

# South Asia's Ascent: Unpacking Recent Space Milestones and Global Collaborations

Space Exploration · Answer Key · 16 Questions

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**1. Which South Asian nation successfully launched its first hyperspectral satellite, H1, in October 2025, in collaboration with China?**

- A) India
- B) Pakistan**
- C) Bangladesh
- D) Sri Lanka

**2. In January 2025, ISRO successfully conducted its first space docking experiment, known as SpaDeX. What was the primary objective of this mission?**

- A) To test a new propulsion system for lunar missions
- B) To demonstrate spacecraft rendezvous, docking, and undocking capabilities**
- C) To deploy a constellation of communication satellites
- D) To conduct an asteroid sample return mission

**3. Bhutan's space program, supported by ISRO and Japanese institutions, focuses on national development. What was the name of Bhutan's first satellite, launched in 2018?**

- A) BHUTAN-SAT
- B) Bhutan-1**
- C) Royal Sat
- D) Dragonfly-1

**4. Nepal's space program is in its nascent stages, with its first satellite, NepaliSat-1, launched in 2019. This satellite was developed as part of which multinational project?**

- A) BIRDS-1
- B) BIRDS-3**
- C) Asia Pacific Space Cooperation Organization (APSCO)
- D) South Asia Satellite Initiative

**5. The Maldives Space Research Organisation (MSRO), founded in 2022, aims to foster a space sector in the Maldives with a focus on climate resilience and maritime security. What significant financial initiative did MSRO launch in October 2025 to support island nations?**

- A) The Island Space Fund
- B) The Maritime Satellite Initiative
- C) The Maldives Space Capital for High-Impact Fund (MSCHIF)**
- D) The Climate Resilience Space Grant

**6. In 2025, India became one of the few countries to achieve a successful in-space docking using indigenous technology through the SpaDeX mission. What was the date the ISRO Telemetry, Tracking and Command Network verified the success of this docking process?**

**A) January 16, 2025**

B) December 30, 2024

C) August 24, 2025

D) November 2, 2025

**7. Pakistan's space program has seen rapid expansion, with multiple satellites launched with Chinese assistance. Which of these is NOT a satellite launched by Pakistan?**

A) H1

B) PRSC-EO1

C) KS-1

**D) Aditya-L1**

**8. The Gaganyaan program is India's ambitious human spaceflight mission. What significant milestone did ISRO complete on August 24, 2025, as part of Gaganyaan's preparations?**

A) The first uncrewed test flight

**B) The first integrated air drop test**

C) The final certification of the crew module

D) The selection of the final astronaut crew

**9. Bhutan's space program is oriented towards national development. Which of the following is a key application area for Bhutan's satellite technology?**

A) Interplanetary exploration

B) Human spaceflight

**C) Agriculture and disaster management**

D) Lunar resource extraction

**10. Nepal has ratified the Outer Space Treaty and the Rescue Agreement. What is the title of a key policy document outlining the political framework for Nepal's future satellites?**

A) The Space Act of Nepal

**B) The Nepali Geo-satellite Policy, 2077**

C) The National Space Framework

D) The Satellite Communications Policy

**11. MSRO has partnered with the Ministry of Defence in the Maldives. What is a primary goal of this collaboration using Earth observation?**

- A) Mapping potential tourist resorts
- B) Monitoring deep-sea fishing activities
- C) Protecting the maritime domain and combating illegal fishing**
- D) Studying migratory bird patterns

**12. Pakistan's launch of its hyperspectral satellite H1 in October 2025 was hailed as a 'pivotal step forward.' This mission highlighted the country's longstanding partnership with which nation in space exploration?**

- A) India
- B) United States
- C) Russia
- D) China**

**13. India's NISAR mission, a collaboration with NASA, was launched in July 2025. What is the primary purpose of this mission?**

- A) To study the Sun's atmosphere
- B) To explore the lunar south pole
- C) To observe Earth for climate and hazard monitoring**
- D) To test rendezvous and docking technology

**14. Bhutan's space program, supported by ISRO, is focused on national development. The BIRDS-1 program, which contributed to Bhutan's first satellite, was led by which Japanese institution?**

- A) The University of Tokyo
- B) Kyushu Institute of Technology**
- C) Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA)
- D) Tohoku University

**15. In 2025, Pakistan launched its first electro-optical satellite, PRSC-EO1. This satellite is designed to enhance Pakistan's capabilities in which of the following areas?**

- A) Deep space communication
- B) Asteroid detection
- C) Monitoring natural resources and disaster response**
- D) Human spaceflight

**16. Nepal has plans for a future satellite mission named Munal, developed in collaboration with ISRO. What is a key scientific objective of the Munal satellite?**

A) To study the magnetic field of Jupiter

**B) To support Earth observation and communication needs**

C) To search for extraterrestrial intelligence

D) To test technologies for Mars colonization