

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