

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Conclusion

- Colomadu Sub-district is a rural-urban interface area which is administratively part of Karanganyar District. In fact, it is located closer to Solo rather than to Karanganyar as the authorizing district.
- The existences of Adi Sumarmo International Airport and Solo City have been influencing the development of Colomadu as they attract many visitors and investors. Today's development of Colomadu Sub-district is dominated by residential and commercial development.
- Land use transformation in this area has reached moderate and high level of transformation with high population growth, housing growth and farm to non-farm use transformation. High level of land use transformation can be found Klodran, Blulukan and Gedongan Village, while the area with moderate level include Ngasem, Bolon, Malangjiwan, Gawan, Gajahan, and Paulan Village. Furthermore Baturan and Tohudan Village are two villages with low level of transformation.
- Baturan and Malangjiwan are the early developed villages. Baturan is the closest village to Solo, and on the other side Malangjiwan is the capital village of Colomadu with old sugar company and air force academy, camp and settlement.
- As for Tohudan, which is categorized as low level land use transformation, the development is indeed low as the result of higher land prices.
- Klodran Village's development is the direct impact of Baturan's development.
- Gajahan and Paulan Village are the latest developed and transformed villages. It is stated in the interview data that Paulan and Gajahan Village started to develop in 2013.

- Bolon and Ngasem Village have high potential in the future development of Colomadu. They have spacious space for settlement development and good access although they are located far from Solo,
- In terms of social transformation, the result shows that most villages in Colomadu have reached high level of social economic transformation. In details there are five villages in moderate level of transformation including Malangjiwan, Paulan, Blulukon, Tohudan and Klodran Village. In the other side, there are six villages in high level of social economic transformation including Ngasem, Bolon, Gawanon, Gajahan, Gedongan, and Baturan Village.
- In terms of prosperity level, all villages in Colomadu have high growth in the KS III+ level of prosperity except for Malangjiwan Village which only has 10% of growth. While in the KS III level. only Paulan Village have experienced dropping number by 50%, furthermore, other level conditions are different for each village. In the most villages, the low prosperity level tends to be dropping except for Gawanon Village with 67% rise and Blulukon with a stable number of prosperity level since 2006.
- Migration and fertility data show the transformation of social condition from rural to urban areas. In most villages, the number of fertility is stable although the population number is gradually increasing.
- Baturan Village has a unique condition as it has low level of land use transformation, but in terms of social economic transformation, it has high level of transformation.
- As for Malangjiwan Village, social economic transformation has reached high level before 2000, just the same as land use transformation. Thus, nowadays, the social economic transformation level of Malangjiwan only reaches moderate level. It is because there is decreasing number of economic growth in Malangjiwan as the village market had been closed. It means that traditional market is not the core of development place now.

- Paulan and Gajahan Village would be the most potential village to reach high social economic transformation in the future as they started developing earlier than other villages.
- Solo City, Kartasura Village as part of Sukoharjo District, and Boyolali District are three important regions that have influenced the development of Colomadu.
- Solo is kind of attractive for Colomadu Sub-district inhabitants because of 42% from total respondents work in Solo while the rest 68% work in Colomadu, Sukoharjo, Boyolali, and other areas.
- Colomadu inhabitant's preference in terms of facilities and shopping location also tend to be dominated by Solo City. From total respondents, 66% of Colomadu people choose Solo to look for better facilities such as hospital, school, and other facilities. In the other side, 48% of respondents choose to shop, in Solo while 39% from total respondents choose Colomadu, and the rest 12% choose Sukoharjo.
- Moreover based on the questionnaire asking about the most important region for people, 68% of the respondents choose Solo as the most important region for them. It is because Solo is their working location.
- In the future, as the Solo-Semarang highway plan finished, Colomadu will be even bigger and denser.

5.2 Recommendation

Recommendation in this report will be consisting of two parts, the first one focuses on the recommendation for the local government. The second one will be focuses on the suggestion for the next research.

5.2.1 Recommendation of Local Government

Some recommendation for the local government are as follows,

1. The works of petty developers that built less than 20 units of houses have to be controlled especially because their only care for their own benefits without caring about the future development plan of the area. The land policy for residential developer has been made but the implementation of it is still low. It should be enhanced by better coordination and supervision.
2. Residential estate development has created waste management problem. Many people throw the garbage alongside the street because they do not have good waste management and communal waste disposal.
3. Colomadu and Karanganyar District local government coordination has to be strengthen so that many infrastructure issues such as waste management and other infrastructure management such as street could be done faster.
4. Land use and social economic transformation can bring disparity in the near future as the result of high class residential estate development. It has to be anticipated although today there is no disparity issue found.
5. The north part of Colomadu Sub district has big potency for conservation and has to be controlled by protecting the farm land with zoning, planning, and strict rules not only by Regional Planning Department but by Land Central Bureau. Increasing the farmer level of prosperity will be a big help for managing and preserving farm land.
6. Many farmers today are having irrigation issues because of garbage in the drainage or culvert and because of the development of residential estate which is kind of closed drainage.
7. Decreasing number of farm land has create a new problem for the inhabitant that did not had any other skills so that new employment and skill training will be helpfull these former farmer.

5.2.2 Recommendation for Research

Some recommendations for future research projects are as follows:

1. In five to ten years, the development of Semarang-Solo Highway will be finished and the highway will affect Colomadu Sub-district . Thus, it is

possible for the characteristics and transformations in the area to be different from now. They can be even bigger than the current state.

2. Other researchers can focus their investigation to analyze issues regarding community and policy in Colomadu
3. Other researchers can try to develop the idea of a dormitory city in Colomadu because there is a big possibility of the area to become a dormitory city.