

❖ EASY (Q1–Q10)

Q1. The primary objective of the Information Technology Act, 2008 is to:

- A. Regulate banking operations
- B. Provide legal recognition to electronic transactions
- C. Replace IPC
- D. Govern telecom services

Q2. The IT Act, 2008 is an amendment to the original IT Act of:

- A. 1998
- B. 1999
- C. 2000
- D. 2001

Q3. Which section of the IT Act deals with data protection and compensation?

- A. Section 43A
- B. Section 65
- C. Section 66
- D. Section 72

Q4. DPDP Act 2023 primarily governs:

- A. Financial fraud
- B. Digital personal data
- C. Intellectual property
- D. Network security

Q5. Under DPDP Act 2023, the individual whose data is processed is called:

- A. Data Controller
- B. Data Fiduciary
- C. Data Principal
- D. Data Processor

Q6. Which authority enforces DPDP Act 2023?

- A. CERT-In
- B. Data Protection Board of India
- C. Supreme Court
- D. RBI

Q7. Which concept is central to DPDP Act 2023?

- A. Data minimization
- B. Consent-based processing
- C. Encryption mandates
- D. Data localization only

Q8. The IT Act applies to offenses committed:

- A. Only within India
- B. Only by Indian citizens
- C. Even outside India involving Indian systems
- D. Only in cyberspace

Q9. Which penalty under IT Act may involve imprisonment?

- A. Section 43
- B. Section 43A
- C. Section 66
- D. Section 85

Q10. DPDP Act 2023 is best described as a:

- A. Technical framework
 - B. Voluntary guideline
 - C. Privacy legislation
 - D. Security standard
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◊ MEDIUM (Q11–Q25)

Q11. Section 43A of IT Act requires organizations to implement:

- A. ISO certification
- B. Reasonable security practices
- C. Encryption only
- D. Firewalls

Q12. “Sensitive personal data” under IT Rules includes:

- A. Name and address
- B. Passwords and financial information
- C. Public records
- D. IP addresses

Q13. DPDP Act 2023 applies to data processing that is:

- A. Offline only
- B. Digital and automated
- C. Manual records
- D. Archived data

Q14. Which DPDP principle MOST aligns with individual autonomy?

- A. Data accuracy
- B. Consent
- C. Storage limitation
- D. Security safeguards

Q15. Which obligation lies with a Data Fiduciary?

- A. Judicial enforcement
- B. Ensuring lawful processing
- C. Criminal investigation
- D. Certification audits

Q16. DPDP Act penalties are primarily based on:

- A. Number of systems
- B. Turnover-linked financial penalties
- C. Fixed fines only
- D. Criminal sanctions only

Q17. Which IT Act section addresses breach of confidentiality and privacy?

- A. Section 43
- B. Section 66
- C. Section 72
- D. Section 79

Q18. A “Significant Data Fiduciary” under DPDP Act is identified based on:

- A. Organization age
- B. Volume and sensitivity of data processed
- C. Profit margin
- D. Number of employees

Q19. Which governance requirement is common to IT Act and DPDP Act?

- A. Encryption mandates
- B. Accountability of organizations
- C. Mandatory certification
- D. Tool deployment

Q20. DPDP Act requires breach notification to be made to:

- A. CERT-In only
- B. RBI
- C. Data Protection Board and affected individuals
- D. Police only

Q21. In a global bank audit, the PRIMARY focus is on:

- A. Marketing controls
- B. Internal controls and regulatory compliance
- C. Software performance
- D. Network speed

Q22. Internal audit independence ensures:

- A. Faster audits
- B. Objective and unbiased assessment
- C. Reduced documentation
- D. Elimination of findings

Q23. Anti-corruption compliance audits focus mainly on:

- A. Network security
- B. Ethical conduct and regulatory adherence
- C. Data encryption
- D. System availability

Q24. Which framework is commonly used in banking internal audits?

- A. COBIT
- B. OSI model
- C. TCP/IP
- D. Agile

Q25. DPDP Act strengthens which governance principle MOST?

- A. Transparency and accountability
 - B. Availability
 - C. Performance optimization
 - D. Cost efficiency
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△ HARD (Q26–Q40)

Q26. Which scenario BEST illustrates extraterritorial applicability of IT Act?

- A. Indian company processing Indian data
- B. Foreign national hacking Indian servers
- C. Local network outage
- D. Internal policy violation

Q27. Failure to implement reasonable security practices under IT Act results in:

- A. No liability
- B. Compensation liability
- C. Only warnings
- D. Automatic imprisonment

Q28. DPDP Act shifts compliance responsibility MOST strongly towards:

- A. Data Principals
- B. Data Fiduciaries
- C. Regulators
- D. Technology vendors

Q29. In a banking internal audit, lack of segregation of duties MOST impacts:

- A. Marketing efficiency
- B. Fraud risk and compliance
- C. Network latency
- D. Customer experience

Q30. Anti-corruption audits MOST often evaluate:

- A. Firewall rules
- B. Bribery and unethical practices
- C. Malware detection
- D. Data backups

Q31. Which failure MOST undermines DPDP Act compliance?

- A. Regular audits
- B. Lack of consent management
- C. Encryption deployment
- D. Incident response planning

Q32. Which DPDP principle MOST supports ethical data handling?

- A. Consent and purpose limitation
- B. Encryption
- C. Availability
- D. Automation

Q33. An organization compliant with IT Act but ignoring DPDP Act MOST likely:

- A. Remains compliant
- B. Faces privacy violations
- C. Eliminates risk
- D. Achieves certification

Q34. In global bank audits, regulatory overlap MOST complicates compliance due to:

- A. Single regulator
- B. Multiple jurisdictions
- C. Limited data
- D. Local operations

Q35. Anti-corruption compliance audits primarily aim to:

- A. Improve system speed
- B. Ensure ethical governance and legal compliance
- C. Replace cybersecurity audits
- D. Eliminate all risks

Q36. Which governance weakness MOST increases legal non-compliance risk?

- A. Strong policies
- B. Lack of management oversight
- C. Regular monitoring
- D. Clear accountability

Q37. DPDP Act emphasizes “data protection by design” MOST similar to:

- A. PCI DSS
- B. ISO/IEC 27001
- C. GDPR
- D. COBIT

Q38. Internal audit findings are MOST effective when they are:

- A. Technical only
- B. Risk-based and actionable
- C. Generic
- D. Confidential without reporting

Q39. Which IT Act section deals with cyber terrorism?

- A. Section 43
- B. Section 65
- C. Section 66F
- D. Section 72

Q40. The PRIMARY objective of DPDP Act 2023 is to:

- A. Enable unrestricted data flow
- B. Protect digital personal data of individuals
- C. Replace IT Act
- D. Enforce cybersecurity tools