



Research article

Preliminary: an update on b. g. prasad's socio-economic classification

Nazia Tabassum*, R L Lakshman Rao

Community Medicine Department, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

Corresponding author: Nazia Tabassum, ✉

Community Medicine Department, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

© The author(s). This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>). See <https://jmpas.com/reprints-and-permissions> for full terms and conditions.

Received – 20 January 2017, Revised - 25 January 2017, Accepted – 23 April 2017 (DD-MM-YYYY)

Refer This Article

Nazia Tabassum, R L Lakshman Rao, 2016. P Preliminary an Update on B. G. Prasad's Socio-Economic Classification. Journal of medical pharmaceutical and allied sciences, V 6 - I 2, Pages -489 – 490. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.55522/jmpas.V6I2.0131>.

ABSTRACT

Social Stratification is the division of society into various strata based on the socio-demographic characteristics of the individuals. The important parameters that are used in stratification are Education, Occupation and Income. B.G.Prasad's Classification was first introduced in 1961. It was based on the per capita income. It is simple to calculate and is subject to constant change from time to time with inflation. Socioeconomic classification is an important predictor of the health status of an individual or a family.

Keywords: Erythrina senegalensis, extract, DPPH, neuroprotective activity, Alzheimer's disease.

INTRODUCTION

Social Stratification is the division of society into various strata based on the socio-demographic characteristics of the individuals. Stratification is an essential component in sociology. It can help in the identification of at-risk groups in the community and the application of preventive measures to such groups for the prevention of disease. A close association between low socio-economic status and diseases like malnutrition, communicable diseases, Diarrhoea, and acute respiratory illnesses has already been established [1].

The important parameters that are used in socioeconomic status are Education, Occupation and Income². Some of the classifications for determining the socio-economic status are Kuppaswamy's method, BG Prasad's method, Pareek's method, and Kulshreshta's method. B.G.Prasad classification takes Income into account and is based on the Per capita Income [2].

B. G. Prasad's Classification

B. G. Prasad's Classification was first introduced in 1961. It was based on the per capita income.

Per Capita Monthly Income = Total Monthly Family Income / Total No. Of Family Members.

The Consumer Price Index for 1961 is 100. Based on that, the classification for 1961 was designed. It was later revised by himself in 1968 and 1970³, 4 [4].

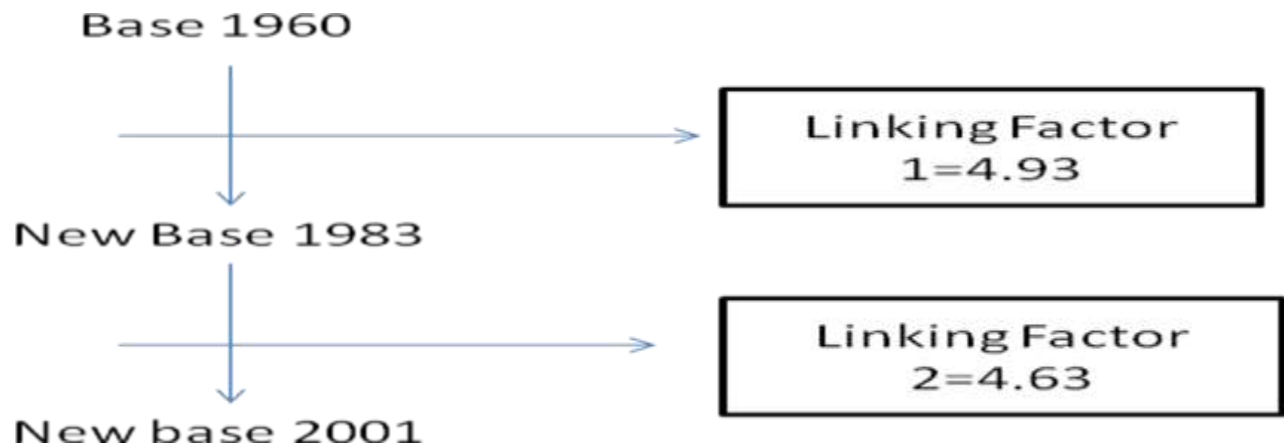
Advantages: It is simple to calculate; it takes only income variable into consideration.

Disadvantages: Income variable is subjected to constant change from time to time with inflation. To overcome this disadvantage this classification should be updated from time to time.

SOCIAL CLASS	PER CAPITA INCOME PER MONTH (In Rs) FOR1961
Class I (Upper Class)	100 and above
Class II (Upper Middle Class)	50-99
Class III (Middle Class)	30-49
Class IV (Lower Middle Class)	15-29
Class V (Lower Class)	<15

Revision Of B. G. Prasad's Classification

After 1970, BG Prasad's scale was modified by Kumar in 1993⁵. The consumer price index of 1982 was set as the new base. For this conversion a new linking factor of 4.93 was introduced to convert CPI of 1960 base to CPI of 1982. With the changes in the inflation again in 2001 a new base was set by introducing an another linking factor of 4.63. Labour bureau of India has given the linking factors [5].



The CPI (IW) is released on the last working day of the succeeding month and is updated on the same day on the labour bureau website.

Calculating the new income values

Calculation of the current month income values is given by the formula:

$$\text{Income for given month} = \text{Old Income Value (Base 1960)} \times \text{Multiplication Factor} \times \text{Linking Factor 1} \times \text{Linking Factor 2}$$

Multiplication factor = Current CPI / Index value of 2000 i.e 100. Calculation of values for December

2016:

CPI for December is 275. Therefore Multiplication Factor is 2.75. For belonging to Class I the total income should be 100 (Base value for 1960) X 2.75 X 4.93 X 4.63 = 6277. So the families whose per capita income is greater than Rs.6277/- belong to Class I according to BG Prasad's Classification.

This can be calculated with the online available tool on <http://prasadscaleupdate.weebly.com/>⁶

Revised monthly Per Capita Values for the month of December 2016 ^[6].

SOCIAL CLASS	PER CAPITA INCOME PER MONTH (In Rs) FOR December 2016
Class I (Upper Class)	6277 and above
Class II (Upper Middle Class)	3139 - 6276
Class III (Middle Class)	1883 - 3138
Class IV (Lower Middle Class)	943 - 1882
Class V (Lower Class)	<942

CONCLUSION

Socioeconomic classification is an important predictor of the health status of an individual or a family. So, it should be constantly updated for the use of healthcare professionals. The latest update is till December 2016.

Conflict of interest

None

REFERENCES

- Prasad BG, 1968. Social Classification of Indian families. J Indian Med Assoc. 51, Pages 365- 366.
- Prasad BG, 1970. Changes proposed in social classification of Indian families. J Indian Med Assoc. 55, Pages 198-199.
- Kumar P, 1993. Social classification need for constant updating. Indian J Community Med. 18, Pages 60-1.
- Sharma R, 2013. Revision of Prasad's social classification and provision of an online tool for real-time updating. South Asian J Cancer. 2(3), Pages 157.
- Sumitra Singh, 2013. Pharmacognostical and phytochemical studies on stem bark of Prosopis cineraria- A medicinal plant indigenous to South West Asia. Universal Journal of Pharmacy. (02), Pages 173-180.
- Khandelwal KR, Practical Pharmacognosy, 2006. 15th ed. Pune: Nirali Prakashan. Pages 149-156.