

INTRODUCTION :

1.1 Overview :

The paper examines the long run behaviour of house prices by addressing the issue of price convergence or divergence across fifteen metropolitan cities in India

This implies that the law of one price does not hold in the Indian housing market, hence the different metropolitan house markets operate independent to one another

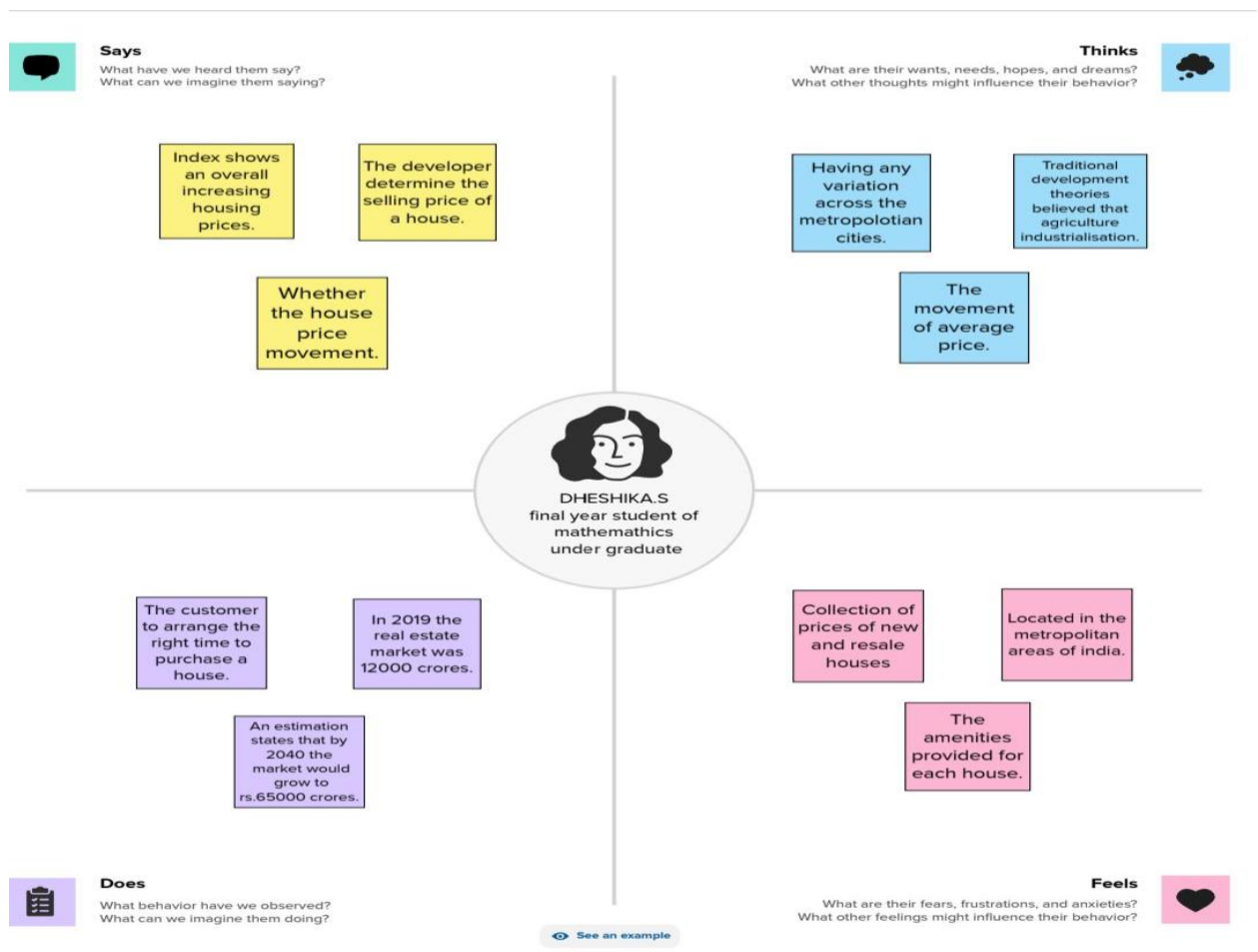
1.2 purpose

To keep a pulse on broader economic trends and potential shifts in the stock market

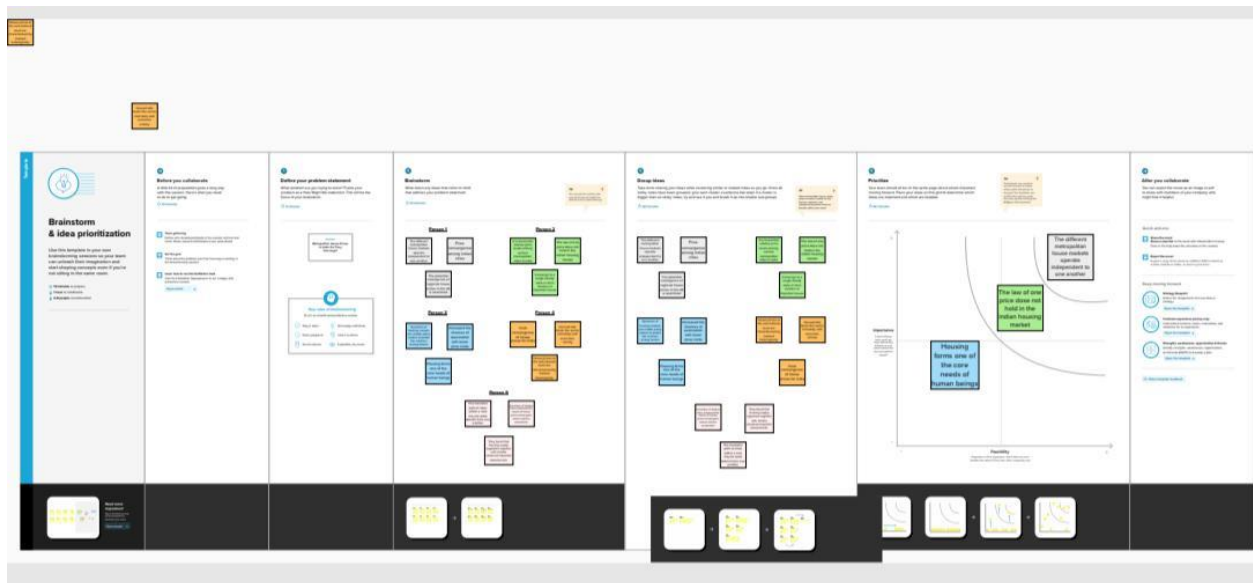
Help the developer determine the selling price of a house and can help the customer to arrange the right time to purchase a house

2. PROBLEM DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING

2.1 Empathy map :

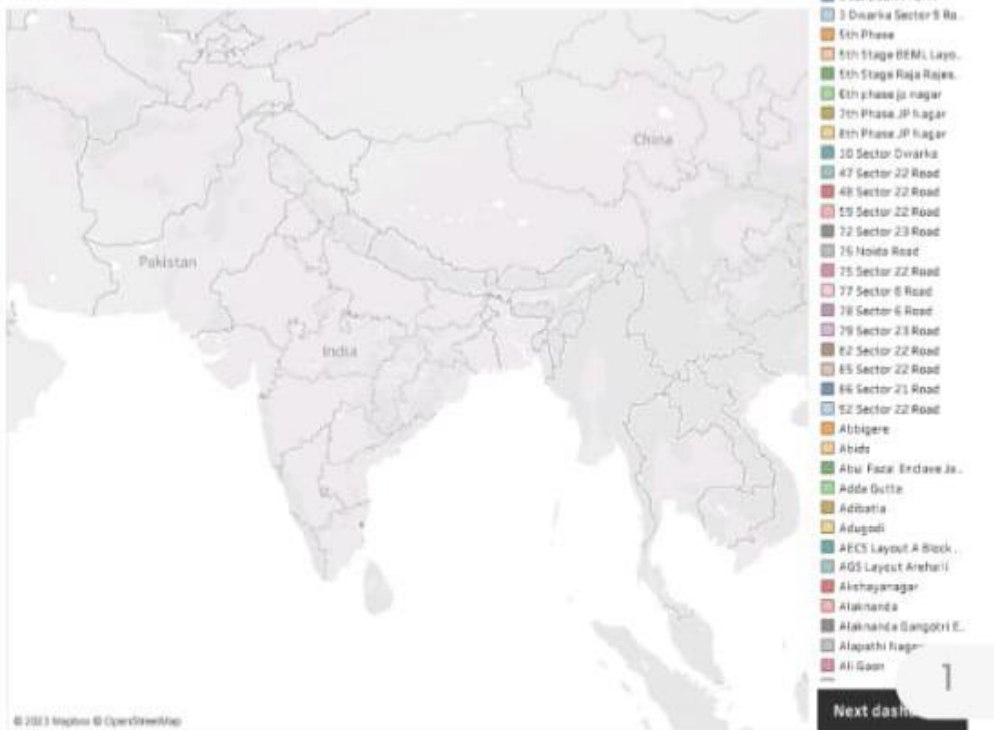


2.2 Ideation & Brainstorming

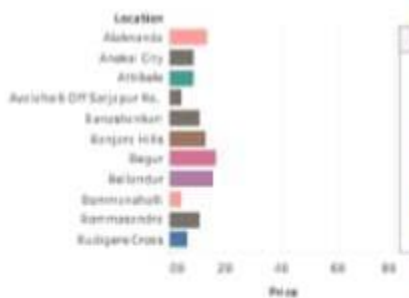


3. RESULT

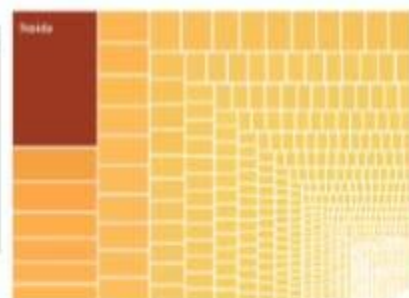
Sheet 1



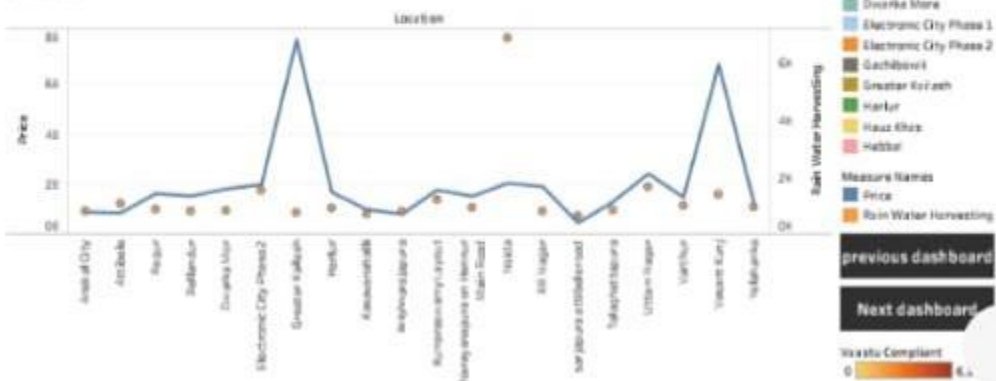
Sheet 2



Sheet 4



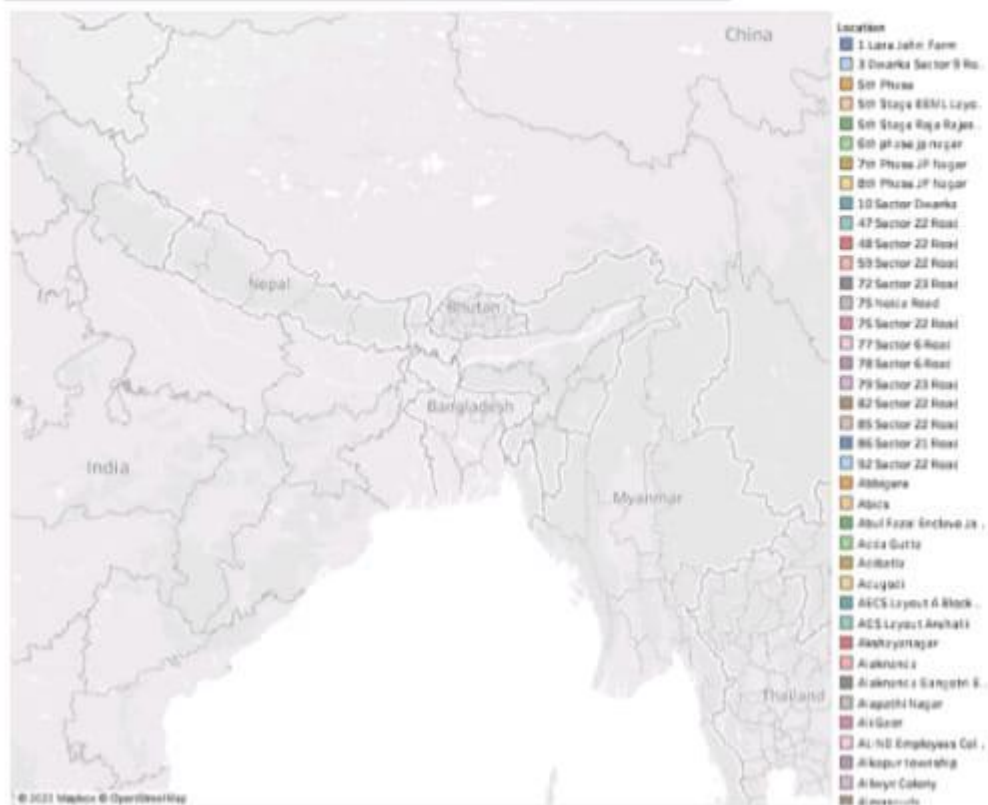
Sheet 3



Location	Number of Projects
Anand City	2
Arribela	2
Begur	2
Belandur	2
Dowlahpur	2
Electronic City Phase 2	3
Greater Kailash	4
Harpur	2
Kharanahalli	2
Krishnagiri	2
Kumaraswamy Layout	2
Suryanagar on Banner	2
Hubli	5
W. Nagar	2
Sarjuna Arribela road	1
Taghathapur	2
Uthman Nagar	2
Vorthul	2

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4 ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

- ADVANTAGES

High investment potential: Metropolitan areas are the economic and cultural centers of India, and they attract a large number of people from all over the country. This high demand for housing drives up property prices, making metropolitan areas a good investment for those looking to generate long-term returns.

- DISADVANTAGES

High cost of living: The cost of living in metropolitan areas is generally higher than in other parts of the country. This includes things like food, transportation, and housing.

5. APPLICATIONS

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6. CONCLUSION

Metropolitan house prices in India: house prices in one location in India cannot impose a competitive constraint on house prices in other location.

7. FUTURE SCOPE

NO

8. APPENDIX

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