DSCI DCPLA Desktop Practice Exam Software

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DSCI 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.

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DSCI DCPLA Certification, offered by DSCI (Data Security Council of India), is a globally recognized certification for privacy professionals. DSCI Certified Privacy Lead Assessor DCPLA certification certification focuses on developing skills in evaluating privacy programs, identifying privacy risks, and recommending controls to mitigate these risks. Furthermore, the certification program teaches the principles of transparency, accountability, and trust as key elements of a robust privacy program.

DSCI Certified Privacy Lead Assessor DCPLA certification Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46
What are the criteria for deciding the role of Data Fiduciary? Tick all that apply.

- A. Data Fiduciary is the one who stores the personal data
- B. Data Fiduciary is the one who acts on behalf of data processor
- C. Data Fiduciary is the one who decides the means of personal data processing
- D. Data Fiduciary is the one who decides the purposes of personal data processing

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Under the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, a Data Fiduciary is defined as any person who alone or in conjunction with other persons determines the purpose and means of processing personal data. Therefore, A and D are correct.
* Option B is incorrect because acting on behalf of a processor implies a sub-processor or related role, not a fiduciary.
* Option C is incorrect because mere storage does not make an entity a Data Fiduciary.

NEW QUESTION # 47
FILL BLANK
RCI and PCM
Given its global operations, the company is exposed to multiple regulations (privacy related) across the globe and needs to comply mostly through contracts for client relationships and directly for business functions. The corporate legal team is responsible for managing the contracts and understanding, interpreting and translating the legal requirements. There is no formal tracking of regulations done. The knowledge about regulations mainly comes through interaction with the client team. In most of the contracts, the clients have simply referred to the applicable legislations without going any further in terms of their applicability and impact on the company. Since business expansion is the priority, the contracts have been signed by the company without fully understanding their applicability and impact. Incidentally, when the privacy initiatives were being rolled out, a major data breach occurred at one of the healthcare clients located in the US. The US state data protection legislation required the client to notify the data breach. During investigations, it emerged that the data breach happened because of some vulnerability in the system owned by the client but managed by the company and the breach actually happened 5 months back and came to notice now. The system was used to maintain medical records of the patients. This vulnerability had been earlier identified by a third party vulnerability assessment of the system and the closure of vulnerability was assigned to the company. The company had made the requisite changes and informed the client. The client, however, was of the view that the changes were actually not made by the company and they therefore violated the terms of contract which stated that - "the company shall deploy appropriate organizational and technology measures for protection of personal information in compliance with the XX state data protection legislation." The company could not produce necessary evidences to prove that the configuration changes were actually made by it (including when these were made).
(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 & 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.
Why do you think the company failed to defend itself against client accusations? (250 to 500 words)

Answer:

Explanation:
The company failed to defend itself against accusations by its clients most likely due to the fact that it did not have enough expertise in privacy and data protection. The company's privacy program was designed and implemented by an internal consulting arm which had limited expertise in the domain, causing the program to be inadequate for the purpose of defending itself against accusations. Moreover, since the project was driven by CIO's office, there may have been a lack of coordination between different functions like Corporate Information Security and Legal functions which could also have contributed to the failure.
It is possible that there were gaps in the organizational measures deployed by XYZ as well as gaps in technology measures. For example, it is possible that although appropriate organizational measures were put in place, the technology measures were inadequate for protecting the sensitive data of its clients. In addition, it is possible that the company did not rigorously monitor compliance with these organizational and technological measures, thereby making it vulnerable to accusations by its clients.
It is also likely that XYZ was unable to fully comply with applicable privacy laws and regulations in the EU due to lack of awareness about their requirements as well as insufficient resources allocated for adapting to them. The EU GDPR requires companies to implement appropriate technical and organizational measures for the protection of personal data which could have been a challenge for XYZ given its limited expertise in this domain. Furthermore, even though it may have had some understanding of the legal requirements, there may have been difficulty in properly implementing them, which could have led to the accusations by its clients.
Finally, it is possible that XYZ failed to defend itself against client accusations because of a lack of communication between its different departments and functions. The company may not have had a clear understanding of the requirements and risks associated with data protection and privacy compliance which could have caused miscommunication among various stakeholders leading to inadequate responses when it was challenged by its clients.
Overall this case study demonstrates the importance of properly designing and implementing an effective privacy program in order to protect sensitive data from unauthorized access or misuse. Companies should ensure that they have adequate expertise in data protection as well as sufficient resources for adapting to changing regulatory requirements in order to avoid potential legal issues arising from client accusations.
Effective communication and coordination across different departments and functions is also essential for successful data protection compliance.
It is recommended that companies invest in an ongoing training program to ensure that employees understand the importance of privacy, have an awareness of the legal requirements, and are able to properly implement security measures to protect sensitive data. Organizations should also consider implementing automated tools and technologies such as encryption, access control systems, identity management solutions, etc., which can help them better defend themselves against potential client accusations.

NEW QUESTION # 48
Which of the following are classified as Sensitive Personal Data or Information under Section 43A of ITAA, 2008? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Biometric information
- B. Caste and religious beliefs
- C. Medical records and history
- D. Financial information
- E. Sexual orientation
- F. Password

Answer: A,C,D,F

Explanation:
According to the DSCI Privacy Framework and as aligned with the Information Technology (Reasonable Security Practices and Procedures and Sensitive Personal Data or Information) Rules, 2011, under Section
43A of the Information Technology Act, 2008, the following are considered Sensitive Personal Data or Information (SPDI):
* Password
* Financial Information(such as bank account or credit card details)
* Biometric Information(such as fingerprints, retina scans, etc.)
* Medical Records and History
However,Sexual OrientationandCaste and Religious Beliefsare not explicitly included in the list of SPDI under Section 43A of the ITAA, 2008, though they may be protected under broader privacy considerations or sectoral regulations.
This classification helps in mandating appropriate security measures to protect such sensitive data, failure of which can result in compensation for damages to the affected individual due to negligence by the data processor or controller.

NEW QUESTION # 49
What are the Nine Privacy Principles as described in DSCI Privacy Framework (DPF)?
I) Use Limitation
II) Accountability
III) Data Quality
IV) Notice
V) Preventing Harm
VI) Choice & Consent
VII) Access and Correction
VIII) Data Minimization
IX) Openness
X) Disclosure to Third Parties
XI) Right to be Forgotten
XII) Collection limitation
XIII) Security

- A. I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, XII
- B. I, II, IV, V, VI, VII, IX, X, XII, XIII
- C. I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX
- D. I, II, III, IV, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 50
Your district council releases an interactive map of orange trees in the district which shows that the locality in which your house is located has the highest concentration of orange trees. Does the council map contain your personal information?

- A. Yes - your ownership of the property is a matter of public record.
- B. None of the above.
- C. It depends - on the context of other information associated with the map.
- D. No - Orange trees are not a person and so it can't have personal information.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Personal Information under DSCI and global frameworks is information relating to an identified or identifiable individual. Whether the council's map contains personal data depends on:
* If the map, when combined with other information (like land records or property ownership data), could lead to identifying you as a resident or owner.
Hence, the answer is context-specific. If the map alone doesn't identify you, it's not personal information. But if combined with additional data, it may lead to your identification, thus qualifying it as personal information.
This aligns with DPF's emphasis on "reasonably identifiable" individuals in assessing the scope of personal data.

NEW QUESTION # 51
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