Present Status of it Security of Madurai District Central Cooperative Bank, Tamil Nadu

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Abstract
Though the Computerization of Cooperative Banks started during the new millennia, it catches up with Madurai District Central Cooperative Bank during 2010 at a leisure pace only. Initially, an application approved by the TNSCB was in use though it was developed locally. DCCBs of Tamil Nadu were using different types of Software in different regions, and it resulted in a nightmare for Bank Integration and further expansion. Hence adopting the prudential norms, RBI’s IT security policy, NABARD circulars on IT security instructions, continuous monitoring the Banking news and events, Interacting with Bankers in seminars and training, and updating security protocols will surely save the Bank from any kind of Internal and External threat to its IT infrastructure.

Introduction
Though the Computerization of Cooperative Banks started during the new millennia, it catches up with Madurai District Central Cooperative Bank during 2010 at a leisure pace only. Initially, an application approved by the TNSCB was in use though it was developed locally. DCCBs of Tamil Nadu were using different types of Software in different regions, and it resulted in a nightmare for Bank Integration and further expansion. In 2010 TNSB took the far-reaching decision of Computerizing and Integrating all the DCCBs of Tamilnadu with TNSCB so that Branch banking, CORE banking, real-time banking, online banking, anywhere banking, Mobile Banking, Universal Banking, FOREX, etc. would become a near possibility.

MDCC Bank
BaNCS of TCS a Boon to Central Cooperative Bank
BaNCS was developed by its Australian Wing of Financial Network Services; prior to its acquisition by TCS, it is a cross-platform based on the AT&R NCR 9800 Mainframe architecture to host UNIX and Windows Network Os with COBOL source but facilitated C procedures and runtime environment. It was designed and developed to support the popular and widely used ORACLE,
DB2, and Informix OORDBMS environments in which multiple currency handling and multiple language handling mechanisms were giving a winning edge over its competition.

**Status of Computerization in MDCCB, Madurai**

Cloud computing had opened new vistas for banks like MDCCBs, which were limping in the race towards the Computerization of Banking operations during the late 90s. Proven advantages of cloud services like SaaS, IaaS, etc., encouraged bankers to think twice before committing huge funds for in-house IT infrastructure.

NABARD capitalizes on the Cloud Computing revolution in India by opting for TCS’s BaNCS software for the network of District Central Cooperative Banks. Immediate Changeover options suddenly put more than 25 DCCBs and nearly 750 of its branches in the CORE BANKING map of India Banking Landscape. Thus, District Central Cooperative Banks joined the elite group that consists of banks like:

- State Bank of India
- Allahabad Bank.
- Bank of Maharashtra.
- Central Bank of India.
- Indian Bank

**Area of Focus in CORE Banking in MDCCB**

It was a huge achievement for TNSCCB and the Government of Tamilnadu. A dedicated team of Bank Staff and Officials committed to the taken task, and the following are the functions integrated into CORE banking:

- Deposit Accounts like a savings bank account, fixed deposits, current accounts, etc.
- Loan accounts which include Short Term, Medium Term, and Long Term
- Assets and Liability Management
- MIS, which includes Transaction Processing, Information Reporting, Programmed Decision making and DSS for Front and Back end of the Bank
- Online payments like NEFT and RTGS.
- ATM in HQ and banking channel partners
- Real-Time Customer Support for banking

**Common Integration Areas**

Though primary functions of MDCCB are integrated using BaNCS, achieving the competitive edge on par with Nationalized Banks require rapid operationalisation of the following:

- Fully operational Mobile Banking with IMPS
• QR Code-based payment solutions
• National Level Bill Payments
• NRI and NRO Accounts facility
• Stock Trading infrastructure
• Cyber Security Framework of RBI

Information Security in MDCCB

While transferring most of your vital data packets through a public network interface, it is evident that Information security will become the threat that will question the fundamental survival of the banking business. But by following the IT security policy of RBI, strategic security policies, round-the-clock monitoring, robust IT security online and offline, tactical decisions, and follow-up would eventually help the Bank evade the unscathed security issues.

MDCCB’s Way of Facing the IT Threats

• Following RBI guidelines, continuous monitoring, and assessing the IT team’s feedback is the tactical objective to ensure Information Security in the CORE banking environment.
• Education and training play a crucial role in ensuring information security. Therefore, the MDCCB administration has a robust personnel management system in which IT staffs are deputed with IT training programmes organized by reputed institutions like the Institute of Cooperative Management.
• Maintaining strict access control in Bank Premises, round the clock Security CAM sweep on the premises of the Bank, User authentication, Security protocols, Integrity assessment on staff, etc., are TCS ensures the other measures of MDCCB to secure its physical IT assets and its access through DATA Center security.
• Educating customers about the risks like hacking, phishing, e-mail frauds, ID thefts, etc., through posters, SMS means MDCCB is ensuring the safety of the customer interests.
• IT managers of the Bank are trained to install security patch updates for the OS and DBMS, which are available to them from secured sources.
• Multi-factor authentication is the major armor for the clients of the DCCB that protect them from hacking.
Conclusion

The following are the risk every financial institution has to face when operating in the public domain often quit since billions of rupees is available if someone intentionally or accidentally breaches the server fire-wall:

- Credit risk
- Compliance risk
- Transaction risk

Hence adopting the prudential norms, RBI's IT security policy, NABARD circulars on IT security instructions, continuous monitoring the Banking news and events, Interacting with Bankers in seminars and training, and updating security protocols will surely save the Bank from any kind of Internal and External threat to its IT infrastructure.

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