



SYSTEMATIC INVESTMENT PLANS VS REAL ESTATE: A STUDY OF INVESTMENT PREFERENCES IN METRO CITIES

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ABSTRACT

This study compares *Systematic Investment Plans (SIPs)* and *real estate investments* using *secondary data sources* to understand evolving investment preferences in Indian metro cities. Drawing from industry reports, market data, and recent literature, the paper highlights trends, risk-return perceptions, and demographic factors influencing investor behavior. The findings indicate a shift toward SIPs among younger, tech-savvy urban investors, while real estate continues to appeal to traditional investors seeking tangible, long-term assets.

1. INTRODUCTION

Investment behavior in India has changed significantly with the rise of financial literacy, digital access, and economic growth. In urban centers, investors now evaluate between flexible financial tools like **SIPs** and traditional assets like **real estate**. This research uses **secondary data analysis** to explore how investment preferences are evolving in India's top metro cities.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To compare SIP and real estate investment trends in metro cities using published data
- To analyze how demographic and regional factors impact investment preferences
- To evaluate perceived benefits and risks associated with each investment avenue

3. METHODOLOGY

- Type:** Secondary research
- Data Sources:** Reports from AMFI, SEBI, Knight Frank, Economic Times, Times of India, Barron's, IMARC Group, and other published studies from 2022–2025

4.3 Comparative Analysis

| Criteria | SIPs | Real Estate |
|-----------------|---|---|
| Entry cost | Low (from ₹500/month) | High (₹20–50 lakhs typical metro property) |
| Liquidity | High (can redeem any time) | Low (illiquid asset) |
| Tangibility | No (financial instrument) | Yes (physical asset) |
| Risk perception | Market-dependent, but regulated | Market-dependent + regulatory + maintenance |
| Tax benefits | Under 80C (ELSS), LTCG tax after 1 year | LTCG tax after 2 years, stamp duty etc. |
| Return pattern | 10–14% CAGR (equity funds avg) | 8–12% CAGR depending on location |

5. DISCUSSION

Secondary data confirms that:

- SIPs** are gaining momentum due to low barriers to entry, flexibility, and widespread promotion via digital platforms.
- Real estate**, while still popular, faces liquidity and affordability challenges, especially for younger investors in metro cities.

- Scope:** Focus on Tier-1 Indian cities like Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore, Chennai, and Hyderabad
- Approach:** Descriptive and comparative analysis based on documented trends, numbers, and expert commentary

4. REVIEW OF LITERATURE & SECONDARY DATA INSIGHTS

4.1 SIP Trends in Metro Cities

- SIP inflows in India reached ₹2.89 lakh crore in 2024–25 (AMFI, 2025)
- 5.4 crore unique mutual fund investors by FY25; majority under 40 years (ET Wealth, 2025)
- 64% of SIP investments now come from non-metro areas, but metros lead in volume

4.2 Real Estate Growth in Metro Cities

- Hyderabad saw an 80% price rise over 4 years; Noida 70%, Gurgaon 60% (AngelOne, 2025)
- ₹3.6 lakh crore worth of real estate sold in H1 2025 in Tier-1 cities (TOI, 2025)
- Micro-markets near metro lines (e.g., Pune's Baner, Wakad) saw 25–80% appreciation

- Millennials** prefer SIPs, while Gen X and older demographics lean toward real estate for long-term security.
- Both investments are influenced by macroeconomic factors, but SIPs show stronger **growth potential and scalability** for urban middle-class investors.

6. CONCLUSION

The secondary data clearly indicates that SIPs are emerging as the preferred investment choice in metro areas due to



affordability, ease of use, and regular compounding returns. However, real estate remains relevant for wealth preservation and long-term capital gains. Investors are increasingly adopting a **hybrid approach**, combining SIPs for liquidity and real estate for asset building.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Promote financial literacy to deepen SIP penetration in metros
- Make real estate more accessible through REITs and fractional ownership models
- Enhance transparency and regulation in both sectors to improve investor confidence
- Encourage hybrid portfolios balancing liquidity and asset growth

8. REFERENCES (*SECONDARY DATA SOURCES*)

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