

Analysing Housing Prices in Metropolitan Areas of India

1 INTRODUCTION:

1.1 Overview:

Since the inception of the theory and idea of development, the common feature thatemerged 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, are significant ingredients of growth, and, ultimately prerequisites for achieving development. Within the economy itself, the status of growth of a state can be judged through its performance in agricultural and industrial production, performance of service sector and urbanisation, and their impact through their contribution in income and employment generation at the national level.

1.2 Purpose:

House prices are expected to help people who plan to buy a house so they can know the price range in the future, then they can plan their finance well. In addition, house price predictions are also beneficial for property investors to know the trend of housing prices in a certain location.



2 PROBLEM DEFINITION AND DESIGN THINKING:

2.1 Empathy Map



2.2 Ideation & Brainstorming Map





3 RESULT:

We created the data visualization such as dashboard and story using the data set provided.

DASHBOARD 1:



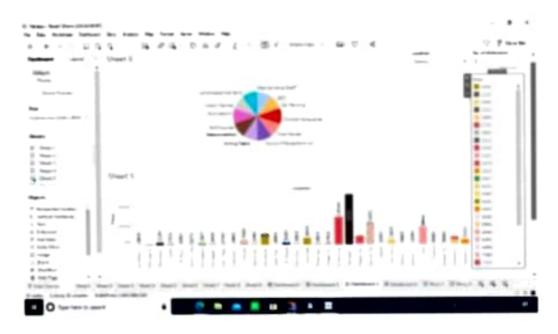
DASH BOARD 2:

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DASHBOARD 3:

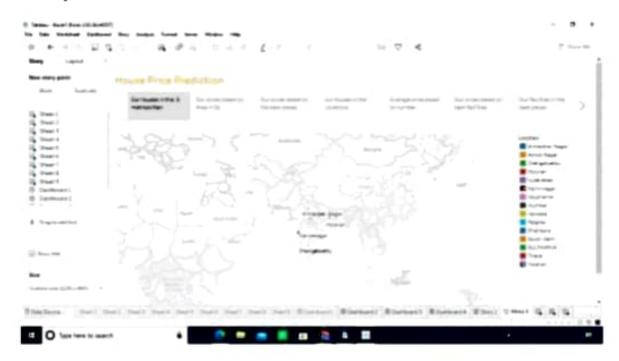


DASHBOARD 4:





Story:





4 ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES:

ADVANTAGES:

- Appreciation Potential: House prices in metropolitan areas often have a higher potential for long-term appreciation due to population growth, economic development, and urbanization.
- Rental Income: Investing in metropolitan areas can provide a steady stream of rental income, as there is generally a higher demand for rental properties in cities.
- Amenities and Infrastructure: Metropolitan areas offer better amenities, infrastructure, and services, making them attractive to residents and tenants.
- 4. Employment Opportunities: Major cities are economic hubs with diverse employment opportunities, which can lead to higher demand for housing. It is the most important advantage to buy a home in Metropolitan City.
- Education and Healthcare: Access to quality education and healthcare facilities is typically better in metropolitan areas, making them desirable for families.

Disadvantages:

- High Property Prices: One of the most significant disadvantages is the high cost of real estate in metropolitan areas. This can be a barrier to entry for many investors and homebuyers.
- Competition: Due to high demand, there can be intense competition for properties, leading to bidding wars and inflated prices.
- Traffic and Congestion: Many metropolitan areas face issues of traffic congestion and limited parking, which can negatively impact the quality of life for residents.
- Pollution: Pollution levels are often higher in cities, affecting air and water quality and overall health.
- 5. Limited Green Spaces: Metropolitan areas may have limited green spaces and



5. Application:

House price prediction can help the developer determine the selling price of a house and can help the customer to arrange the right time to purchase a house. There are three factors that influence the price of a house which include physical conditions, concept and location.



- 6 CONCLUSION:
- * Define problem/problem under standing
 - · Specify the business problem
 - Business requirements
 - Literature survey
- Data Collection & Extraction
 - Collect the data set
 - Connect data set with tableau
- Data Preparation
 - Prepare the data for visualizations
- Data Visualizations
 - No of unique visualizations
- Dashboard
 - Responsive and Design of dashboard
- Story
 - No of scenes of story

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- * Performence Testing
 - Utilization of data filters
 - No of visualizations/Graphs
- * Project Demonstration & Documentation
 - Record explanation video for project end to end solution.

By this we can conclude our project.



7 FUTURE SCOPE:

In 2021, the size of the Indian property market was USD 200 billion. Projected growth by 2030 for the sector is USD 1 trillion. What is more, by 2025, the real estate sector is expected to contribute 13% of the country's total GDP.