

ABSTRACT

Urban development predicted will be evolving into 69.6% in 2050 which means there is only 30.4% left for rural area (UN, 2010 stated in Wu and Zhang, 2011). Urbanization turns out to be the most popular term use now to describe urban development and growth. In the process of urban development sprawl is the stage when urban cannot provide the basic need of its inhabitant and then start to exploit the neighborhood area. The most obvious condition of urban sprawl is when the activities transforming from farm to non-farm activities (Zaninetti, 2006). Then turn the physical characteristic of the area and create a mixture of rural and urban land use characteristic. Area with this characteristic called as transitional area (Douglas, 2006 stated in Huang, Wang, Budd, 2009), peri-urban interface (Dutta, 2012) or desakota by Mcgee. This mixture create unique characteristic that only can be found in peri-urban area. Colomadu Sub district is an area that located in North West part of Solo City. The sprawl and expansion of Solo City has been creating a massive development of residential estate in this sub district. Strategic location, low land prices, good infrastructures, and planned to be big interchange area has attracted many investors and developer come to built and invest.

As one of Solo City pery-urban area, Colomadu Sub district has been transforming both in land use and social economic characteristic. Colomadu is a unique area where administratively state as part of Karanganyar District but geographically located closer toward Solo City. Does Solo City have a bigger role in Colomadu development because it is closer? How is the land use and socio economic transformation there? Two questions above will be the main discussion in this study. Quantitative descriptive is the approach that will be use in this study and supported with qualitative descriptive as the result of interview data. Both questionnaire and interview will be held to support the analysis.

Colomadu Sub-district have eleven villages, and all of them are in the moderate and high level stage of social and economic transformation while in term of land use transformation, it have two villages in low level of land use transformation and three villages in high level of transformation, while the rest are in moderate level. The transformation of each villages have different unique condition and characteristic including in the social economic sector such as working location and preferences, land prices, accessibility, and land availability. Even distance toward Solo City seems to have an important role toward the development and transformation of each village.

It is true that Colomadu had big correlation toward Solo City, 42% of Colomadu inhabitants works in Solo. While 66% of the inhabitant go to solo for a better and diverse choiches of facilities including school and hosipital. In term of shopping location preferences, 48% respondents choose to shops in Solo City, 39% in nearest market in Colomadu, and the rest 12% choose Sukoharjo especially Kartasura. Here, the attraction of Solo City seems to be big enough for Colomadu inhabitant today, compared to the other area around Colomadu Sub-district.

Key words: peri-urban, Colomadu Sub-district, Solo City, Land use, socio-economic, transformation