BLOGS

Sectional Test on Factories Act, 1948 for CLAT PG

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1. Which of the following is not covered by the definition of “factory” under the Factories Act, 1948?

a. Premises that use power and have ten employees

b. Premises without power and having 25 employees

c. A mine covered by the Mines Act

d. A manufacturing facility with 30 employees without power

2. According to Section 2(k), which of the following circumstances would not qualify as a “manufacturing process”?

a. using mechanical power to clean old bottles

b. utilising electric power to pump sewage

c. preparing food for customers in a hotel

d. printing exam question papers

3. According to the Factories Act, who is an “occupier”?

a. The manager of the factory

b. The landowner

c. The person in charge of all factory operations

d. Any nominated employee

4. According to the Factories Act, a “child” is someone who has not completed:

a. 13 years

b. 14 years

c. 15 years

d. 18 years

5. According to the Factories Act of 1948, “hazardous process” refers to:

a. Any procedure, regardless of industry, that uses hazardous machinery

b. Any process listed in the First Schedule that could harm workers' health or pollute the environment unless special care is taken.

c. Any factory operation that generates toxic waste

d. Any manufacturing process that the inspector declares hazardous

6. The occupier's general duty under the Factories Act, 1948 is to ensure, to the extent that it is reasonably possible, the

a. Employee health and safety just during working hours

b. Employee health, safety, and welfare throughout industrial work

c. Employee welfare only in accordance with state regulations

d. Worker safety is dependent on resource availability

7. When there are 250 or more employees, which welfare provision is mandatory?

a. The Creche

b. Canteen

c. Rest room

d. Shelter

8. A premises employs 19 workers. The only use of electricity is for lighting. Manufacturing is done manually. Which of the following is correct?

a. Factory, as power is used

b. Factory, due to more than 10 workers

c. Not a factory since manufacturing doesn't utilise power

d. Not a factory because there are fewer than 20 employees

9. The Factories Act has been consistently construed by courts as:

a. Penal statutes that must be interpreted strictly

b. Social welfare laws that should be interpreted liberally

c. Economic laws that support industry

d. Temporary labour laws

10. Which of the following are included in the definition of "worker" under the Factories Act?

a. Direct employment only

b. Contractor employment only

c. Working with or without wages

d. Only permanent workers

11. Under the Factories Act, a child can be employed in a factory only if he is above:

a. 12 years

b. 14 years

c. 15 years

d. 13 years

12. Which of the following cases focused on the strict liability of companies involved in hazardous industries?

a. The Salomon case

b. Vishaka Case

c. Bhopal Gas Tragedy case

d. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (Oleum Gas Leak)

13. Assertion (A): Under the Factories Act, an individual hired through a contractor may nevertheless be considered a "worker."
Reason (R): People who are directly or indirectly engaged in the manufacturing process are included in the definition of worker.

a. Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A

b. Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A

c. A is true, but R is false

d. A is false, but R is true

14. Which chapter of the Factories Act deals specifically with "Welfare" provisions?

a. Chapter II

b. Chapter IV

c. Chapter III

d. Chapter V

15. The appointment of _____ is required when there are 500 or more employees.

a. Safety Officer

b. Welfare Officer

c. Medical Officer

d. Compliance Officer

Answers

1. (B) Section 2(m)
2. (C)
3. (C)
4. (B) Section 2 (c)
5. (B) Section 2(cb)
6. (B) Section 7A(1)
7. (B) Section 46
8. (C)
9. (B)
10. (C) Sec 2(l) includes direct, indirect, with or without wages.
11. (C) As per Section 67 of the Factories Act, children below 14 years cannot be employed in a factory.
12. (D)
13. (A)
14. (D)
15. (B) Section 49