ABSTRACT

House as human basic needs, after food and clothes, has many functions, not only to protect us from the natural catastrophe and animal attack, but also to play a strategic role as a center of family education, cultural building, and quality improving to get self actualization for the next generation. To fulfill people needs of the good price houses, in 1994 the government of Kendari built Perumnas (The National Housing) in the District of Rahandouna. For Turner, house is not only product but also as a sustainable process and it relates to social-economy mobility in certain period. In the beginning building Perumnas was only a product but now it is also a process. However, the changes and renovation of the Perumnas houses had been assumed as spending time, money and materials.

The research has done in some houses in Perumnas Poasia which have type of 36 with 90 m². In this research, I observed the condition of houses from the first time when the inhabitant lived within until 2 – 3 years after, then the descriptive analysis has been applied as a method to describe the pattern of the house developing in Perumnas Poasia. So the development of houses could be optimalized and we could avoid the waste.

For analyzing the data, I used the quantitative research to find out the numeric statistic, and then to see the relation between human and the environment in their real life, I used qualitative research. After that I have used Turner’s parameter to analyze monetary and non-monetary factors and to see the relation between those two factor I used correlation analyses.

Keyword : The developping of houses, Housing as a process, social-economy mobility, monetary and non-monetary factors.