

# **Punjab Prevention Of Hoarding Act 2020**



JOIN OUR NEW BATCH FOR

# ONE PAPER MCQs



**Class Time**

8:00 PM - 10:00 PM



**Duration**

3 Months



**Schedule**

Mon-Fri Classes



**Monthly Fee**

4000/=



**+ Interview Preparation**

*FOR* PPSC, FPSC, SPSC, BPSC, KPSC, OTS, NTS and Others

**For Registration Contact:**



**0336-7483185**

 **YouTube** For More Updates Follow Our YouTube Channel "**GK with Rana Muhammad Aslam**" Current affairs for CSS, PMS, FPSC, PPSC, KPSC, BPSC, SPSC, AJK Board, NTS, OTS, STS, PTS & Commission Exams **To Attempt Quiz of Current Affairs, Detailed Current Affairs & Download PDF** | Visit our website [www.pacegkacademy.com](http://www.pacegkacademy.com) Join us on WhatsApp channel **03367483185** / Follow us on Facebook [@pacegkacademy](https://www.facebook.com/pacegkacademy) 

# 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**

