

# Free PDF Quiz 2026 DSCI Authoritative DCPLA: Original DSCI Certified Privacy Lead Assessor DCPLA certification Questions



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In today's society, many enterprises require their employees to have a professional DCPLA certification. It is true that related skills serve as common tools frequently used all over the world, so we can realize that how important an DCPLA certification is, also understand the importance of having a good knowledge of it. Passing the DCPLA exam means you might get the chance of higher salary, greater social state and satisfying promotion chance. Once your professional DCPLA ability is acknowledged by authority, you master the rapidly developing information technology. With so many advantages, why don't you choose our reliable DCPLA actual exam guide, for broader future and better life?

DSCI DCPLA (DSCI Certified Privacy Lead Assessor) certification is a professional certification that is designed to assess an individual's knowledge and skills in the field of privacy management. DSCI Certified Privacy Lead Assessor DCPLA certification is aimed at professionals who are involved in privacy management and are responsible for ensuring that their organization complies with global privacy regulations. DSCI Certified Privacy Lead Assessor DCPLA certification is recognized globally and is highly respected in the privacy management industry.

DCSI DCPLA Certification Exam covers a wide range of topics related to data privacy, including privacy principles, privacy laws and regulations, privacy risk management, privacy controls, privacy impact assessments, privacy audits, and privacy incident management. DCPLA exam is designed to test the candidate's understanding of these topics and their ability to apply them in real-

world scenarios. DCPLA exam is also designed to test the candidate's ability to conduct privacy assessments, develop privacy policies and procedures, and provide guidance on privacy-related issues.

>> **Original DCPLA Questions** <<

## **DCPLA Exam Pass Guide | Reliable DCPLA Test Syllabus**

As candidates don't know what to expect on the DSCI Certified Privacy Lead Assessor DCPLA certification exam, and they have to prepare for the unknown. In this case, candidates can take DSCI DCPLA practice test to get help with their DSCI DCPLA exam preparation. The real DCPLA exam dumps by Real4Prep give them an idea of the DSCI Certified Privacy Lead Assessor DCPLA certification DCPLA Exam structure so that they can prepare accordingly. The DSCI DCPLA PDF Questions and practice tests by Real4Prep play a big role in your DSCI DCPLA exam success.

The DCPLA certification is recognized by leading organizations in the privacy and data protection field. It is a valuable credential for individuals who are responsible for managing privacy risks and ensuring compliance with privacy regulations. DSCI Certified Privacy Lead Assessor DCPLA Certification certification provides employers with assurance that their employees have the knowledge and skills necessary to manage privacy risks effectively.

### **DSCI Certified Privacy Lead Assessor DCPLA certification Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):**

#### **NEW QUESTION # 31**

Which of the following is not an objective of POR?

- A. Identify all the activities, functions and operations that can be attributed to the privacy initiatives of an organization
- B. Establish a privacy function to address the activities, functions and operations that are required to manage the privacy initiatives
- C. Evaluate the role of corporate function in legal compliance management, its relations with IT, and security functions. Evaluate the role of legal function in compliance matters
- **D. Create an inventory of business processes, enterprise and operational functions, client relationships that deal with personal information**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The "Privacy Organization and Relationship (POR)" practice area is aimed at building the organizational structure for privacy. It includes:

- \* Establishing the privacy function and governance (D)
- \* Identifying responsibilities and stakeholders (B)
- \* Coordinating between legal, IT, and security functions (C)

Option A relates more to the "Visibility over Personal Information (VPI)" practice area, where data inventories and mapping of processes are core objectives. Hence, it is not aligned with POR.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 32**

Which of the following are key contributors that would enhance the complexity in implementing security measures for protection of personal information? (Choose all that apply.)

- **A. Data collection through multiple modes and channels**
- B. None of the above
- **C. Regulatory requirements to issue privacy notice and data breach notification in specified format**
- **D. Evolution of nimble and flexible business processes affecting access management**

**Answer: A,C,D**

#### **NEW QUESTION # 33**

Section 43A of the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 holds \_\_\_\_\_ accountable for having reasonable security practices and procedures in place to protect sensitive personal data.

- A. Government and body corporates alike
- B. Government
- C. None of the above
- D. Body corporates

**Answer: A**

#### **NEW QUESTION # 34**

##### **RCI and PCM**

The Digital Personal Data protection Act 2023 has been passed recently. The Act shall be supported by subordinate Rules for various sections that will gradually bring more clarity into various aspects of the law.

First set of Rules are yet to be formulated and notified. A public sector bank has identified that it collects and processes personal data in physical documents and electronic form. The bank intends to assess its existing compliance level and proactively undertake an exercise to ensure compliance. Since this is the first time the bank is attempting to comply with a comprehensive privacy law, it has hired a legal expert in Privacy law to assist with initial assessment and compliance activities. As part of the initial visibility exercise the consultant identified that the bank collects and generates a significant amount of personal data in physical and digital form. The data may be upto 200 million customers' data. It is identified that customer onboarding is also done through various business correspondents in the field who collect and process personal data in physical and digital form on behalf of the bank for the purpose of opening bank accounts and this data is shared with the bank through various channels. There are upto 10 business correspondent companies that have been appointed by the bank across the country for such onboarding. These companies further appoint individual contractors on the field to face the customers. The legal consultant also identified that there are a huge number of employees and contractors engaged by the bank whose personal data is being collected and processed by the bank for HR purposes including biometric based attendance. While the intent of initial assessment was the new Act, the legal consultant has also identified that the Bank collects Aadhaar numbers (voluntary submission) from customers and employees and may be subject to Aadhaar Act compliance. It also came as a surprise that the bank wasn't aware of the data breach reporting mandate by one of the regulatory bodies under the Information Technology Act 2000 and that it was a criminal offense. The Bank generally outsources all non-core activities such as call centers which are handled by an Indian BPO company and document warehousing which is handled by another company. The Bank has also moved many of its applications to a known cloud provider as part of its digital strategy and there may be data transfer aspects associated with the same. On review of various contracts with third parties it was identified that the bank has signed standard terms of the cloud provider and has signed contracts with third parties which were in standard format of the third parties. Data protection obligations are not clear or available in these contracts. Bank leadership has been of the opinion that even the third parties should comply with the laws and robust contracts on legal compliance may not be needed. The legal consultant is not just expected to help identify gaps, assist in fixing the gaps but also to help implement controls and processes to continuously comply with evolving Rules under the new Act and also manage data protection with various third parties that may be appointed in the future.

(Note: Candidates are requested to make and state assumptions wherever appropriate to reach a definitive conclusion) Introduction and Background XYZ is a major India based IT and Business Process Management (BPM) service provider listed at BSE and NSE. It has more than 1.5 lakh employees operating in 100 offices across 30 countries. It serves more than 500 clients across industry verticals - BFSI, Retail, Government, Healthcare, Telecom among others in Americas, Europe, Asia-Pacific, Middle East and Africa. The company provides IT services including application development and maintenance, IT Infrastructure management, consulting, among others. It also offers IT products mainly for its BFSI customers.

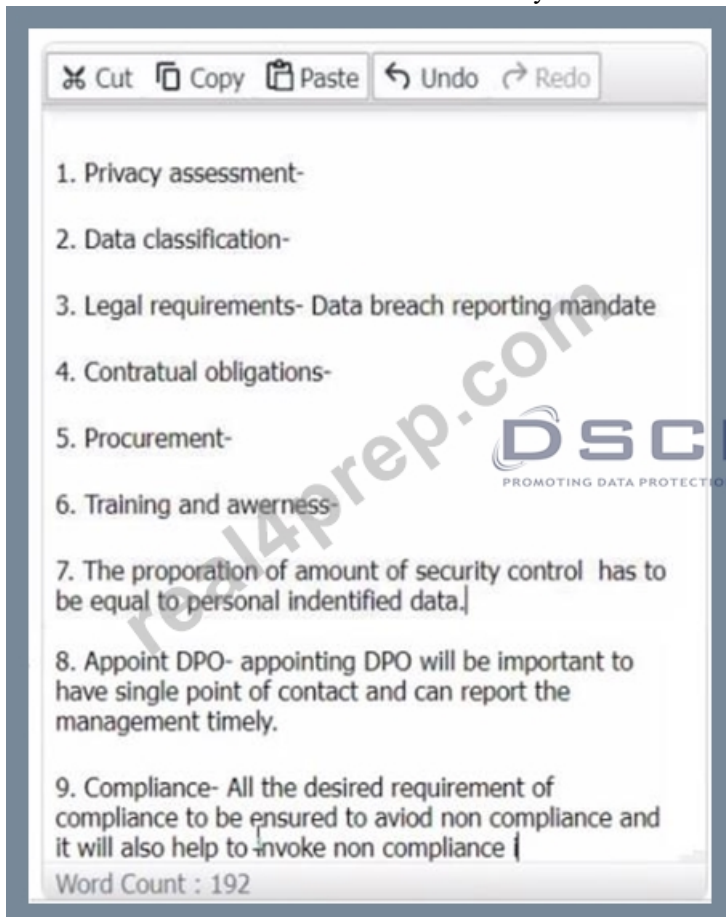
The company is witnessing phenomenal growth in the BPM services over last few years including Finance and Accounting including credit card processing, Payroll processing, Customer support, Legal Process Outsourcing, among others and has rolled out platform based services. Most of the company's revenue comes from the US from the BFSI sector. In order to diversify its portfolio, the company is looking to expand its operations in Europe. India, too has attracted company's attention given the phenomenal increase in domestic IT spend esp. by the government through various large scale IT projects. The company is also very aggressive in the cloud and mobility space, with a strong focus on delivery of cloud services. When it comes to expanding operations in Europe, company is facing difficulties in realizing the full potential of the market because of privacy related concerns of the clients arising from the stringent regulatory requirements based on EU General Data Protection Regulation (EU GDPR).

To get better access to this market, the company decided to invest in privacy, so that it is able to provide increased assurance to potential clients in the EU and this will also benefit its US operations because privacy concerns are also on rise in the US. It will also help company leverage outsourcing opportunities in the Healthcare sector in the US which would involve protection of sensitive medical records of the US citizens.

The company believes that privacy will also be a key differentiator in the cloud business going forward. In short, privacy was taken up as a strategic initiative in the company in early 2011.

Since XYZ had an internal consulting arm, it assigned the responsibility of designing and implementing an enterprise wide privacy program to the consulting arm. The consulting arm had very good expertise in information security consulting but had limited expertise in the privacy domain. The project was to be driven by CIO's office, in close consultation with the Corporate Information Security and Legal functions.

Click on the exhibit button above to view the case study



What steps should the legal consultant suggest to manage data protection for the existing third parties with whom there are existing contracts? Please also mention the various controls that should be implemented with these third parties to ensure continued compliance and monitoring Please answer with respect to the PCM practice area (upto 250 words)

**Answer:**

Explanation:

See the answer below in explanation.

Explanation:

To manage data protection risks associated with third-party engagements, the legal consultant should take a structured Privacy Contract Management (PCM) approach. This involves:

- \* Conduct a comprehensive review of all third-party contracts (e.g., cloud provider, BPO, document warehouse, business correspondents).

- \* Identify gaps related to privacy and data protection clauses (which are currently unclear or missing).

- \* Categorize vendors based on risk level (data sensitivity, volume, criticality, location).

1. Contract Review & Risk Categorization:

2. Define Privacy Obligations in Contracts: Update or re-negotiate contracts to include:

- \* Data Processing Clauses: Clearly outline roles (Data Fiduciary vs. Processor), purpose limitation, retention policies.

- \* Breach Notification: Mandate immediate reporting of data breaches by vendors (as per IT Act & upcoming DPDP Rules).

- \* Aadhaar Handling: For any third-party collecting Aadhaar, add compliance clauses for Aadhaar Act.

- \* Cross-border Transfers: Ensure compliance with Section 16 of DPDP Act, if data leaves India (e.g., via cloud provider).

- \* Audit Rights: Include rights to audit vendor privacy practices and security controls.

- \* Establish Third-Party Risk Assessments (TPRA) and due diligence during onboarding and periodically.

- \* Mandate privacy training for third-party staff handling personal data.

- \* Enforce technical and organizational controls: Encryption, access control, secure transmission.

- \* Implement a Vendor Monitoring Framework - regular privacy compliance checks, reporting, and corrective action tracking.

3. Implement Ongoing Controls:

- \* Assign a Third-Party Privacy Officer or include the DPO in oversight.

- \* Maintain a Third-Party Data Processing Register (as required under DPDP Act).

4. Governance and Reporting:

### NEW QUESTION # 35

From the following list, identify the technology aspects that are specially designed for upholding privacy:

- I) Data minimization  
II) Intrusion prevention system  
III) Data scrambling  
IV) Data loss prevention  
V) Data portability  
VI) Data obfuscation  
VII) Data encryption  
VIII) Data mirroring
- A. Only I, III, V, VII and VIII
  - B. Only I, III, IV, VI and VII
  - C. Only I, II, III, VII and VIII
  - D. Only II, V, VI, VII and VIII

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Privacy-enhancing technologies (PETs) are critical for operationalizing privacy principles. According to the DPF:

\* Data minimization (I): Collect only necessary data

\* Data scrambling (III), Obfuscation (VI), and Encryption (VII): Techniques to protect identity and data content

\* Data loss prevention (IV): Prevent unauthorized sharing or leakage

Data mirroring and intrusion prevention systems are primarily security mechanisms and not specifically privacy-focused. Data portability, while a right, is not a technology per se for "upholding" privacy but for enabling user control.

Thus, C includes the most appropriate privacy technologies.

### NEW QUESTION # 36

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