of Indonesia's economic development. However, the project was only expressed by President Joko Widodo in 2017, therefore PT Angkasa Pura was required to do this work quickly. It can be said that the construction of the Yogyakarta International Airport (YIA) is the fastest airport development in the world because this large project runs on schedule and it's targeted to operate in April 2019. The airport is also designed to be able to service the heaviest and largest aircraft such as Boeing 777 and Airbus A380.

Infrastructure development can drive the real sector, provide employment, utilize labor, increase public consumption, government and trigger production activities. In economic growth, job opportunities are often associated with investment as the main driver for creating a prosperous society. Community health and job opportunities have an attachment. Job opportunities illustrate the role of the community in achieving development goals, namely community health.

Indonesia is currently focusing on infrastructure development in the Indonesian government which is currently led by President Jokowi. A development, must give good and bad effects. From the construction of the new Yogyakarta International Airport, there are also many cases that greatly affect the surrounding community. Therefore, this research will discuss the impact of development of Yogyakarta International Airport on the people welfare.

B. Problem Formulation

What are the impacts of Yogyakarta International Airport Development on People's Welfare in Temon, Kulon Progo?

C. Research Purpose

Explaining the impacts of Yogyakarta International Airport Development on People's Welfare in Temon, Kulon Progo.

D. Research Benefit

This research can provide benefits for several parties, both directly and indirectly as explained below.

1. Theoretical Benefit

The results of this study are theoretically expected to contribute thoughts in enriching insights on the understanding and to give information of the impact of development towards people welfare in Temon, Kulon Progo.

2. Practical Benefit

The results of this study are practically expected to be able to see the extent of the society condition and to contribute thoughts on solving problems related to the impact of airport development in Temon, Kulon Progo.

E. Literature Review

Literature review or a previous research is a description of the theory, ideas of a study like a summary from the journal or thesis, findings and research charts obtained from reference materials to be used as the basis of research activities and develop a clear frame of mind from the formulation of the problem to be studied.

Table 1.1
Literature Review

No	Name	Title	Result
1	Afwan Anantya & Andri Kurniawan	Community Perception and Potential of Business Reorientation Regarding International Airport Development in Kulon Progo	The construction of the new airport is primarily intended as an airport which will later support tourism, trade, and investment activities in Kulon Progo Regency. With the existence of economic activities around the airport, it is expected that in the future the people's income will increase along with the welfare of the community.
2	Rahmat Hidayat	Potential Violations of Rights to Private Property in the Construction of Public Facilities	The government's plan to build an international airport does not necessarily get full support from the community, meaning that citizens' acceptance of the government's plan is not single. There are pros and there is also contra. A number of residents who

			<p>agreed to the airport construction plan were ready to surrender property provided the amount of compensation provided matched the market price of the land when the release process took place. Meanwhile, residents who did not agree to form a Wahana Tri Tunggal Association (WTT) as a forum for resistance and opposition movements. Therefore, the government still maintains the use of a persuasive approach saying that the construction of the airport is intended for the future of the entire community.</p>
3	Kamil Alfi Arifin & Umar Basuki	Critical Discourse Analysis of New NYIA Airport Development in Local Media News in Yogyakarta	<p>A large number of Kulon Progo residents are farmers who live from agriculture. The government through the construction of the NYIA airport is considered to have no ecological awareness. In addition, the NYIA development is also considered to make the community in Kulon Progo have great potential to be "eliminated" from their lives there and sway in</p>

			uncertainty. However, PT Angkasa Pura I stated that the construction of the new airport would provide job opportunities for the surrounding community.
4	Wahyu Kustiningsih	Vulnerable Groups in Airport Area Urban Development in Kulon Progo	Based on the results of observations, farmers in Temon are divided into landowners, farmers, and both. Cultivating farmers are farmers who do not own land and only work for farmers who own land. The existence of a new airport is considered to threaten smallholders because they do not get compensation for losing their main livelihood because their land is used for the construction of the airport. The government only focuses on infrastructure development such as hotels, tourist sites, and land transportation routes as a link between the city of Yogyakarta and Temon.
5	Choridatun Najiya	Implementation of Land Eradication Compensation for Airport Construction	The construction of the NYIA is in accordance with the procedures and provisions of applicable laws. The process of

		in Temon, Kulon Progo.	implementing compensation for PT Angkasa Pura I has acted fairly and provided adequate compensation to the people affected by the NYIA development. In fact, many residents get compensation many times the price set by the NJOP or the price that should be on the market.
6	Akhmad Sopanudin	Agricultural Land Conflict in International Airport Construction in Kulon Progo	Land conflicts or land disputes in Kulon Progo are caused by the conversion of agricultural land as the construction of airports. Most people who are contra are smallholders and there are some people who are not members of the WTT.
7	Hendra Aditia Kusuma	Determination of the Form of Compensation in Land Procurement for Airport Development in Kulon Progo as an Effort to Achieve Legal Protection	The majority of respondents want a form of compensation in the form of money because money is considered the simplest form of compensation. The work of respondents who are mostly fishermen influence the decision to choose money as compensation and the majority do not want to be too complicated in obtaining compensation because what is desired is

			that they can guarantee the welfare of their lives.
8	Siti Mawadati & Choirul Fajri	Crisis Management of the Kulon Progo Regency Government	The crisis management strategy carried out by the government is able to provide tangible results. The indicator of this is that many communities have accepted government policies to relocate community settlements or pay compensation. In addition, there have been efforts to use communication media by the government to build 2-way communication with the community.
9	Nur Azizah	Socioeconomic impact of land acquisition for NYIA airport development	NYIA development is a project that urges the public interest but has an impact on the surrounding community such as losing jobs and they experience anxiety and confusion if they have to change professions not to become farmers anymore. They need a long time to adapt.
10	Reza Muhammad Nashir	Analysis of Community Success in NYIA Airport Conflict Development in	Horizontal conflicts that occur between communities and the API and thie government are complex problems. The

		Temon, Kulon Progo.	steps taken by the two parties often do not come to light and this is what causes the conflict to continue so that the clarity of the rights of displaced citizens is clear. Negotiations carried out are still experiencing the imbalance of one of the disadvantaged parties. Performed arbitrations that experience maladministration make the community's resistance strong in maintaining their land.
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From the literature review or previous research, the author can conclude that society in Temon still have some problems regarding the construction of a new airport. Yogyakarta International Airport development itself may cause a good and bad effect to the society and the people who feel that they having a bad impact take rejection for some reasons. For example, there are many people have lost their jobs even though the government has asserted that the existence of a new airport will improve the people welfare through the economic field. Not all people can adapt to the new culture, and not all of them have a role in business, due to the basic of residents are farmers who do not get compensation for the land that was taken over because they just work for the people who have a garden or field.

F. Theoretical Framework

1. Impact of Development Theory

Development is a planned effort made by a country as a process of change towards better conditions. Development itself is an indicator of change for a country. As been known that the national development goal of the Indonesian people is to achieve a fair and prosperous society. The development process occurs in all aspects of community life namely, economic, social, cultural and political. According to Galtung (In Trijono 2007:3), development is an effort to meet basic human needs, both individually and in groups, in ways that do not cause damage, both to social life and the natural environment.

The process of a development will usually cause changes and also have positive or negative impacts on people's lives. Positive impacts can be seen when human needs are fulfilled because of this development. In addition, the negative impacts can also be seen from the decline in environmental quality caused by unsustainable and environmentally unfriendly development. Even so development must still be carried out for the progress of a country but development carried out in an area must also pay attention to the environment so that there is balance and harmony on earth.

Impact is the effect or influence that occurs from an action carried out by one or a group of people who carry out certain activities. In our daily lives, the word impact is a word that is commonly used in the wider

community and it almost familiar in all ages. Development is not only driven by infrastructure but there is also economic development. In general terms, infrastructure is all basic structures and facilities, both physical and social.

Physical and social infrastructure can be defined as the basic physical needs of organizing a structural system that is needed for economic security of the public sector and the private sector as services and facilities needed for the economy to work properly. This term generally refers to technical or physical infrastructure that supports network structures such as facilities i.e. railways, clean water, airports, canals, reservoirs, embankments, waste management, electricity, telecommunications, functional ports, infrastructure. However, it can also support the smooth economic activities of the community and the distribution of the flow of production of goods and services, for example that the road can facilitate the transportation of raw material shipments to the factory and then to the market distribution to the community.

Infrastructure, according to the American Public Works Association (Stone, 1974 in Kodoatie, RJ, 2005) is physical facilities developed or needed by public agencies for government functions in the supply of water, electricity, waste disposal, transportation and similar services to facilitate social and economic goals. It is a physical system needed to meet basic human needs in the social and economic sphere.

Technically, the notion of infrastructure is explained as physical assets designed in the system so as to provide important public services. Therefore, infrastructure is the parts in the form of facilities and infrastructure (networks) that are inseparable from one another that is defined in a system. The implementation of development in all aspects of the life of the nation and state is carried out by the government together with components in the community. One of the government's strategies to improve the welfare of the community is to build physical facilities and infrastructure in addition to increase human resources.

Development is a necessity in order to improve the welfare of people in an area and country. According to Vina Maria (2019:25) in her journal entitled "Impact of Road Infrastructure Development on Community Economic Growth in Semangat Gunung Village, Karo Regency, North Sumatra" the development impact is divided into two as follows.

a. Positive Impact of Development

- 1) Development activities will open up a lot of jobs. This is because there are many projects that require human resources. Various experts will be brought in to complete a particular program such as the construction of toll roads, housing, and others.
- 2) Development will increase people's income. This is because along with the emergence of various types of

activities such as industry, transportation or agriculture, the welfare of the community will increase slowly.

- 3) Open investment in various fields. With development activities, some investors both domestically and abroad will enter so that more capital flow. This is very useful to support the smooth development program.
- 4) Raising new growth poles. Development carried out in various regions will produce a new growth poles point. This will encourage the growth of the region itself. Various regions will compete to bring out all their best potential for the advancement of their communities.
- 5) Increasing the degree of countries in the world. Development will increase foreign exchange and become a benchmark for the progress of a nation in the world. Rapid development will increase the degree of the country itself in the eyes of other countries in the world.

b. Negative Impact of Development

- 1) Development of land use is change. This is mostly found in Indonesia. Much of the land that was originally forested, or rice fields has now become a residential or industrial area. This will certainly reduce the amount of agricultural land and green open land.

- 2) Pollution is everywhere. There are still many development activities, especially industries, which do not meet environmental rules. Waste is discharged into rivers, soil and air. This triggers pollution and is dangerous for people's lives.
- 3) Monopoly of power. Development activities often become the land for the rulers to seek maximum profits without regard to the lower levels of society. This is what is called the human greedy mentality.
- 4) The number of invasion of foreign workers. The quality of our human resources is still not good to be an opportunity for foreign workers to come and work in Indonesia. This makes us feel like being colonized and indigenous people do not have positions in strategic positions in certain companies. This will cause gaps and trigger conflicts between natives and foreigners.

Infrastructure development functions as a support for community activities. Infrastructure functions to facilitate and support the smooth running of community economic activities, distribution of goods and services. Infrastructure has many benefits among them, the benefits in the social, economic, and cultural fields. In the social field, infrastructure is useful as a means of communication. If there is no infrastructure, an area

will be isolated and unable to socialize with other regions. The isolated area of the network will be cut off from the outside area, so that it will disrupt the lives of the people in the area.

In the economic field, infrastructure is useful as a means for buying and selling transactions. In addition, infrastructure functions as a means of connecting in the distribution of production and services. If the infrastructure is smooth, then economic activities will also become smooth so that people can live as well and the economy of the community will increase. In the field of culture, infrastructure can be beneficial to become one of the cultures themselves. Examples are traditional houses. In this case, infrastructure in the form of traditional houses built in accordance with local culture.

The impact of infrastructure development can be a driver of economic growth, and vice versa economic growth itself can also be a pressure on infrastructure. Positive economic growth will encourage increased demand for various infrastructure. Its role as a driver in the economic sector will be able to be a driving force for the development of related sectors as a multiplier and ultimately will create new business fields and provide output of production as input for consumption.

In infrastructure development, there will be land compensation. In this case, several theories need to be known such as the social function of land rights in article 6 of the UUPA which states: "All land rights have a social function." This means that any land rights held by a person cannot be

justified, that the land will be used or not used solely for personal gain, especially if it causes harm to the community. In other words, the land does not only function for holders of land rights but also for the Indonesian people, with the consequence that the use of land rights must also pay attention to the interests of the community.

Land acquisition is a way to acquire land for development in the public interest. Article 18 of the Basic Agrarian Law states that: “In the public interest, including in the interests of the nation and state and the common interests of the people, land rights can be revoked, by providing appropriate compensation in accordance with the manner stipulated in the Law.” These provisions form the basis for the elaboration of land acquisition arrangements in Law Number 2 of 2012 concerning Land Procurement for Development in the Public Interest. Article 1 number 2 of the law stipulates that: “Land acquisition is an activity of providing by giving appropriate and fair compensation to the rightful parties.”

2. People’s Welfare Theory

Understanding society is a group of people who live together in an area and form a system, both semi-open and semi-closed, where the interaction that occurs in it is between individuals in the group. Humans are social creatures, whether we like it or not, almost everything we do in our lives is related to other people around us. Well-being conditions usually refers to the term social welfare as a condition of fulfillment on

material and non-material needs. A society is formed because every human being uses his feelings, thoughts, and desires to react to his environment. This shows that humans are social creatures who naturally need each other. Seeing the reality of the lack of social welfare, it takes a concept that can improve people's welfare in the economic, social, cultural, religious and various other fields. To achieve this, we need a paradigm of thinking about the concepts of welfare in the welfare of the community.

To create a prosperous society in the social field, an ideal concept is needed in order to create a prosperous society, not minus the economic field that can produce poverty in the midst of community life. The concept of organizing social welfare requires a real thinking paradigm in placing the concept of thinking about social welfare, through developing community resources, creating conducive social conditions in Indonesia, and by making the best use of natural resources in Indonesia, for the benefit of the Indonesian people. universally.

The definition of welfare in the concept of the modern world is a condition in which a person can meet basic needs namely food, clothing, shelter, clean drinking water as well as the opportunity to continue his/her education and have adequate work that can support his/her quality of life so that he/she has the same social status among other citizens. If looking at human rights definition, then the definition of welfare more or less says that every man or woman, young man and

small child have the right to live properly in terms of health, food, drink, housing, and social services, if not then it has violated human rights.

Therefore, welfare state is an ideal model of development that is focused on improving welfare through giving a more important role to the state in providing universal and comprehensive social services to its citizens. In the UK, the concept of welfare state is understood as an alternative to the Poor Law which often creates stigma, because it is only intended to provide assistance to poor people. Unlike the system in the Poor Law, the welfare of the country is focused on the implementation of a social protection system that is institutionalized for everyone as a reflection of the existence of citizenship rights on the one hand, and state obligations on the other. The welfare of the state is aimed at providing social services for the entire population - parents and children, men and women, rich and poor, as best and as far as possible.

The welfare state is closely related to social policies which in many countries include the government's strategy and efforts to improve the welfare of its citizens, especially through social protection which includes social security in the form of social assistance and social insurance, as well as social safety nets. The welfare state refers to the responsive role of the government in managing and organizing the economy so that it is able to carry out its responsibilities to ensure the availability of certain basic welfare services for its citizens. This concept is seen as a form of state involvement in advancing the welfare of the

people after the emergence of empirical evidence about market failures in capitalist societies and state failures in socialist societies.

According to Paul B. Harton, the notion of society is a group of people who are relatively independent, live together in a relatively long period of time, inhabit a certain area, have the same culture, and do most of the activities in the group of people. The term welfare is not new, both in global and national discourse. In discussing the level of welfare analysis, we must understand the meaning of welfare includes security, safety and prosperity.

Prosperity according to W.J.S Poerwadarminta is a state that is safe, secure, and prosperous. In another sense, if the need for security, safety and prosperity can be fulfilled, then prosperity will be created. According to the Law No. 11 of 2009, regarding the Community Welfare, public welfare is a condition of meeting the material, spiritual and social needs of citizens in order to live properly and be able to develop themselves, so that they can carry out their social functions. From the above Law, it can be concluded that the level of welfare can be assessed from the ability of an individual or group in their efforts to meet their material and spiritual needs.

According to Mosher (1987), the most important thing from well-being is income, because some aspects of household welfare depend on the level of income. Meeting the needs is limited by the household income they have, especially for those with low incomes. The higher

household income, the percentage of income for food will decrease. In other words, if an increase does not change consumption patterns then the household is prosperous. Conversely, if an increase in household income can change consumption patterns, the household is not prosperous.

According to another concept, welfare can be measured through monetary and non-monetary dimensions, for example inequality in income distribution, which is based on differences in the level of income of a population in the area. Furthermore, the problem of vulnerability is a condition where the opportunities or physical conditions of an area that makes a person become poorer or become poorer in the future. This is a serious problem because it is structural and fundamental that causes socio-economic risks and will be very difficult to recover. Vulnerability is a key dimension in which individual behavior in investing, producing patterns, coping strategies and their perceptions will change in achieving prosperity.

Because of the existence of the construction of a new airport in Kulon Progo regency, many foreign investors want to invest their capital directly from upstream to downstream development. The conflict that was originally in the husk, finally emerged as an open conflict, and even ended in a conflict of violence. It is in the whirlpool of intertwined problems that causes the coastal residents to feel they do not get a sense of justice. Livelihood land as a source of prosperity is threatened to be

taken away in ways that are unjust and humane so that it is very influential for the welfare of society.

G. Conceptual Definition

1. Impact of Development

Impact of development is the impact that arises from a development that affects the environment such as to the social, environmental, economic, and others. These impacts can be good and bad impacts.

2. People's Welfare

People's welfare is a satisfaction for someone because of several aspects, such as suitable work which is among the most important things for one's achievement. This is the condition of people in an area who have the ability to fulfill their needs and live well. People's welfare can also be interpreted as justice, equality, and living peacefully.

H. Operational Definition

Operational definition is a definition that will make it easier to analyze data by giving boundaries that are identified following the aim to answer the problem research. Factors that influence the impact of YIA development on people's welfare based on Vinna Maria are as follows.

1. Negative Impacts:

- a. Reducing the amount of agricultural land.

- b. Causing pollution in everywhere.
- c. Reducing the number of farmers.
- d. Causing a gap in the social life

2. Positive Impacts:

- a. Providing a lot of jobs.
- b. Increasing people's income.
- c. Raising the potentials of communities.
- d. Increasing the degree of region.

I. Research Method

1. Research Type

The first method in compiling scientific work is to choose the type of research. The two types of research are qualitative methods and quantitative methods. Definition of quantitative methods is research conducted to look for causes, correlations, evaluations, activities or programs that are objective, measurable and limited. Whereas qualitative methods are types of research that are used to provide an overview of a problem, symptoms, facts, events, and reality broadly and deeply with a descriptive nature. Therefore, research of "*The Impact of Yogyakarta International Airport Development on People's Welfare*" uses a qualitative-descriptive method to find out the problem or impact of airport development towards the people's welfare.

2. Data Collection Technique

a. Interview

A form of oral communication that is structured by two or more people, both directly and remotely, to discuss and explore certain information in order to achieve certain goals as well. This interview process occurs to explore the specific topics discussed.

b. Documentation

Documentation is a method used to provide various types of documents. One way is to use accurate evidence from recording information sources. These sources of information can be in the form of essays or writings, picture, audio record, books, laws, etc. In other words, the meaning of documentation in general is an activity to conduct a search, investigation, collection, control, use and supply of documents regarding a particular subject.

c. Observation

Observation is an activity carried out to describe an object as well as everything related to the object of research by observing using the five senses. This activity can get a conclusion about the object being observed, which conclusion is compiled in a report that is relevant and useful for learning material. It's made directly on an object that is in the environment, both ongoing and still ongoing which includes various activities of attention to an object study using sensing.