

INTRODUCTION:

In metropolitan areas they developed lot of things especially what they people wanted in our daily lives .And the metropolitan areas they have more facilities. They are hospitals, shopping malls, ATM, school, colleges, restaurants, hotel, bus, train, playgrounds, etc. They are more facilities in metropolitan area so, the house prices are highly sells.

The report cited the “225 bps repo rate hike and consequent increase in home loan rates along with higher residential prices” as reasons behind the decline in the EMIto-income ratio. “2022 also marks the first year since 2011 for affordability decline in year-on-year terms.

The city continued to remain the most expensive housing market in India and its Equated Monthly Instalment (EMI) to income ratio rose from 52% in 2021 to 55% in the first half of 2023, according to an assessment by Knight Frank India's Affordability Index data .

PURPOS:

To determine the right and limit price to sell the house.

The high demand for housing in these cities leads to a rise in property prices. The supply of housing in metro cities is limited due to the scarcity of land, strict building regulations, and lack of affordable housing options. This further drives up the cost of houses.



Analysing Housing Prices In Metropolitan Areas Of India



INTRODUCTION

METROPOLITAN
The Census Commission of India defines Metropolitan cities as those Indian cities having a population of more than 4 million. As per the Census of India 2011 definition of more than 4 million population, some of the major Metropolitan Cities in India.

METROPOLITAN AREA

- *Mumbai
- *Delhi
- *Kolkata
- *Chennai
- *Bangalore
- *Hyderabad
- *Ahmedabad
- *Pune
- *Surat



THE FIRST METRO CITY IN INDIA

Kolkata metro holds the record of being India's first metro service. It was introduced in the year 1984. It started from Esplanade to Bhowanipur (Now Netaji Bhawan) for 3.4 km and served 5 stations initially.

In the village side the houses price will less price but in city the house price will increased more twice

METROPOLITAN CITIES OF INDIA WITH THEIR POPULATION

Mumbai with approximately 18 Million Population
 Delhi with approximately 16 Million Population
 Kolkata with approximately 14 Million Population
 Chennai with approximately 8.6 Million Population
 Bangalore with approximately 8.5 Million Population
 Hyderabad with approximately 7.6 Million Population
 Ahmedabad with approximately 6.3 Million Population
 Pune with approximately 5.05 Million Population
 Surat with approximately 4.5 Million Population

DEFINE PROBLEM



METRO AREAS WHERE HOME PRICES IN INDIA 2023

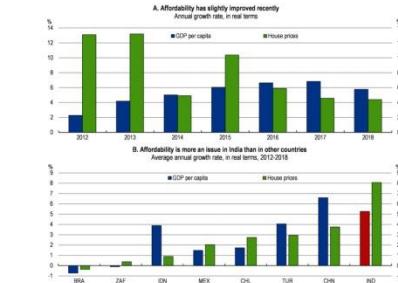
According to the data, Ahmedabad experienced a 7% year-on-year increase in prices during the second quarter of 2023, reaching Rs 3,700-3,900 per square foot. Bengaluru witnessed a 9% increase, with prices averaging at Rs 6,300-6,500 per square foot. In Chennai,



The problem will solve and the government to set the common normal price so the price will not increase and decrease



See an example



They are more facilities in the main places and that thing to the people

In india the house price will set that the place to sell the house.

In 2019, the real estate market was Rs 12,000 crores (USD 1.72 billion); an estimation states that by 2040 the market would grow to Rs 65,000 crores (USD 9.30 billion)

ANALYSING HOUSING PRICES IN METROPOLITAN AREAS OF INDIA

INTRODUCTION

Mumbai, Pune, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Surat, Chennai, Kolkata, Bangalore, and Hyderabad are the nine metropolitan cities of India with a population of more than four million. According to the Indian Census Commission, cities in India with a population of more than four million are considered Metropolitan Cities of India.



AGENDA

- 1 Define your problem statement
- 2 Brainstorm
- 3 Group ideas
- 4 Prioritize

PREPARATION FOR ASYNC WORK

1.0 per cent of the houses (on average) across the 53 metros are "good", as against 68.4 per cent in urban India, and 53.1 per cent in India, as per the Census definition. Though housing quality in metropolitan India is relatively better than in urban India, it is still average value hides the fact of the extreme deprivations and inequities in housing quality as could be noticed across these 53 metropolitan cities.



ACTIVITY CHECKPOINTS



Starting point - I have read the problem statement

In India the house price will set that the place to sell the house.

It is difficult for ordinary people to buy a house

Brainstorm completed - I'm ready for grouping ideas

* The government should fix the price ceiling
* The problem will solve and the government to set the common normal price so the price will not increase and decrease

Group ideas completed

*Most of the people come from the villages to the cities for work and hence buy houses to stay So pay whatever price they tell you to buy
*So to make a job opportunity for every ever the people stay at own place

The house owners whatever the government will approve the price for the house and to sell that price of the house

Goal reached - I have finished the prioritize step

Move your cursor here

Give a feedback

Share your feedback

1 Define your problem statement

The rapid growth of urban population both natural and through migration, has put heavy pressure on public utilities like housing, sanitation, transport, water, electricity, health, education and so on. Some of the major problems in Metropolitan Areas

How Might We

In metropolitan city house prices increasing ?

This leads to cities growing in population and getting crammed when it gets beyond their capacity.

2 Brainstorm

Many people suffer from loneliness, sadness, and stress as a result. Life in a metro city is known for being busy, fast, and stressful.

Advice

- People affected
- Pollutants
- Clean up
- House price
- Affected wild
- Uses for people



In densely populated areas, there is a delay in getting the supplies they need

More people using vehicles and that causes pollution which affect the people health

Cities have to be kept clean as there are more people

And the most of the cities it keep clean.

Generally cities have all the facilities that people need

This is the main reason for the rise in price in metropolitan areas

Most of the cities were built on land which is not suitable for the cities

This is the main reason of pollution of air and water

People like cities because they have all the facilities that people need

But despite these facilities, some of them have problems

3 Group ideas

Group 1

- *The government should fix the price ceiling house.
*The problem will solve and the government to set limit for the house selling

Group 2

- *The land or house register officer to follow the government rules for the land price selling
*And work honest for the government and don't cheat the people

Group 3

- *Most of the people come from the villages to the cities for work and hence buy houses to stay So pay whatever price they tell you to buy
*So to make a job opportunity for every ever the people stay at own place

Group 4

- *The house owners whatever the government will approve the price for the house and to sell that price of the house

4 Prioritize

Type your paragraph...

Type your paragraph...

Vote area

Group 2
*The land or house register officer to follow the government rules for the land price selling
*And work honest for the government and don't cheat the people



Low-priority

Group 3
*Most of the people come from the villages to the cities for work and hence buy houses to stay So pay whatever price they tell you to buy
*So to make a job opportunity for every ever the people stay at own place

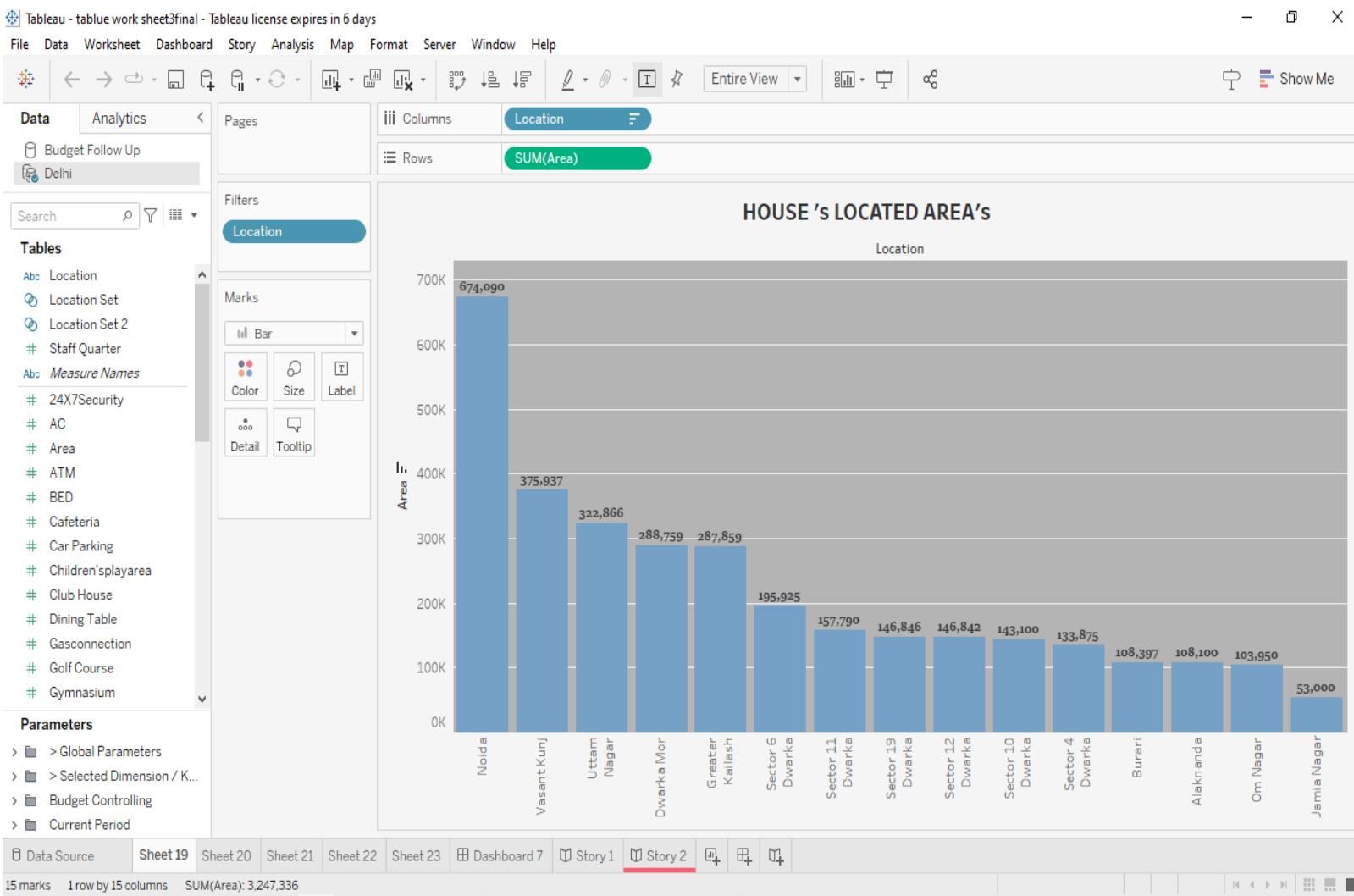
Group 4
*The house owners whatever the government will approve the price for the house and to sell that price of the house

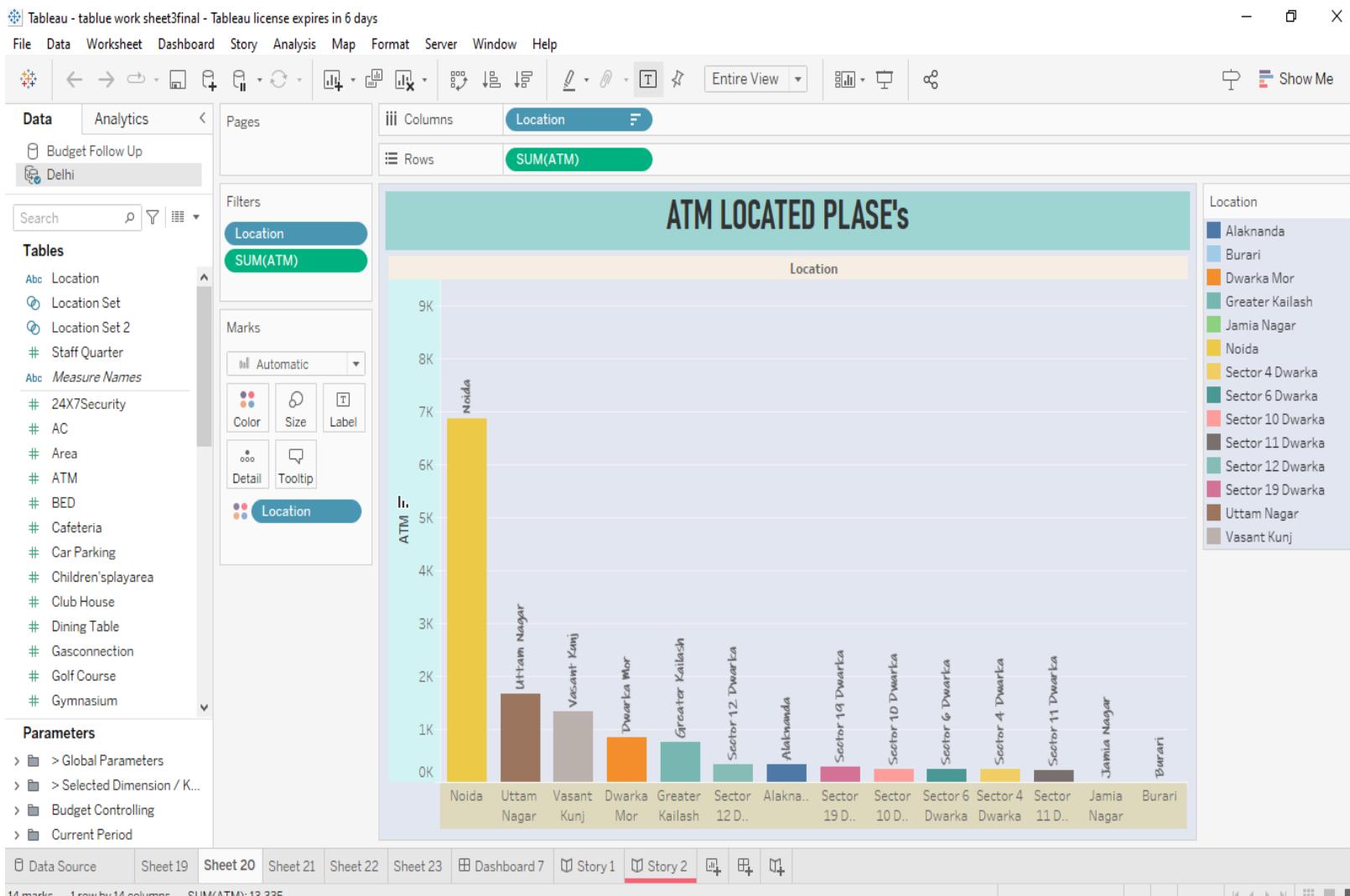


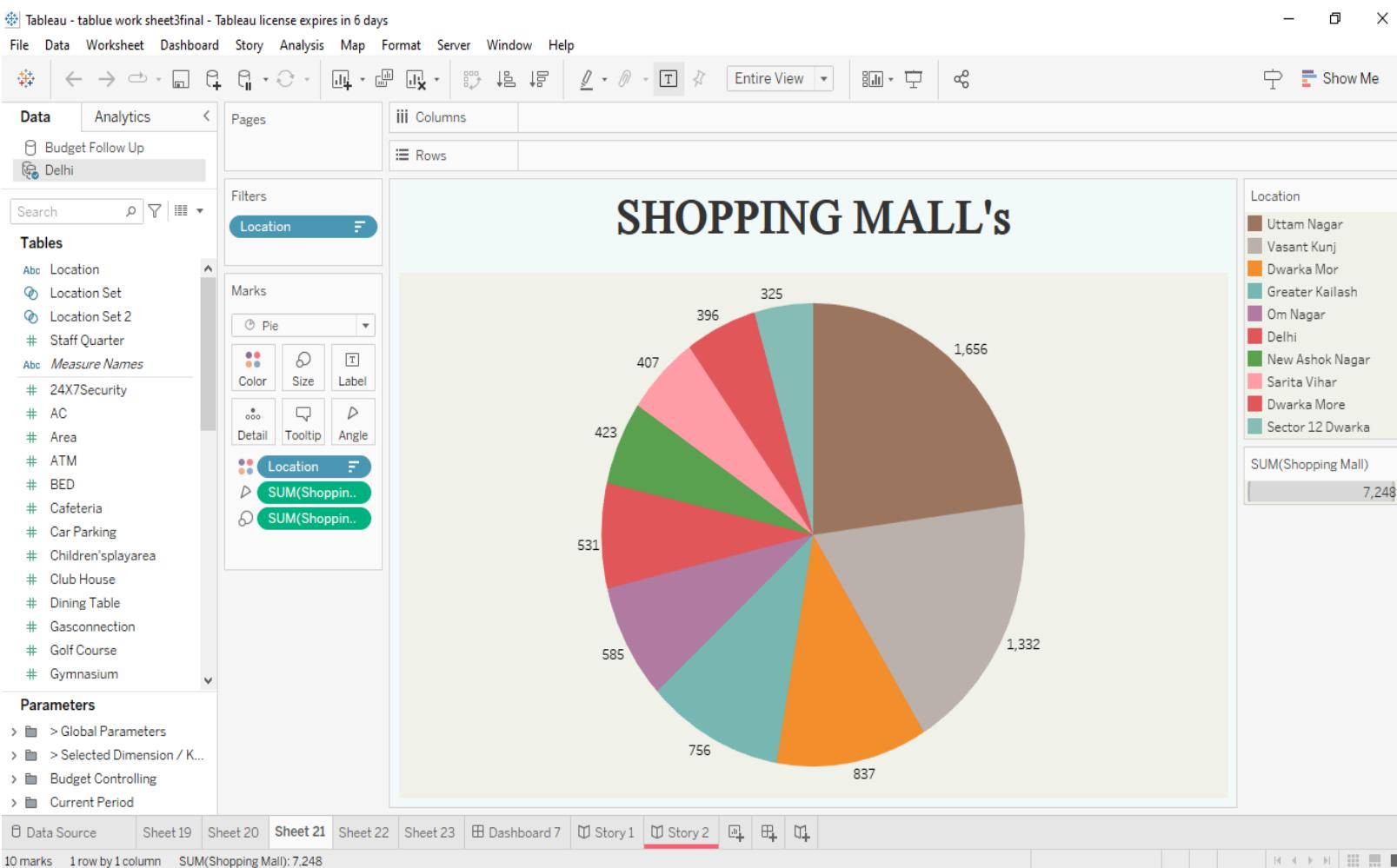
High-priority

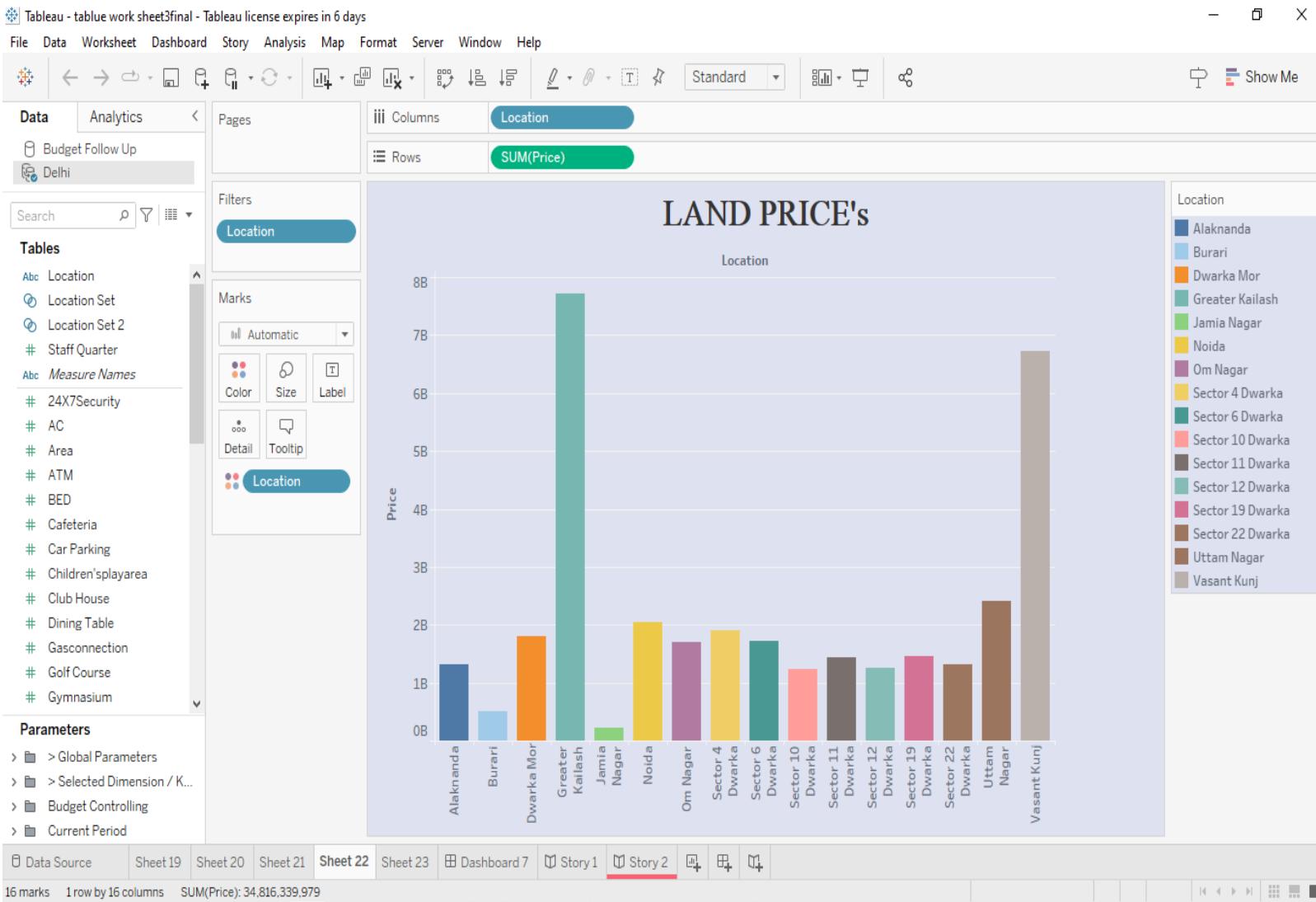
Group 1
*The government should fix the price ceiling house.
*The problem will solve and the government to set limit for the house selling

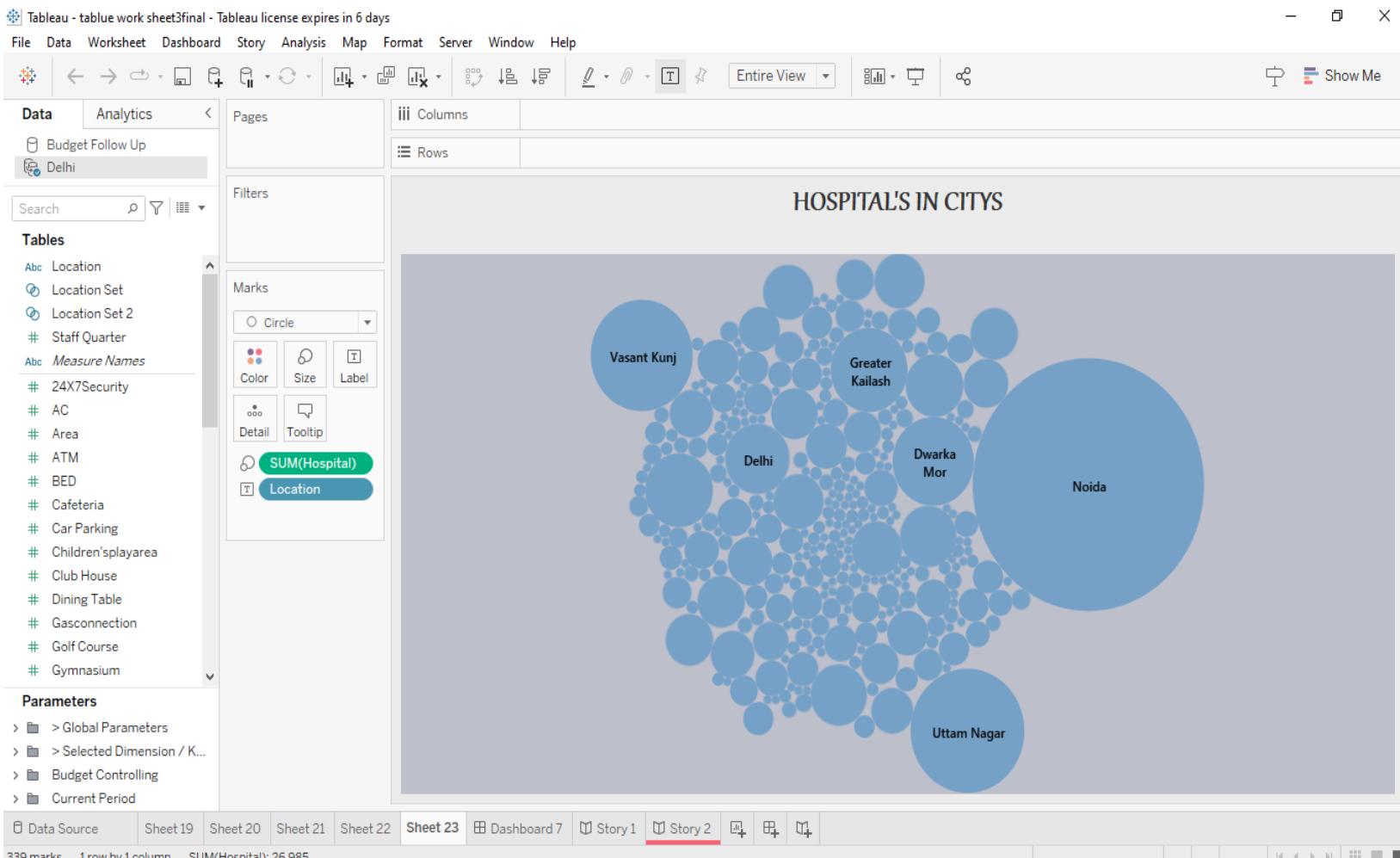
3.75 Million people











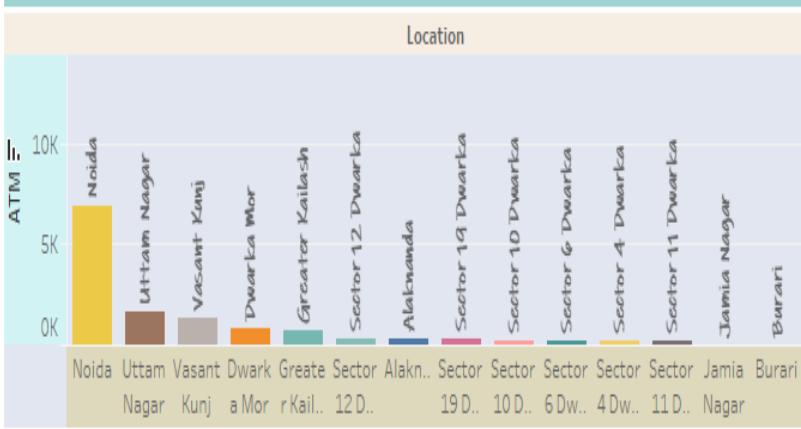


Dashboard

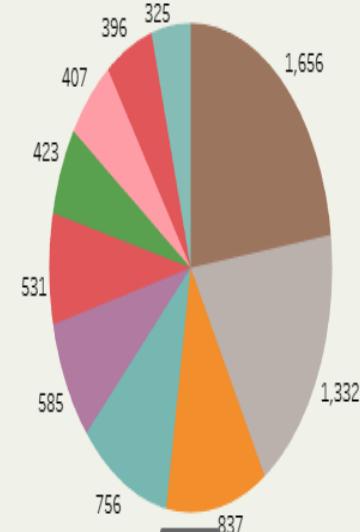
Layout

ANALYSING METROPOLITAN AREAS HOUSING PRICES AND DAILY USAGES

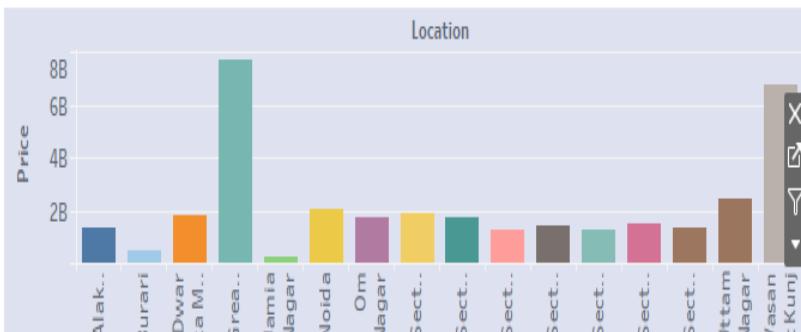
ATM LOCATED PLASE's



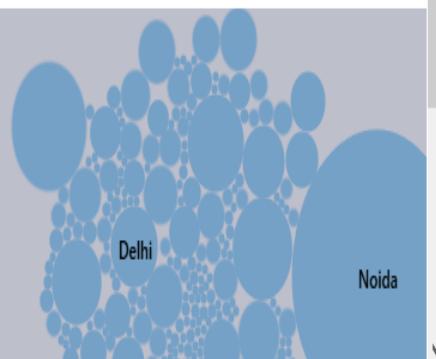
SHOPPING MALL



LAND PRICE's

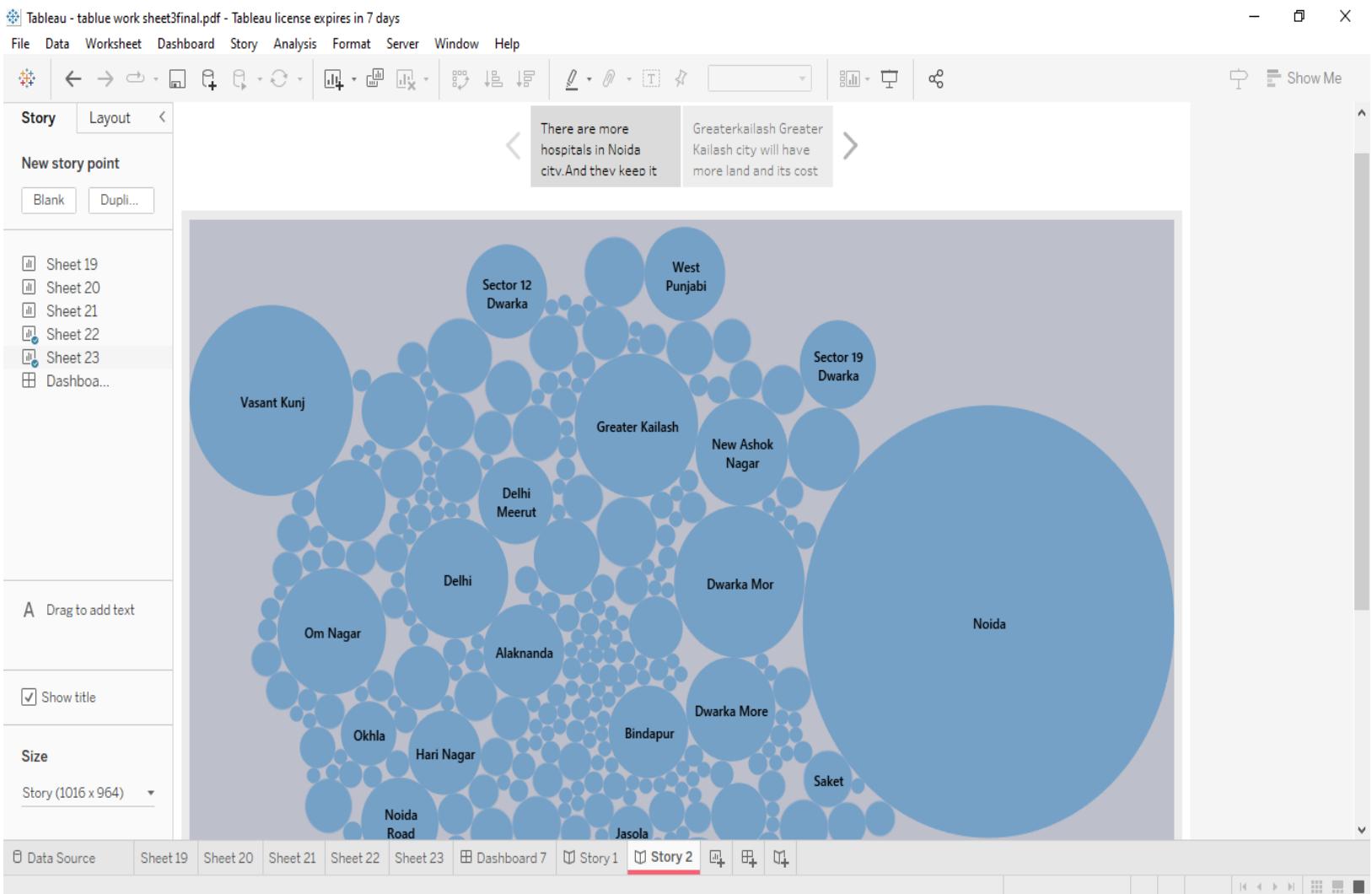


HOSPITAL'S IN CITY'S



HOUSE's LOCATED AREA's







Story

New story point

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- Sheet 19
- Sheet 20
- Sheet 21
- Sheet 22
- Sheet 23
- Dashboard...

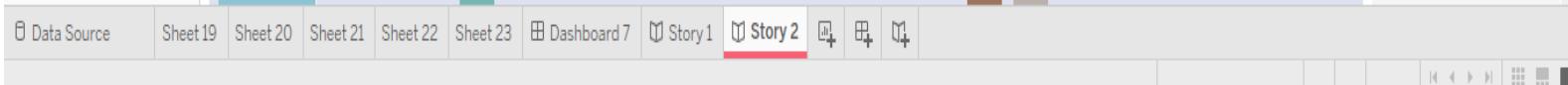
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 Show title

Size

Story (1016 x 964) ▾

There are more hospitals in Noida city. And they keep it
Greater Kailash Greater Kailash city will have more land and its cost



New story point

In Metropolitan is an indication of where people use the most essential items and essential needs. It will easily to find out where products to get easily. And in this slide give some ideas where to purchase the

LAND PRICE's

HOSPITALS IN CITY'S

HOUSE 's LOCATED AREA's

Location

Location	Value
Dwarka Mor	396
Greater Kailash	325
Sector 12 Dwarka	407
Alaknanda	423
Sector 14 Dwarka	531
Sector 10 Dwarka	585
Sector 6 Dwarka	756
Sector 4 Dwarka	837
Jamia Nagar	1,656
Burari	1,321

Location

Location	Value
Greater Kailash	396
Jamia Nagar	325
Noida	407
Om Nagar	423
Sect.	531
Sect.	585
Sect.	756
Sect.	837
Uttam Nagar	1,656
Vasant Kunj	1,321

Location

Location	Value
Delhi	1,656
Noida	1,321

A Drag to add text

Show title

Size

Desktop Browser (1...)

Data Source Sheet19 Sheet20 Sheet21 Sheet22 Sheet23 Dashboard 7 Story1 Story2

14 marks 1 row by 14 columns SUM(ATM): 13.335 Highlighting on All Fields

ADVANTAGES:

- *The advantages include having more job opportunities, better public transportation, and more entertainment options.
- *Large metropolitan areas often have a diverse range of industries and businesses, which can provide a wide range of job opportunities.
- *These metropolitan cities are equipped with advanced healthcare and educational facilities, excellent public transportation, large shopping malls, entertainment options, and plenty of job opportunities.
- *There's a reason big cities attract big populations. With endless activities, great food, and better jobs, it's no surprise many people dream of making the move. Advantages of living in the city include.

DISADVANTAGES:

- *The disadvantages include higher costs of living, more crime, and more pollution.
- *Traffic is the biggest nightmare in the city and especially in central business district/ central area.
- *Living in a city can be expensive, particularly in larger cities. Although the benefits offered are large, but so can be the cost of living.
- *Big city life cannot be discussed without mentioning about pollution. Waste disposal and solid waste management are added disadvantage of a big city.

APPLICATIONS:

- *Delhi, Bangalore, Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Pune, and Surat are among India's metropolitan cities. Nine metropolitan cities in India are noted for their fast-paced lifestyles and urban populations.
- *metropolitan area, also called Metropolis, a major city together with its suburbs and nearby cities, towns, and environs over which the major city exercises a commanding economic and social influence.
- *Mumbai remains at the top position with Rs 4.95 trillion in direct tax collection.
- *There are benefits to living in the metropolitan area as compared to the rural life. As a resident of the metropolitan area you are located closer to the city. In the city you have better opportunities for jobs with higher paying salaries.
- *This will qualify for a tax deduction. 50% of salary for a metro city, and 40% of salary (Basic + DA) in case of a non-metro city. As per Income Tax provisions, only Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata are considered as metro cities in India.
- *There's a reason big cities attract big populations. With endless activities, great food, and better jobs, it's no surprise many people dream of making the move. Advantages of living in the city include.

CONCLUSION:

*Metropolitan cities are fascinating entities, offering a blend of opportunities and challenges. As they continue to evolve, it is crucial to ensure that this growth is inclusive and sustainable, benefiting not just the present but also future generations. India has many metropolitan cities. Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta, Chennai, Bangalore, etc are some of them. But 80 per cent of our population lives in villages. A person from a rural area may find himself lost in a big city.

*They are constantly keeping themselves abreast with the developments in the world and even the government takes care to see that our big cities develop like other big cities in the world. Cities provide job opportunities to people and we find thousands of villagers moving to cities to get employed.

FUTURE SCOPE:

*The future prospects for metro cities in India are quite promising. As the population of cities continues to grow, metro cities are expected to become more efficient, with better public transport, improved infrastructure, and an increased focus on sustainability. Additionally, the increasing demand for electric vehicles is expected to drive the development of metro cities, as well as the development of more efficient and reliable power inverters. As digitalization and automation become more widespread, metro cities will become increasingly connected, creating new opportunities for businesses and communities. Finally, the development of smart cities, with the integration of advanced technologies, is expected to further shape the future of metro cities in India.