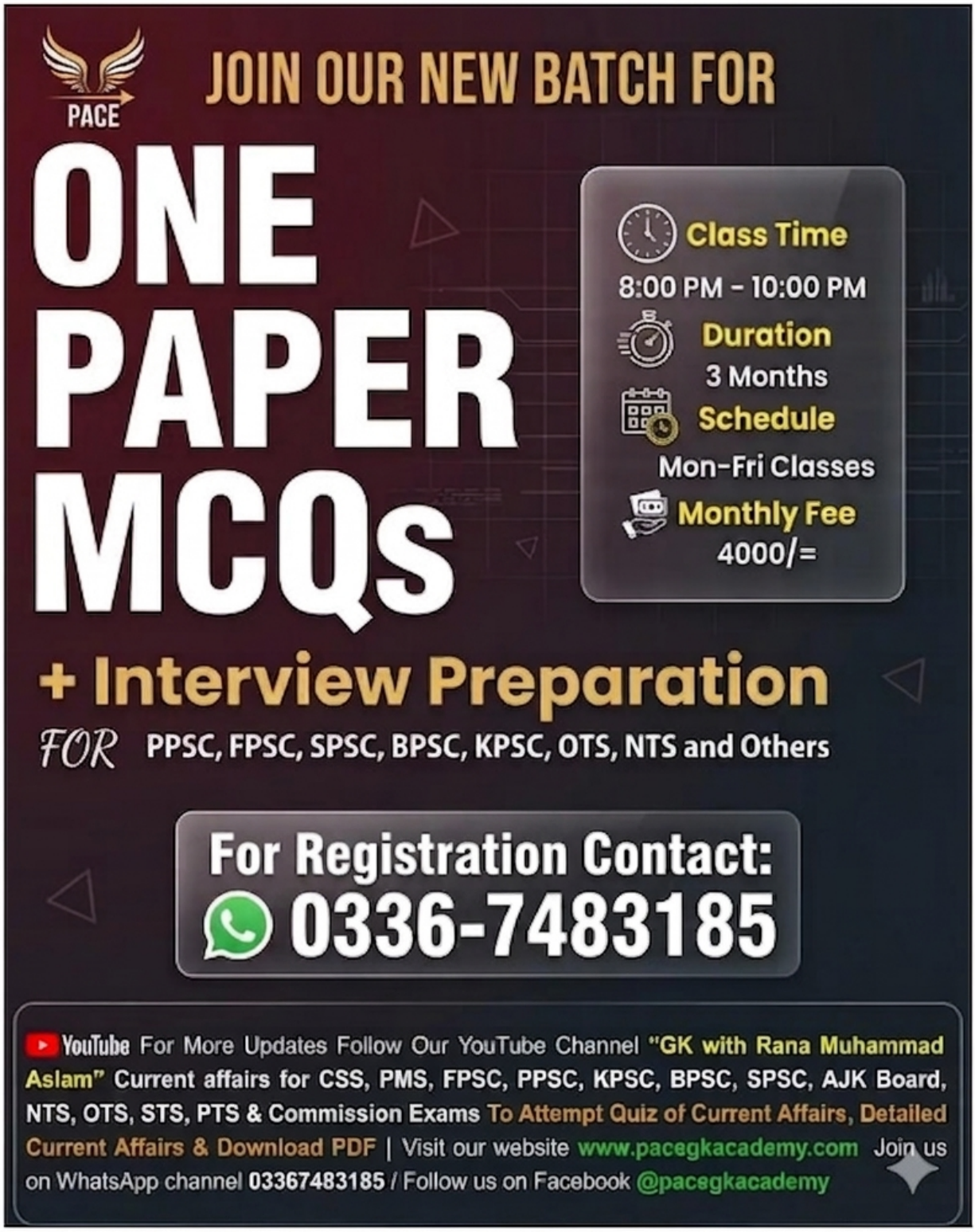
Punjab Prevention Of Hoarding Act 2020


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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**