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# Composite Backwardness Index, AI Content Labelling & Semiconductor Sector

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## Composite Backwardness Index (CBI)?

### Concept and Definition:

The Composite Backwardness Index (CBI) is a multidimensional index designed to measure regional and social backwardness in India. It goes beyond income-based measures and captures disparities across multiple socio-economic indicators.

### Key Indicators Used

CBI typically includes parameters such as income levels, poverty ratio, literacy rate, health outcomes, access to basic infrastructure (roads, electricity, water), and employment conditions. This ensures a holistic assessment of development.

### Significance in Governance

The index helps policymakers identify underdeveloped regions and design targeted welfare interventions. It is crucial for promoting inclusive growth, balanced regional development, and efficient allocation of government resources.

### Link with Social Justice

CBI is often discussed in the context of caste census and reservation policies, as it provides empirical evidence to assess backwardness and inequality across communities and regions.

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## **Related Government Initiatives**

It complements programmes like the Aspirational Districts Programme, which focuses on improving socio-economic indicators in backward districts through real-time monitoring and competition.

## **AI Content Labelling and Digital Governance**

### **Regulatory Framework**

The Government, through the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), has proposed stricter provisions under the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 to regulate AI-generated content.

### **What is AI Content Labelling?**

AI content labelling refers to the mandatory disclosure or tagging of content generated using Artificial Intelligence, including deepfakes, synthetic videos, and manipulated media.

### **Key Provisions Proposed**

Platforms must ensure that AI-generated content carries clear, visible, and persistent labels. The rules cover Synthetically Generated Information (SGI) and aim to prevent misleading or deceptive digital content.

### **Need for Regulation**

With the rise of generative AI, there is an increased risk of misinformation, identity theft, and manipulation of public opinion. Labelling ensures transparency and helps users distinguish between real and AI-generated content.

### **Challenges Involved**

Implementation challenges include technological limitations in detection, cross-border jurisdiction issues, and balancing regulation with freedom of expression.

## **Global Context**

Countries worldwide are developing frameworks to regulate AI, making this an important area in global digital governance debates.

## **Semiconductor Sector and Strategic Importance**

### **What are Semiconductors?**

Semiconductors are materials that conduct electricity under certain conditions and are essential components in electronic devices such as chips, processors, and integrated circuits.

### **Importance for Economy and Security**

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They are critical for sectors like telecommunications, defence, automobiles, artificial intelligence, and consumer electronics, making them strategically vital for national security and economic growth.

### **India's Policy Push**

India has launched initiatives such as the India Semiconductor Mission to develop a domestic semiconductor ecosystem, including fabrication plants (fabs), design capabilities, and supply chain infrastructure.

### **Key Objectives**

Reduce import dependence

Strengthen supply chain resilience

Promote indigenous manufacturing

Attract global investments

Challenges in the Sector

High capital requirements, technological complexity, shortage of skilled workforce, and intense global competition are major hurdles in semiconductor development.

### **Link with Government Schemes**

The sector is supported through Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes and aligns with initiatives like "Make in India" and "Digital India".