Defence & Security · GS - III

Examine the importance of intelligence-led security and surveillance in protecting critical security installations against pre-planned terrorist attacks. Suggest measures to strengthen India's counter-terrorism preparedness.

EXAM YEAR	PAPER	SUBJECT
DAILY PRACTICE 17/11/2026	GS - III	Defence & Security

MARKS	WORD LIMIT
10	~150 words

Answer Hint

Pre-attack reconnaissance, intelligence gathering, CCTV surveillance, perimeter security, inter-agency coordination, technology integration, personnel training, rapid response, critical infrastructure protection.

Model Answer

Introduction

Terrorist attacks on security installations may involve prior reconnaissance, target selection and coordinated execution. Such incidents highlight the need to detect threats before they materialise.

Importance of Intelligence-Led Security

1. **Early threat detection:** Human intelligence, technical surveillance and local information can help identify suspicious activities and pre-attack reconnaissance.

2. **Surveillance infrastructure:** CCTV networks, motion sensors and integrated monitoring systems strengthen situational awareness around sensitive installations.

3. **Perimeter protection:** Access controls, intrusion detection systems and layered security reduce vulnerabilities.

4. **Rapid response:** Specialised training, emergency communication and coordinated response mechanisms help minimise casualties and prevent attackers from escaping.

5. **Inter-agency coordination:** Intelligence sharing among central and state police forces, intelligence agencies and paramilitary forces improves operational effectiveness.

Measures to Strengthen Preparedness

- Conduct regular security audits and vulnerability assessments.
- Integrate human intelligence with technological surveillance.
- Strengthen counter-surveillance and intelligence-led patrolling.
- Improve coordination between local police and central forces.
- Establish regular mock drills and specialised training programmes.
- Ensure accountability and periodic evaluation of security protocols.

Conclusion

Counter-terrorism requires a preventive rather than merely reactive approach. Intelligence integration, technological modernisation and institutional coordination are essential to protect security installations and strengthen national security.

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