DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

RAJAHSERFOJI GOV. COLLEGE (Autonomous) THANJAVUR -613 005



PROJECT TITLE

ANALYSING HOUSING PRICEIN METROPOLITAN AREAS OF INDIA

TEAM MATES.

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INTRODUCTION

Since the inception of the theory and idea of development, the common feature that

emerged in different point of time is the developmental gap that emerged in different

parts of the world and also among various parts of a country in a particular time period.

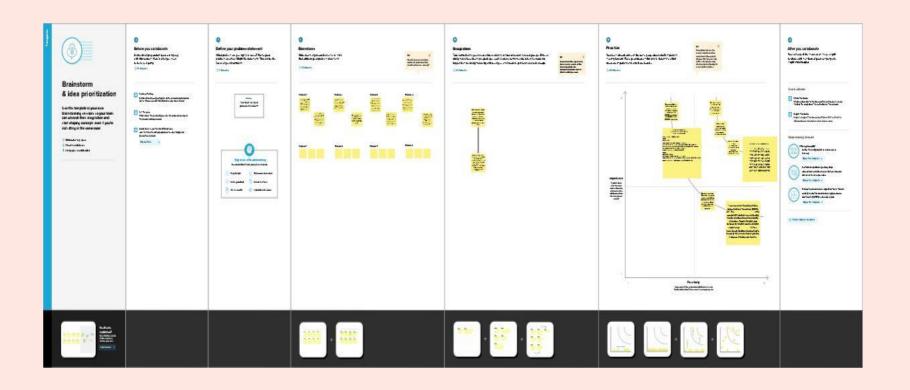
This disparity in development, like many other indicators, has also been reflected in

India. Traditional development theories believed that agriculture, industrialisation,

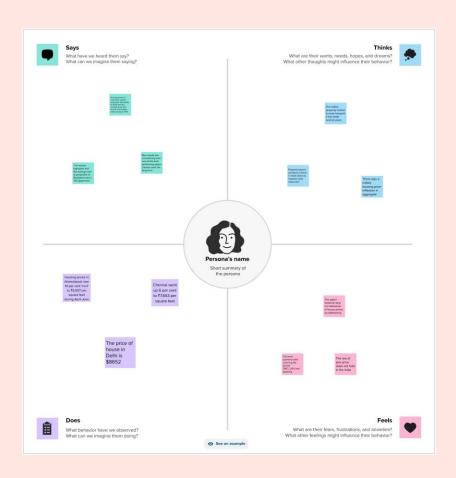
urbanisation, are significant ingredients of growth, and, ultimately important

prerequisites for achieving development.

BRAINSTORM MAP

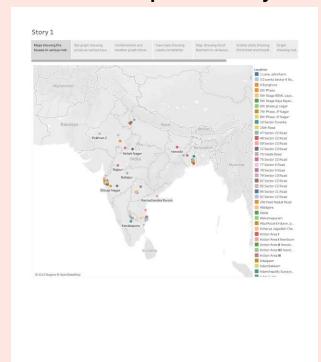


EMPATHY MAP

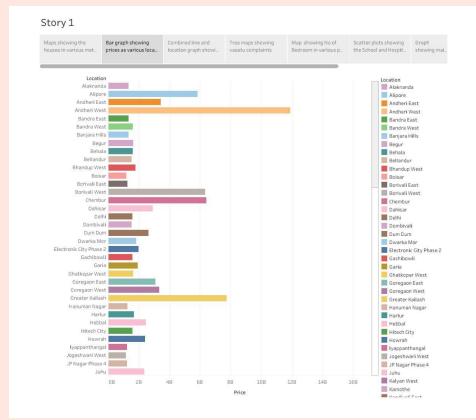


TOTAL SHEETS

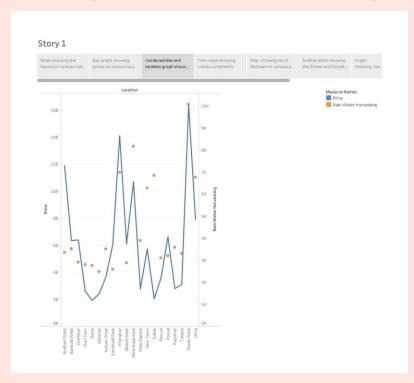
Imap showing the houses in various metro politician City



Bar graph showing prices as various location



Combined line and location graph showing price and rain water harvesting



Tree map showing vaastu complaints



Map showing number of bedrooms in various price



Scattered plots showing the school and hospital



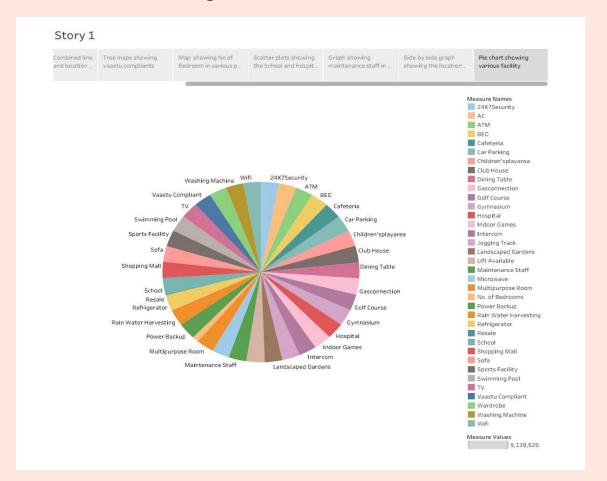
Graph showing maintenance staff in various price



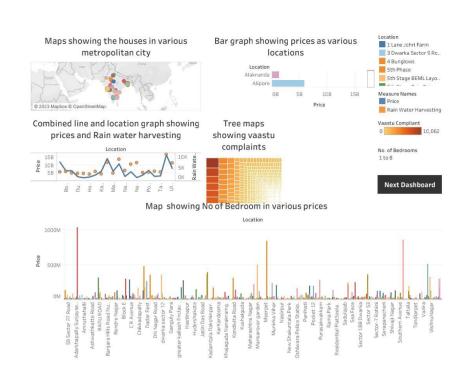
Side by side graph showing the location of various price and intercom

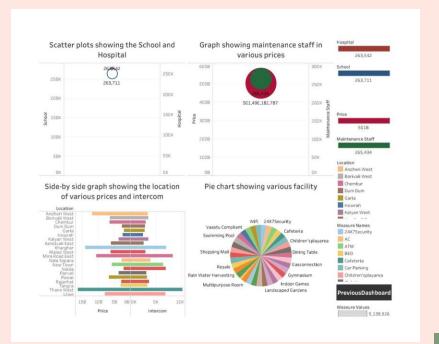


Pie chart showing various facilities



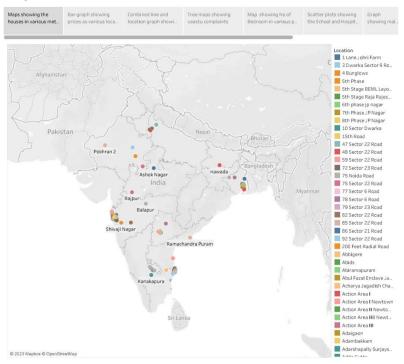
DASHBOARD



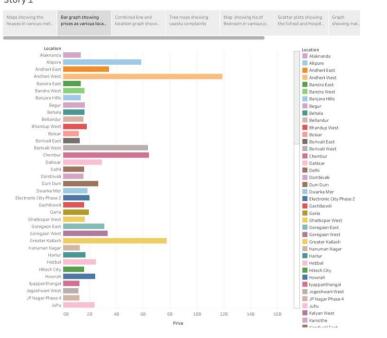


STORY BOARD





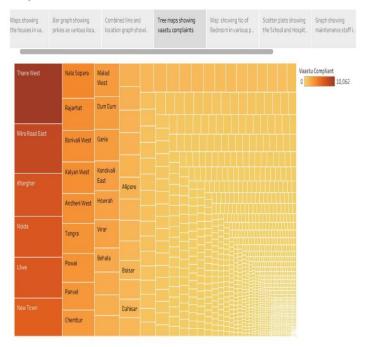




Slide showing story board



Story 1



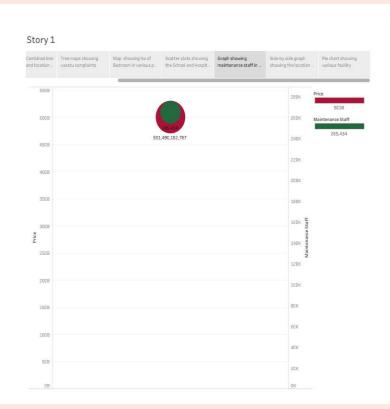
Slide show of story board



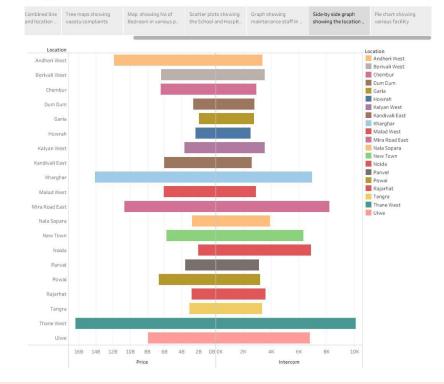
Story 1



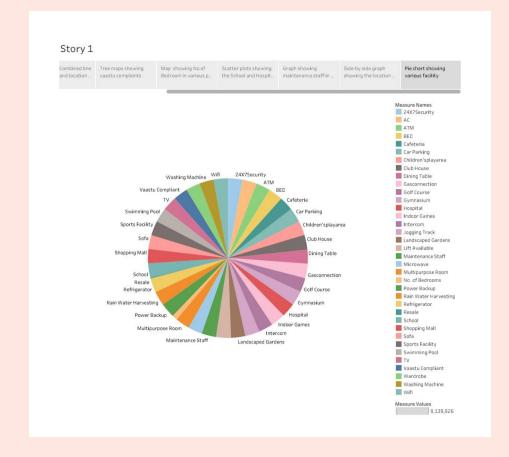
Slide of story board



Story 1



Slide of story board



Applications

- 1. The standard price behaviour of a good or its close substitute reveals the same price movements and they generally vary within a price range, when they are sold at markets located at different places (Shepherd, 1997; Lipczynski et al., 2005). Two housesin two different locations are believed to be sold within the same market, if house prices in one location impose a competitive constraint on house prices in the other location (Motta, 2004; Carlton and Perloff, 2005).
- 2. The clear definition of the product is required to compare the products sold at different locations (Burger and Van Rensburg, 2008; Gupta and Das, 2008; Das et al., 2010). Hence, the paper concentrates on the price of residential properties which has been taken from the National Housing Bank (NHB) in the form of index.
- The result of the Im, Pesaran and Shin panel unit root test is presented in Table 1. The consistently high probabilities of the relative house prices indicate that the series is consistently nonstationary and therefore diverges indefinitely in the longrun.

CONCLUSION

- This paper analyzes whether the Law of One Price (LOOP) holds in the housing market of fifteen metropolitan areas in India, namely Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Kolkata, Chennai, Jaipur, Lucknow, Hyderabad, Pune, Surat, Ahmedabad, Patna, Faridabad, Kochi and Bhopal
- We test the existence of LOOP using the Im, Pesaran and Shin (2003) panel unit root test based on quarterly data on residential property prices covering the period of 2007Q1 to 2011Q4 of the Indian housing market.

• Therefore, house prices in one location in India cannot impose a competitive constraint on house prices in other location, and as such a home owner can freely set the price of his house.