

Analysing Housing Prices In Metropolitan Areas of India

1. Introduction

Housing prices differ substantially among metropolitan areas. The rent and house price indexes used here measure this variation among 54 metropolitan areas. A model of metropolitan housing price determination is presented and used to identify the sources of intermetropolitan price variation. Reduced-form equations explain close to 90% of the variation in rental prices and close to 60% of the variation in house prices.

1.1. Overview

Metropolitan cities are large urban areas characterised by significant population density, improved economic activity, and social infrastructure. These cities serve as major hubs for commerce, culture, education, and administration. They are often the centres for regional or national importance and attract people from various parts of the country and world as they offer more opportunities.

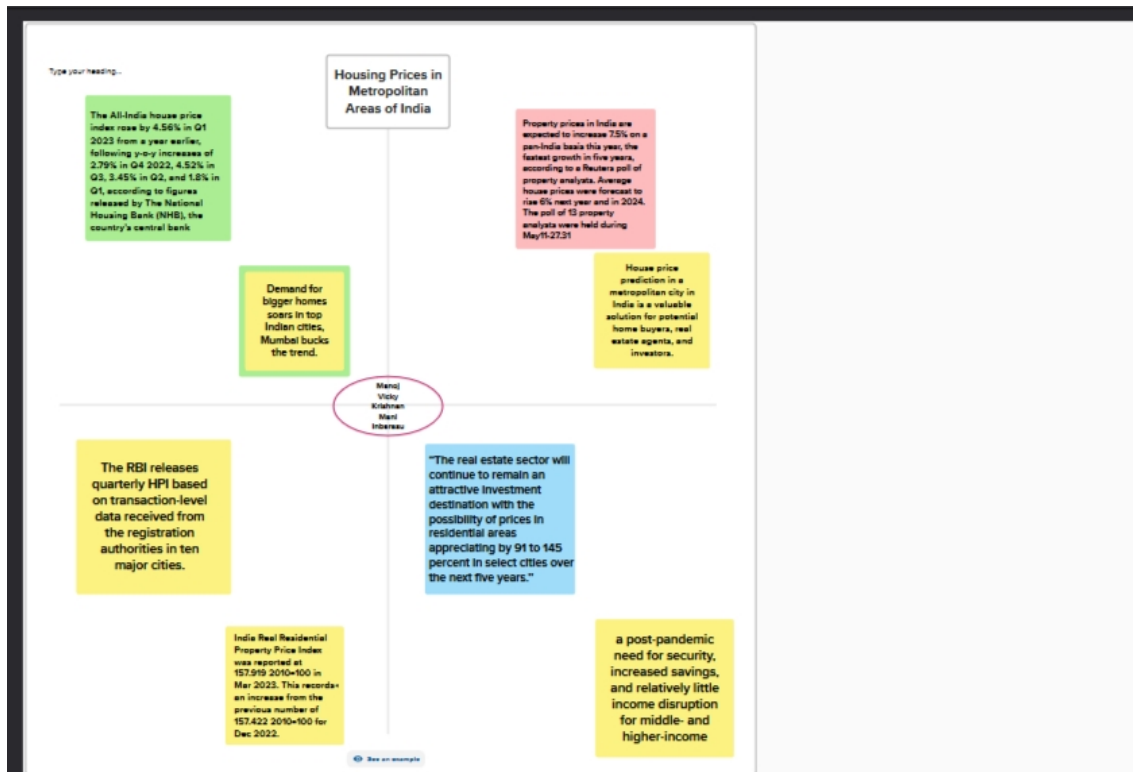
1.2. Purpose

Metro cities in India are home to a large population and attract a large number of people from other regions seeking job opportunities, education, and better quality of life. The high demand for housing in these cities leads to a rise in property prices.

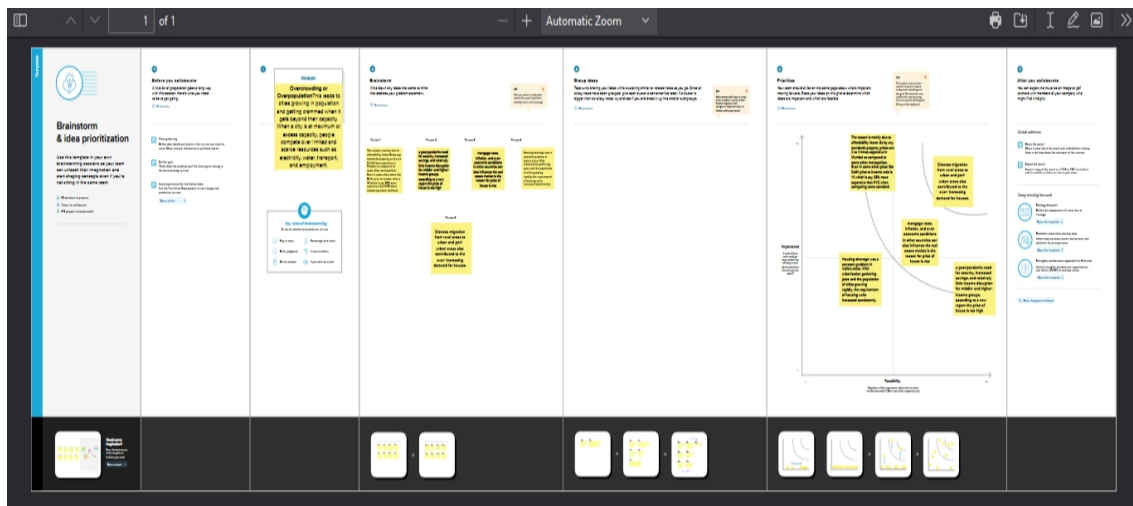
2. Problem statement and design thinking

The objective of this study is to obtain a through understanding to analysing the price in housing metropolitan area of India. We want to analyse the vastu complaint, price, rainwater harvesting, find number of schools and hospital, comparison the various facility, price and intercom by using data analytics and visualization using Tableau.

2.1 Empathy Map



2.2. Ideation and Brainstorming Map



3. Advantages and Disadvantages

Metro cities in India, such as Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, and Chennai, offer several advantages and disadvantages. Some advantages of living in a metro city in India include:

1. **Job Opportunities:** Metro cities offer a wide range of job opportunities, and many companies have their headquarters in these cities.
2. **Infrastructure:** Metro cities have better infrastructure when compared to other cities in India, with better roads, public transportation, and amenities.

However, there are also some disadvantages of living in a metro city in India, which include:

- **High Cost of Living:** Metro cities have a higher cost of living when compared to other cities in India, with higher rents, food costs, and transportation expenses.
- **Pollution:** Metro cities are known for their high levels of pollution, which can have a negative impact of health

4. Applications

An urban area can be defined as any region containing or adjacent to a city that is developed so that the available jobs and industries there are not based in agriculture. A metropolitan area is therefore a type of urban area, though not all urban areas would constitute a metro. Further, an urban area can describe a slightly larger region than a metropolitan area because it is a broader classification. The opposite of an urban area is a [rural area](#) that is not (as) developed and relies on agricultural practices.

5. Conclusion

The housing market of fifteen metropolitan areas in India are namely Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Kolkata, Chennai, Jaipur, Lucknow, Hyderabad, Pune, Surat, Ahmedabad, Patna, Faridabad, Kochi and Bhopal. Based on the criterion of price convergence, house prices in the 15 metropolitan cities do not converge to the Loop. This implies that the housing markets in the difference area operates segment independence local markets. Therefore house prices in one location in India cannot impose a competitive constraints on house price in other location and as such a home owner can freely set the price of his house.