

# Daily Defence Current Affairs

## 27 June 2026

### Operation Amistad

- India has launched a major humanitarian mission to assist Venezuela in the aftermath of the devastating earthquakes. EAM S Jaishankar announced on Friday that '**Operation Amistad**' was underway, with two IAF C-17 Globemaster aircraft dispatched to Caracas carrying critical relief supplies and medical support.
- The mission includes an Indian Army Field Hospital Unit and more than 35 tonnes of humanitarian assistance. Among the supplies are medicines, medical equipment, and two **BHISHM Cubes**, which are advanced portable systems designed to provide rapid emergency medical support in disaster-hit areas.
- Modi's remarks were warmly received by Venezuelan Acting President Delcy Rodriguez, who expressed gratitude for India's solidarity and support. She highlighted that such gestures of cooperation are vital in times of crisis, especially as Venezuela grapples with the aftermath of two massive earthquakes near its capital city.
- The Venezuelan Health Minister Carlos Alvarado confirmed that the death toll had risen to 235, with more than 4,300 people injured. He explained that while most injuries were minor, many serious cases required surgical intervention. Hospitals reported receiving patients who were declared dead upon arrival, while others showed no vital signs, underscoring the severity of the disaster.



## SSS Defence Supplies Indigenous T-12 Shotguns

- SSS Defence's T-12 semi-automatic shotgun has now been inducted into the Indian Army's Northern Command as a frontline counter-drone weapon, specifically designed to neutralise FPV drones and low-flying UAVs at ranges up to 90 metres.
- This marks a significant step in India's Atmanirbhar Bharat drive, strengthening last-mile defence capabilities with indigenous solutions.
- The Bangalore-based manufacturer has supplied its T-12 shotguns to operational units tasked with defending border areas against the growing threat of hostile drones.
- The weapon is chambered in 12-gauge, is semi-automatic and gas-operated, and accepts five- or ten-round magazines. It has been tested extensively in field evaluations, where it successfully engaged drone targets at distances of up to 90 metres, a range critical for frontline trench and patrol defence.
- The T-12 is built to be both lightweight and durable. It weighs 3.8 kilograms and features a 20-inch nitride barrel that enhances corrosion resistance. Its upper and lower receivers are made from high-strength 7075-T6 aluminium, ensuring structural integrity while keeping the platform portable.



## India Explores Safran And Rolls-Royce As AMCA Engine Options

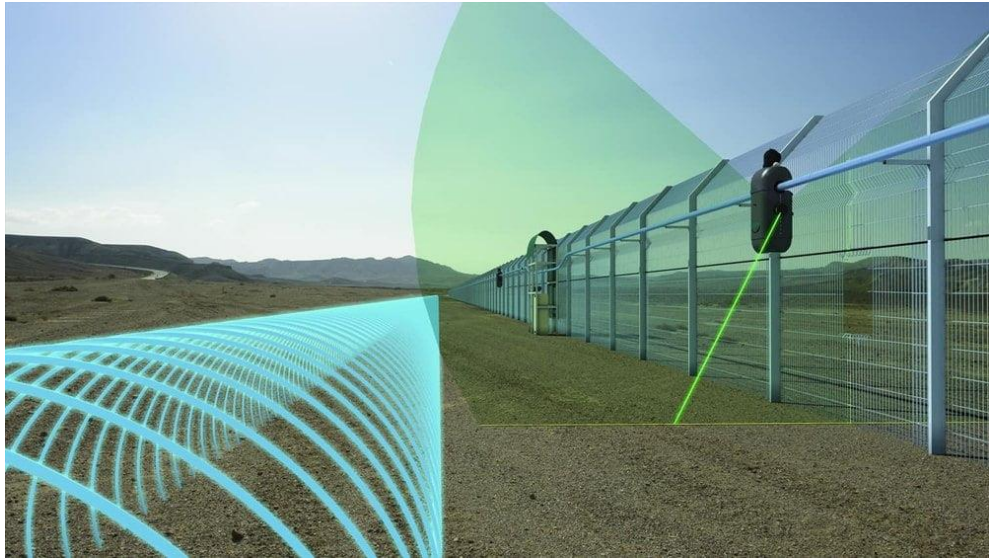
- India's AMCA fighter program is now actively weighing alternatives to the American GE F414 engine, with French firm Safran and Britain's Rolls-Royce emerging as strong contenders. Rising costs, delivery delays, and concerns over technology transfer have prompted DRDO to explore these options to safeguard timelines and ensure strategic autonomy.

- AMCA project was originally designed around the GE F414-INS6 engine. This powerplant was expected to equip the first two to four squadrons of the AMCA Mk-1, amounting to around 60–70 aircraft. It was also selected for the Tejas Mk-2 and the **Twin Engine Deck-Based Fighter (TEDBF)**.
- However, negotiations with GE Aerospace have stalled after the company demanded prices nearly three times higher than the earlier estimate of ₹70–80 crore per unit. This escalation has transformed what was once seen as a straightforward procurement into a major financial and strategic challenge.
- The prototype phase of the AMCA alone requires 15 engines for five flying prototypes. Beyond this, India's total requirement for the F414 across the AMCA, TEJAS MK-2, and TEDBF programs is projected to exceed 200 engines.
- French aerospace giant Safran has pitched an enhanced derivative of its **M88** engine, which currently powers the Rafale fighters in Indian service. Safran's proposal includes adaptive airflow modulation and variable geometry nozzles, along with a pledge of full technology transfer and intellectual property rights.
- The company also offers the advantage of proven reliability, existing offsets from the Rafale deal, and a major Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul facility in Hyderabad. However, analysts caution that the M88 architecture, designed for lighter airframes, may struggle to meet fifth-generation benchmarks such as sustained supercruise and low infrared signature.



## A1 Fence Unveils Cutting-Edge Fen Sense Smart Fence Detection System

- Mumbai-based A1 Fence has unveiled a cutting-edge fence detection system known as FenSense. The system has been designed to provide advanced perimeter security by integrating intelligent sensing technologies with robust fencing solutions.
- It represents a significant step forward in the field of border and infrastructure protection, offering a blend of mechanical strength and electronic surveillance.
- FenSense operates by embedding smart sensors directly into the fencing structure. These sensors are capable of detecting vibrations, pressure changes, and attempts at tampering or intrusion.
- The system is engineered to differentiate between environmental disturbances such as wind or small animals and genuine intrusion attempts, thereby reducing false alarms and enhancing reliability.
- The detection mechanism is supported by real-time monitoring capabilities. FenSense can be linked to a central command centre, where alerts are transmitted instantly upon detection of suspicious activity. This ensures that security personnel can respond rapidly to potential breaches, improving overall situational awareness.
- A1 Fence has highlighted that FenSense can be integrated with complementary technologies such as CCTV cameras, drones, and radar systems. This creates a multi-layered security grid that combines physical barriers with electronic surveillance, offering comprehensive protection against infiltration, smuggling, and sabotage.



## US-Brokered Israel–Lebanon Framework Agreement

- The United States has unveiled a trilateral framework agreement involving Israel and Lebanon with the objective of ending decades of hostility and creating a roadmap for lasting peace. The agreement, announced after negotiations in Washington, outlines a phased security plan, restoration of Lebanese sovereignty, and the eventual establishment of a formal peace accord between the two neighbouring countries.
- **Aim of the Agreement**
- The primary objective of the framework is to permanently end military confrontations between Israel and Lebanon. Both countries have expressed their intention to move beyond conflict and establish a secure and peaceful relationship with the support and mediation of the United States. The agreement also seeks to address the root causes of long-standing tensions in the region.
- **Restoration of Lebanese Sovereignty**
- One of the central features of the agreement is the strengthening of the authority of the Lebanese government throughout its territory. Under the framework:
  - The Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) will gradually regain complete control over all regions of the country.
  - This process will take place after the verified disarmament of non-state armed groups operating within Lebanon.

- The agreement aims to ensure that only the Lebanese state retains the authority to use military force.
- **Disarmament of Non-State Armed Groups**
- The framework places significant emphasis on dismantling armed organizations that operate outside government control.
- Key provisions include:
  - Verified disarmament of all non-state armed groups.
  - Removal of military infrastructure linked to these organizations.
  - Independent verification mechanisms to monitor compliance with the agreement.
- The framework specifically highlights the importance of eliminating the military capabilities of groups such as Hezbollah before full implementation of the security plan.
- **Israeli Military Redeployment**
- As Lebanese security institutions assume responsibility for maintaining law and order, Israel has agreed to gradually withdraw its military presence from Lebanese territory.
- The withdrawal will occur in stages and will depend upon:
  - Successful implementation of security measures.
  - Independent verification of disarmament.
  - Stable deployment of Lebanese security forces.
- **Pilot Security Zones**
- The agreement introduces a phased implementation strategy through specially designated pilot zones.
- These zones will:
  - Serve as testing areas for security coordination.
  - Allow Lebanese forces to take over security responsibilities gradually.
  - Enable phased Israeli redeployment after verification of security conditions.
  - Initially, two pilot zones have been identified, while additional areas may be included later through mutual agreement.
- **Reconstruction and Civilian Return**
- Following the restoration of security:
  - International reconstruction programmes will begin.
  - Displaced civilians will be allowed to return safely to their homes.

- Reconstruction efforts will receive support from international partners under the supervision of the Lebanese government.
- **Roadmap Towards a Peace Treaty**
- The agreement also establishes a long-term diplomatic mechanism.
- Both countries will:
  - Create joint working groups.
  - Hold direct negotiations with facilitation by the United States.
  - Prepare a comprehensive peace and security agreement aimed at formally ending the state of conflict.
- **Israel's Position**
- Israel has maintained that its military operations in Lebanon were undertaken in response to threats posed by armed non-state groups.
- The framework records Israel's declaration that:
  - It has no territorial claims over Lebanon.
  - Once security threats are removed, there will be no need for continued military deployment inside Lebanese territory.
- **Importance of the Agreement**
- The proposed framework represents one of the most significant diplomatic efforts in recent years to reduce tensions along the Israel–Lebanon border. If implemented successfully, it could:
  - Improve regional security and stability.
  - Strengthen the authority of the Lebanese government.
  - Reduce the influence of armed non-state groups.
  - Facilitate reconstruction in conflict-affected areas.
  - Open the way for a comprehensive peace agreement between the two nations.



## REVIEW QUESTIONS

**Q1. Operation Amistad, recently seen in the news, has been launched by India to provide humanitarian assistance to which country?**

- A) Chile
- B) Peru
- C) Venezuela
- D) Ecuador

**Answer: C) Venezuela**

**Q2. The indigenous T-12 shotgun, recently inducted into the Indian Army, has primarily been designed for which purpose?**

- A) Anti-tank warfare
- B) Counter-drone operations
- C) Mountain warfare
- D) Naval boarding operations

**Answer: B) Counter-drone operations**

**Q3. Which of the following companies are being considered as alternative engine partners for India's Advanced Medium Combat Aircraft (AMCA) programme?**

1. Safran
2. Rolls-Royce
3. GE Aerospace

Select the correct answer using the code below:

- A) 1 and 2 only
- B) 2 and 3 only
- C) 1 and 3 only
- D) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: D) 1, 2 and 3**

**Q4. The FenSense Smart Fence Detection System, recently unveiled by A1 Fence, is primarily intended for:**

- A) Air defence surveillance
- B) Coastal radar monitoring

- C) Intelligent perimeter and border security
- D) Satellite communication

**Answer: C) Intelligent perimeter and border security**

**Q5. Which of the following statements regarding the T-12 shotgun is correct?**

- A) It is a bolt-action shotgun developed for police forces.
- B) It is a gas-operated semi-automatic 12-gauge shotgun.
- C) It is designed exclusively for naval operations.
- D) It is imported from France.

**Answer: B) It is a gas-operated semi-automatic 12-gauge shotgun.**

**Q6. Which advanced portable medical system was included in India's Operation Amistad relief mission to Venezuela?**

- A) Agni Cube
- B) Rakshak Module
- C) BHISHM Cube
- D) Suraksha Pod

**Answer: C) BHISHM Cube**

**7. National College for Policing and Law Enforcement is one of India's largest funded projects in**

- A. USA
- B. UK
- C. Maldives
- D. None of the above

**ANSWER: C**

**8. The MiG-29 Is A**

- A. Qatar
- B. Oman
- C. UAE
- D. UK

**ANSWER: D**

**9. "Naam Namak Nishaan" Is The Motto Of**

- A. THE GRENADIERS
- B. Rajputana Rifles

- C. Gorkha
- D. None

**ANSWER: A**

**10. IATA Stands For**

- A. International Air Transport Associate
- B. International Apex Transport Association
- C. International Air Transport Association
- D. None of the above

**ANSWER: C**

**11. K2 Black Panther Tank Belongs To**

- A. Oman
- B. Qatar
- C. Sri Lanka
- D. South Korea

**ANSWER: D**

**12. Ankara Is The Capital Of**

- A. Oman
- B. Qatar
- C. Turkey
- D. Maldives

**ANSWER: C**

**13. "India 2020: A Vision for the New Millennium" Book Is Written By**

- A. Shashi Tharoor
- B. Rabindra Nath Tagore
- C. M K Gandhi
- D. Dr A P J Abdul Kalam & Dr Y S Rajan

**ANSWER: D**

**14. North-West Region Of ICG Located In**

- A. Kochi
- B. Vishakhapatnam
- C. Gandhinagar
- D. Mumbai

**ANSWER: C**

**15. AH-64 Apache Is A**

- A. Transport Helicopter
- B. Attack Helicopter
- C. Light Utility Helicopter
- D. None of the above

**ANSWER: B**

**16. Operation Ganga Was Conducted By IAF In**

- A. UK
- B. USA
- C. Ukraine
- D. Afghanistan

**ANSWER: C**

**17. Department of Defence Production Comes Under**

- A. Ministry of Culture
- B. MHA
- C. MOD
- D. MEA

**ANSWER: C**

**18. Defence Institute of High-Altitude Research Is In**

- A. New Delhi
- B. Jammu
- C. Ladakh
- D. None of the above

**ANSWER: C**

**19. Dhanush (howitzer) Manufactured By**

- A. L & T
- B. Boeing
- C. ISRO
- D. Advanced Weapons and Equipment India Limited

**ANSWER: D**

**20. BRICS Stands For**

- A. Brazil Russia India China And South Africa
- B. Brazil Russia India China And South Asia

- C. Brazil Russia Indonesia China And South Africa
- D. None of the above

**ANSWER: A**