



Says

What have we heard them say?
What can we imagine them saying?



Thinks

What are their wants, needs, hopes, and dreams?
What other thoughts might influence their behavior?



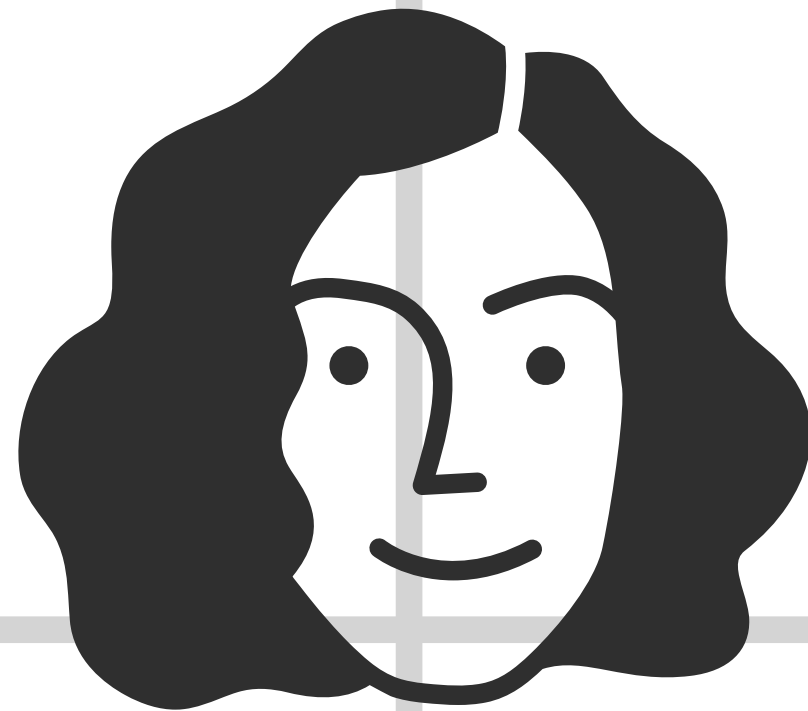
Feels

What are their fears, frustrations, and anxieties?
What other feelings might influence their behavior?



Does

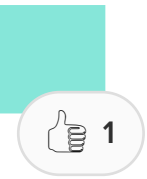
What behavior have we observed?
What can we imagine them doing?



Analysing
Housing Prices
in Metropolitan
Areas of India

real estate consultant Colliers India and data analytic firm L&S Foras released a report stating that housing prices across the eight major cities increased by an average 7 % year-on-year during the second quarter of this calendar year on strong demand.

Average house prices in the top seven cities-National Capital Region, Kolkata, Mumbai Metropolitan Region,Pune, Hyderabad, Chennai and Bengaluru-increased 4%-7% between October and December, according to Anarock. That was mainly due to a rise in both input costs and post-COVID demand.



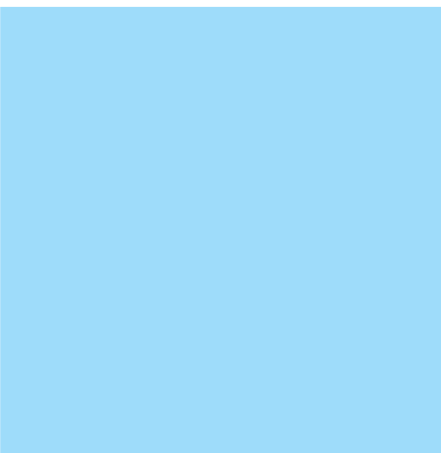
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Improving demand and an increase in inflationary trends of basic raw materials in construction including cement,steel and labour are the main point.

Needs include air,food,clothing and shelter. Wants are things that we would like to have, Such as toys and game. Sometimes needs and wants overlap. For example, a person needs food to survive, but he doesn't need ice cream

The stable the political scenario of a country, the better is the country's economic landscape. This keeps aggregate demand high, the economy keep growing,and the value of the property our material wealth appreciate.

HOME is the the starting place of love,hope and dreams. Home is the place where your dreams come true, where we feel happiness, real love and safety. Live with our family and it belongs to us.



Based on this, we maintain that vibrant cities with a large population and a fast pace of life encourage extreme and polarized behaviours, where Las cities with a smaller population and a slower pace of life encourage more moderate and less polarized behavioural responses, which may explain why people in big cities take.

The population residing in urban areas in India, according to the 1901 census, was 11.4%, increasing to 28.53% by the 2001 census, and is now currently 34% in 2017 according to the World Bank.

Urbanization often results in deforestation, habitat loss, and the extraction of freshwater from the environment. Which can decrease biodiversity and alter species ranges and interactions.

There is also a premium attached to the 'much in demand' but 'limited in supply' ready-to-move-in property. All these factors have collectively pushed up property prices across cities.

Living in a city has been found to increase the risk of cardiovascular and respiratory diseases. With worse air quality and higher rates of air pollution, living in a city increases the risk of stroke, heart diseases, lung cancer, and chronic and acute respiratory diseases, including asthma.

City people are afraid to lose connection. They're scared they'll run out of gas and be stranded. They're scared they will lose service and can't make that important work call. They're scared they aren't connected to their world. Everything moves so fast in the city, that the "slower" processes.