

Punjab Prevention Of Hoarding Act 2020



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ONE PAPER MCQs



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3 Months



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4000/=

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Punjab Prevention Of Hoarding Act 2020

Q.1: Hoarding is treated as :

- A. Minor wrong
- B. **Economic crime**
- C. Civil Liability
- D. Administrative Offence

Q.2: The Act of 2020 mainly protects :

- A. Middleman
- B. **Consumers / Public**
- C. Big Traders
- D. Exporters

Q.3: A trader hiding sugar bags in godown is guilty of :

- A. Black Marketing
- B. **Hoarding**
- C. Smuggling
- D. Tax evasion

Q.4: If prices are artificially high, Government may:

- A. Ignore
- B. **Fixed controlled prices**
- C. Ban trade
- D. Nationalize industries

Q.5: What is the Purpose of this Act?

- A. Protect trader's profit
- B. **Protect Public interest**
- C. Protect Exporters
- D. Protect Smugglers

Q.6: Who enforces this Act ?

- A. **Punjab government and authorized officers**
- B. Trader's Association
- C. Consumers
- D. NGO's

Q.7: This Act encourages:

- A. Monopoly
- B. **Transparency in Trade**
- C. Black Marketing
- D. Hoarding

Q.8: Government can also impose:

- A. Rationing System
- B. Price Control
- C. Distribution Regulations
- D. **All of the above**

Q.9: Stock disclosure helps in:

- A. **Ensuring Fair Availability**
- B. Reducing Exports
- C. Tax Recovery
- D. Import substitution

Q.10: Government may require dealers to :

- A. Disclose Stock Position
- B. Display Price List
- C. Maintain Records
- D. **All of the above**

Q.11: Stock seized can be sold at:

- A. Free market rates
- B. **Government controlled price**
- C. Higher than market price
- D. Dollar Rate

Q.12: Repeated offenders may face:

- A. **Enhanced Punishment**
- B. Relaxation
- C. Amnesty
- D. No Trial

Q.13: Magistrates under this Act can:

- A. Inspect premises
- B. Conduct Trials
- C. Seal godowns
- D. **All of the above**

Q.14: If a dealer is convicted, seized goods are:

- A. Returned to dealer
- B. **Confiscated by the Government**
- C. Given to NGO's
- D. Destroyed

Q.15: Which authority registered FIR's of hoardings?

- A. NAB
- B. **Police**
- C. FBR
- D. SECP

Q.16: If dealer proves stock is for personal consumption:

- A. **No offence**
- B. Still punished
- C. Half Fine Imposed
- D. Goods Confiscated

Q.17: Fine collected under this Act goes to:

- A. Trader's welfare fund
- B. **Government Treasury**
- C. Court employees
- D. NGO'S

Q.18: Seized goods are disposed by:

- A. Trader's Association
- B. **Punjab Government**
- C. Police Only
- D. Local Dealers

Q.19: Which is correct about Hoarding Offences?

- A. **Non-Bailable and Cognizable**
- B. Bailable and Non-Cognizable
- C. Civil wrong
- D. Compoundable Offences

Q.20: Burden of proofs lies on?

- A. Complainant
- B. Government
- C. **Accused Trader**
- D. Police

Q.21: What is the Type of trial under this Act?

- A. Ordinary Trial
- B. **Summary Trial**
- C. Civil Suit
- D. International Arbitration

Q.22: Hoarding Offences are tried by:

- A. Consumers Courts
- B. Tax Tribunals
- C. **Special Magistrates /Session Courts**
- D. Civil Courts

Q.23: What punishment can be under this Act?

- A. Jail only
- B. Fine Only
- C. **Both Jail and Fine**
- D. Warning Only

Q.24: What is the maximum fine under this Act?

- A. 5 million PKR
- B. 2 million PKR
- C. **1 million PKR**
- D. 0.5 million PKR

Q.25: what is the maximum imprisonment under this act?

- A. 6 months
- B. 1 year
- C. 2 years
- D. **3 years**

Q.26: Hoarding Act made stricter due to:

- A. Floods
- B. **Covid-19 Pandemic Shortages**
- C. Elections
- D. Tax issues

Q.27: Essential Commodities are controlled to:

- A. Increase Imports
- B. Reduce Exports
- C. **Protect Public Interest**
- D. Raise profits of traders

Q.28: If a trader stores 5,000 bags of wheat while the limit is 3,000 this is:

- A. Price Control Violation
- B. Simple Trade
- C. **Hoarding Offence**
- D. Smuggling

Q.29: If stock is seized, Government may :

- A. Gifts to Traders
- B. Export it
- C. **Sell in open market**
- D. Destroy it

Q.30: Who can seal premises for hoarding ?

- A. Assistant Commissioner
- B. District Police Officer
- C. **Both A & B**
- D. Shopkeeper himself

Q.31: Failure to disclose stock is punishable as:

- A. Smuggling
- B. **Hoarding offence**
- C. Civil Liability
- D. None of these

Q.32: Artificial Scarcity is created by:

- A. Government Subsidy
- B. Increasing production
- C. **Hiding Stock from Market**
- D. Importing Goods

Q.33: Hoarding is also:

- A. **Cognizable Offence**
- B. Non-Cognizable Offence
- C. Compoundable Offence
- D. None of the above

Q.34: Hoarding is a:

- A. Bailable Offence
- B. **Non-Bailable Offence**
- C. Civil Wrong
- D. Minor Offence

Q.35: Hoarding is prohibited when:

- A. Stock crosses notified limits
- B. Items are Luxury Goods
- C. Goods are for personal use
- D. None of the Above

Q.36: Which of the following is not an essential commodity under this act?

- A. Medicines
- B. Rice
- C. Wheat
- D. Gold Jewelry

Q.37: False display of stock is an:

- A. Harmless Act
- B. Tax evasion
- C. Hoarding Offence
- D. Civil Offence

Q.38: Trader under the Act refers to:

- A. Consumers
- B. Any person engaged in selling/ storing commodities
- C. Only importers
- D. Only Retailers

Q.39: Who notifies essential commodities?

- A. Punjab Government
- B. Federal Government
- C. Local Government
- D. Trader's Association

Q.40: Concealment of goods with intent to raise price is called:

- A. Price control
- B. Black Marketing
- C. Hoarding
- D. Smuggling

Q.41: What refers by the Stock limit?

- A. Minimum price fixed by the Government
- B. Maximum Quantity a dealer can store
- C. Sales Tax limit
- D. None of the above

Q.42: Dealer includes:

- A. Wholesaler
- B. Retailer
- C. Distributer
- D. All of the Above

Q.43: Which of the following can be declared essential?

- A. Rice, Pulses, Medicines
- B. Masks, Sanitizers
- C. Wheat , Sugar and ghee
- D. All of the Above

Q.44: what is the meaning of Essential Commodity?

- A. All items in the market
- B. Item notified by the Punjab Government
- C. Only imported Goods
- D. Any Luxury items

Q.45: Hoarding means:

- A. Importing Commodities
- B. Marketing of Goods
- C. **Stock Goods beyond permitted limits**
- D. Saving money in a bank

Q.46: The Punjab Prevention of Hoarding Act was passed in which year?

- A. 2022
- B. **2020**
- C. 2018
- D. 2017

Q.47: The Act extends to:

- A. Sindh Province
- B. Islamabad Capital Territory
- C. Whole Pakistan
- D. **Punjab Province Only**

Q.48: The Act came into force on:

- A. Immediately after passing
- B. After 3 months
- C. on notification by federal government
- D. **on notification by Punjab government**

Q.49: The main object of this Law is ?

- A. To monitor exports
- B. To regulate Taxation
- C. **To prevent hoarding of essential commodities**
- D. To increase imports

Q.50: Which type of law is this?

- A. International law
- B. Civil Law
- C. **Penal /Regulatory**
- D. Procedural

Punjab Prevention Of Hoarding Act 2020 (Answer Key)

1. B	2. B	3. B	4. B	5. B	6. A	7. B	8. D	9. A	10. D
11. B	12. A	13. D	14. B	15. B	16. A	17. B	18. B	19. A	20. C
21. B	22. C	23. C	24. C	25. D	26. B	27. C	28. C	29. C	30. C
31. B	32. C	33. A	34. B	35. A	36. D	37. C	38. B	39. A	40. C
41. B	42. D	43. D	44. B	45. C	46. B	47. D	48. D	49. C	50. C