

MARUTHI SCHOOL OF BANKING

Banking Interview Questions

Enclosures in IBPS & SBI Interview :

After declaration of IBPS Clerk & PO CWE Score card shortlisted candidates must required to carry these given documents in IBPS Clerks & PO Interview without these examiner have a loose point for you in exam. Before interview you must Download IBPS clerk & PO Interview call letter via given link this is a compulsory document for all.

- Printout of IBPS Clerk & PO Application form
- IBPS Clerk & PO Interview Admit card
- Resume with all qualities and experience
- Must Read latest newspapers of Last few days
- Focus on question and answer with Confidence

Avid Common Interview mistakes

As review of some participants we saw some mistakes while IBPS Clerk & PO interview. Students must avoid these mistakes at the time of interview. Be focus on your preparations this is a valuable chance for you huge number of candidates applies for this exam competition is tough.

- Be prepare about yourself
- Be focus on Banking Sector related questions
- Updated with latest current affairs related questions
- Aware about General Awareness
- Avoid nervousness at Interview time Be formal and serious
- Make a professional resume
- Never argue, Learn to say NO if you don't know anything.

The purpose behind conducting the interviews.

We are sure that you all are aware of the fact that this time there will be a common interview conducted by IBPS and that the banks will have no role in the interview process like last time.

The total marks allotted for the interviews are 100. The relative weightage (ratio) of CWE and interview will be 70:30 respectively. I.e 70% from the written marks and 30% from the interview marks.

The interview is an occasion of interpersonal communication between the prospective employer and a prospective candidate.. It is a platform where the organization checks the suitability of the candidate vis-a-vis the job profile. The interviewee also has the opportunity to examine if his personal objectives will be met in the job and the company.

In an interview the candidate has to try to sell themselves to the interviewer.

What Is It That The Interviewers Check In A Candidate?

- 1) Whether the candidate has developed and communicated a clear , simple, customer/ user focused vision?
- 2) Whether the candidate has futuristic outlook, whether has the potential to be an asset to the organisation.
- 3) Whether the candidate can inspire and energize others and make them commit to a vision?
- 4) Whether the candidate is willing to make commitments and assume responsibility for the mistakes and shortcomings?
- 5) Does the candidate practice ethical conduct?
- 6) Is there credibility between his/her actions/ behavior with his/her words?

- 7) Does the candidate take accountability and make commitment to achieve business objectives?
- 8) Does the candidate have the ability to demonstrate courage/ confidence to stand up for beliefs and ideas to co-workers and seniors?
- 9) Does the candidate communicate in open, candid, clear, complete and consistent manner?
- 10) Does the candidate trust others, encourage risk-taking and boundary less behavior.
- 11) Is the candidate capable of taking leadership and running a branch in the future.
- 12) How well does the candidate behave under pressure

In nutshell, the interviewer checks:

- Your technical competence to handle the job
- Your knowledge about the subject you have studied in graduation or post graduation
- your personality characteristics
- Your emotional intelligence
- Your general awareness and view point about the happenings around you
- Your limitation in skills
- Your personality trait
- Your IQ(intelligence quotient), PQ(physical quotient), EQ(emotional quotient), SQ(spiritual quotient)
- Your ability to analyze and articulate
- Your ability to visualize the future
- Your linguistic prowess

Stay tuned we will be taking you through each step of the interview process right from your formal attire , how to introduce yourself to what all questions that will be asked.

INTERVIEW: BODY LANGUAGE

We will be discussing the importance of body language and the best way to introduce yourself to the panel. Candidate's body language and introduction plays an important role in creating an impression in the interviews. How you present yourself, how you talk to them , how you keep them engrossed, etc. Your impression at the entry point in the interview is of utmost importance.

Behaviour scientists and communication experts have concluded that it takes ten seconds to form the first impression and it takes another four minutes for the impression to undergo a change of 50% towards positive or negative side.

Important Things to take care of before entering the Room:

- Prior to entering the room, adjust your attire
- Before entering, enquire by saying, "Please may I come in".
- If the door is closed before you enter, make sure you shut the door behind you softly.
- On entering the room face the panel confidently and wish the members.
- If the members of the interview board want to shake hands, then offer a firm grip first maintaining eye contact and smile. Always make sure that your hand shake is firm and it fits well in the other persons hand.
- Sit down only when asked to do so by the Panel. If the interviewers are standing, wait for them to sit down first before sitting.
- An alert candidate would diffuse the tense situation with light hearted humour and immediately set rapport with the interviewers.

Note: We understand that many of you students face an issue regarding confidence, face trouble in having a conversation, or are not comfortable in initiating a conversation, get butterfly in your stomach when you face an interview.

Well that's because you have a set image about the panellist in your mind, you are scared of their judgement and are not very sure about your own self.

So how to deal with this situation?

Trick is to have a formal conversation just as you would have with your uncles and aunties, not thinking of what they would think of you. **remember the members of the panellist are not from another planet, rather people like you and me, have had similar journeys like you from a student to now esteemed bankers.**

- So prepare your answers to all questions possible before hand,
- Teach yourself to talk to the point and without beating around the bush.
- Be smart with words.
- Once you are prepared, have faith in your self.
- Last but not the least, once in the interview room, forget about all your inhibitions and just go ahead with full confidence (but stay away from overconfidence, be humble always).

FOLLOW THE SEE PRINCIPLE -

S-SMILE

note: does not mean you start smiling and giggling unnecessarily.

E-EYE CONTACT

note: its very important that you maintain eye contact with the interviewers. While talking look at all the panellists, they should feel that your are involving them in your conversation.

E-ENTHUSIASM

note: be enthusiastic while telling them about yourself, you should not come across as dull, or lazy. Remember you are there to sell yourself.

ENERGY AND ENTHUSIASM:

The interviewer normally pays more attention if you display an enthusiasm in whatever you say.

You should maintain a cheerful disposition throughout the interview i.e. a pleasant countenance holds the interviewers interest.

Again don't over play your enthusiasm part, rather it should look effortless.

HUMOUR

A little humour or wit thrown in the discussion occasionally enables the interviewers to look at the pleasant side of your personality. If it does not come naturally do not force it.

Injecting humour in to the situation doesn't mean that you should keep telling jokes. It means to make a passing comment that , perhaps, makes the interviewer smile. Basically just be yourself, make your self comfortable and the others too.

EYE CONTACT

You must maintain eye contact with the panel, throughout the interview. This shows your self confidence and honesty.

Maintain interviewees while answering, tend to look away. This conveys you are concealing your own anxiety, fear, and lack of confidence.

Maintaining an eye contact is a difficult process. As the circumstances in an interview are different, the value of eye contact is tremendous in making a personal impact.

relaxed, thoughtful, caring, or concerned look

normal blinks, genuine smile, relaxed mouth

Have an eye contact while speaking to someone or listening to someone.

VOICE:

Resonant, firm, pleasant Select the appropriate pitch according to the audience

BE NATURAL:

Many interviewees adopt a stance which is not their natural self. It is amusing for the interviewers when a candidate launches into an accent which he or she cannot sustain consistently throughout the interview or adopt mannerism that are inconsistent with his or her personality. Interviewers appreciate a natural person rather an actor. It is the best for you to talk in natural manner because then only you appear genuine.

BODY LANGUAGE:

- Keep your body erect but relaxed
- Shoulders straight neither drooping nor elevated
- Walk with energy (does not mean you start galloping like a horse)
- Few shifts, comfortable
- Head straight or slight tilt towards the interviewer
- Legs together but apart, crossed legs only for female participants\
- Animated hand movement- Whenever you talk it is always good to use your hands to express yourself, it is a sign of self surety and confidence. Then again it does not mean you start throwing your hands all over the place.
- Relaxed hands
- Occasional head nodding
- Basically the whole idea of giving these tips is to make you realise the importance of being yourself, being human and not stiff as a robot. Practice remaining calm and composed.

Some Important Tips which you have to keep in your mind while going for Interview.

1. Tips on Preparing for the Interview-Day:

- Gather information about the bank or organization that has invited you for the interview. This will give you a clear idea about the philosophy, work environment and reputation of the company.
- Read the job description carefully as to what they expect from you.
- Evaluate your qualifications, experience, and core competences, areas of strength and accordingly draw up a questionnaire along with your replies to the expected questions.

2. Brush up your communication skills.

- Interviewers normally ask you to highlight your strengths and weaknesses.
- Strengths of course can be emphasized more easily but even the weaknesses can be presented in a positive light. For example, 'I am a little impatient with the people who are not focused enough, or non serious about the work in hand'
- Go with a positive frame of mind, without worrying much about the outcome.

3. Attending the Interview: Go with a smile (not a grin) on your face, with confidence and determination to succeed in your heart.

4. As You Enter:

- Depending upon whether you are being interviewed by one person or a panel of interviewers, greet politely 'Good Morning'/Afternoon or Evening depending upon time of the day.
- If there are more than one person then address them as 'Sirs/Madams' and try to encompass them all in your greeting. If there is only one lady in the panel, it is polite to greet her separately.
- Most probably you will be offered a seat. Do not sit down unless you are asked to.

5. Facing the Interviewers

- As you sit across the interviewer(s), look confident and relaxed.
- In most cases the interviewers themselves will try to put you at ease.

6. The Body Language

- Good body language can be inculcated and practiced. Your facial expression, appearance, gestures, how you walk, talk, stand, sit, use your limbs etc. all form part of your body language.

7. Pay attention to the following.

- Sit straight comfortably without craning your neck. Do not slouch.
- Look attentive, keen and interested.
- Talk clearly, maintaining a pitch that is comfortably audible to the person(s) around.
- Do not get overexcited even while describing your achievements and strengths.
- Listen to the queries attentively, constantly maintaining polite eye contact with the interviewers.
- Nod your head to show that you are listening, interjecting appropriately with 'Yes Sir/Madam', absolutely, definitely etc.
- Lean forward a little as you speak and backward as you listen.
- Do not touch your face, or shake your legs.
- Keep your arms either on your sides or in your lap. Do not fold your arms, as it is a sign of rudeness.
- Use short simple sentences while talking. www.bankersadda.com |
- Do not make unrealistic tall claims during
- Never get too arrogant or aggressive in front
- Do not show your disappointment and disinterest.
- Poise till the end.
- Always thank the interviewers as you leave.

Top Common Questions in Interview

1. Introduce / Describe yourself?
2. What is your father's name & his job profile?
3. Your family background?
4. What are your hobbies and interests?
5. If you will not get success this time then what will you do ?
6. About Your Educational background ?
7. About Your previous achievements?
8. Why should I hire you?
9. What do you know about banking?
10. What is a Bank?
11. Why do you want to work in the Banking industry?
12. Why do you want to join Banking sector?
13. What qualities one should possess to be a Bank officer? Do you think you have these qualities?
14. Tell me about this organisation ?
15. Who is the founder of this bank?
16. When was this bank nationalized ?
17. Who is your ideal or a person who inspired you most?
18. How will your professional knowledge be helpful in the Banking career?
19. Do you have any plans for further education?
20. Your strong and weak points?
21. As a student of Science/Art/Commerce, why did'nt you go for higher studies?
22. Newspapers and magazine which you prefer to read? Name the Editor of Newspaper?
23. Why we should select you?
24. Why do you want to be a Officer?
25. Any girl friend? If not then why?
26. What is your idea of life?
27. What is the importance of hobby in our life?

28. What you have done if you face different language situation in future?
29. Why could you not get success yet?
30. Have you been cleared any exam before it?
31. If you don't get final selection in this examination too what would you do?
32. Why don't you join your family business?
33. Do you handle pressure well?
34. Do you have any location preferences?
35. Your ideal person, leader, party and why?
36. Does anybody serve in the banking industry from your family? if yes then who they are and in which bank they are serving?

Basic Questions on Banking Industry for **IBPS** and **SBI** Interviews

1. Why do you want to enter banking?

Banking is one of the fastest growing sectors in India with more stable and high growth and more over providing wide range of career opportunities for graduates. So I want to take an opportunity to join in a bank.

2. What is the difference between Cheque and Demand Draft?

Both are used for transfer the amount b/w two accounts of same or different Bank. Cheque is written by an individual and withdrawn from the account whereas Demand draft is issued by a bank where you have to pay before issuing.

3. What are NBFCs and difference between NBFCs and Bank?

Non-bank financial companies (NBFCs) are financial institutions that provide banking services, but do not hold a banking license. NBFCs do offer all sorts of banking services, such as loans and credit facilities, retirement planning, money markets, underwriting, and merger activities. These institutions are not allowed to take deposits from the public.

4. What is Private Banking?

Banking services offered to high net-worth individuals. Private banking institution assists the high net-worth individual in investing his/her money in exchange for commissions and fees. The term "private" refers to the customer service being rendered on a more personal basis.

5. What is the Use of Computers in a Bank?

Computers are used for many purposes in banks like: Computer store details of customers account information. Computers can solve billions of complex mathematical operations in fractions of a second. Computers can be used for user authentication. Computers can be used on a network to instantly contact other branches. When you use an ATM, you are using a networked computer terminal. It's easier to access/update the information. An employee can also check a customer's account balance instantly. Computers help a bank save time and money, and can be used as an aid to generate profits.

6. What is recession? What is the cause for the present recession?

It can be defined as if country's GDP growth is negative for two or more consecutive years and the main cause for the present recession is Sub-Prime crisis where it started in US.

7. What is Sub-prime crisis?

The current Subprime crisis is due to sub-prime lending. These are the loans given to the people having low credit rating.

8. What is a Repo Rate?

Repo rate is the rate at which our banks borrow rupees from RBI. Whenever the banks have any shortage of funds they can borrow it from RBI. A reduction in the repo rate will help banks to get money at a cheaper rate. When the repo rate increases, borrowing from RBI becomes more expensive

9. What is CRR Rate?

Cash reserve Ratio (CRR) is the amount of funds that the banks have to keep with RBI. If RBI decides to increase the percent of this, the available amount with the banks comes down. RBI is using this method (increase of CRR rate), to drain out the excessive money from the banks.

10. What is Reverse Repo Rate?

This is exact opposite of Repo rate. Reverse Repo rate is the rate at which Reserve Bank of India (RBI) borrows money from banks. RBI uses this tool when it feels there is too much money floating in the banking system. Banks are always happy to lend money to RBI since their money is in safe hands with a good interest. An increase in Reverse repo rate can cause the banks to transfer more funds to RBI due to this attractive interest rates.

11. What is SLR Rate?

SLR (Statutory Liquidity Ratio) is the amount a commercial bank needs to maintain in the form of cash, or gold or govt. approved securities (Bonds) before providing credit to its customers. SLR rate is determined and maintained by the RBI (Reserve Bank of India) in order to control the expansion of bank credit. SLR is determined as the percentage of total demand and percentage of time liabilities. Time Liabilities are the liabilities a commercial bank liable to pay to the customers on their anytime demand. SLR is used to control inflation and propel growth. Through SLR rate tuning the money supply in the system can be controlled efficiently.

12. What is Bank Rate?

Bank rate, also referred to as the discount rate, is the rate of interest which a central bank charges on the loans and advances that it extends to commercial banks and other financial intermediaries. Changes in the bank rate are often used by central banks to control the money supply.

13. What is Inflation?

Inflation is as an increase in the price of bunch of Goods and services that projects the Indian economy. An increase in inflation figures occurs when there is an increase in the average level of prices in Goods and services. Inflation happens when there are fewer Goods and more buyers; this will result in increase in the price of Goods, since there is more demand and less supply of the goods.

14. What is Deflation?

Deflation is the continuous decrease in prices of goods and services. Deflation occurs when the inflation rate becomes negative (below zero) and stays there for a longer period.

15. What is PLR?

The Prime Interest Rate is the interest rate charged by banks to their most creditworthy customers (usually the most prominent and stable business customers). The rate is almost always the same amongst major banks. Adjustments to the prime rate are made by banks at the same time; although, the prime rate does not adjust on any regular basis. The Prime Rate is usually adjusted at the same time and in correlation to the adjustments of the Fed Funds Rate. The rates reported below are based upon the prime rates on the first day of each respective month. Some banks use the name "Reference Rate" or "Base Lending Rate" to refer to their Prime Lending Rate.

16. What is Deposit Rate?

Interest Rates paid by a depository institution on the cash on deposit.

17. What is FII?

FII (Foreign Institutional Investor) used to denote an investor, mostly in the form of an institution. An institution established outside India, which proposes to invest in Indian market, in other words buying

Indian stocks. FII's generally buy in large volumes which has an impact on the stock markets. Institutional Investors includes pension funds, mutual funds, Insurance Companies, Banks, etc.

18 . What is FDI?

FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) occurs with the purchase of the “physical assets or a significant amount of ownership (stock) of a company in another country in order to gain a measure of management control” (Or) A foreign company having a stake in a Indian Company.

19. What is IPO?

IPO is Initial Public Offering. This is the first offering of shares to the general public from a company wishes to list on the stock exchanges.

20. What is Disinvestment?

The Selling of the government stake in public sector undertakings.

21. What is Fiscal Deficit?

It is the difference between the government’s total receipts (excluding borrowings) and total expenditure.

22. What is Revenue deficit?

It defines that, where the net amount received (by taxes & other forms) fails to meet the predicted net amount to be received by the government.

23. What is GDP?

The Gross Domestic Product or GDP is a measure of all of the services and goods produced in a country over a specific period; classically a year.

24. What is GNP?

Gross National Product is measured as GDP plus income of residents from investments made abroad minus income earned by foreigners in domestic market.

25. What is National Income?

National Income is the money value of all goods and services produced in a country during the year.

26 . What is Per Capita Income?

The national income of a country, or region, divided by its population. Per capita income is often used to measure a country's standard of living.

27 . What is SEZ?

SEZ means Special Economic Zone is the one of the part of government’s policies in India. A special Economic zone is a geographical region that economic laws which are more liberal than the usual economic laws in the country. The basic motto behind this is to increase foreign investment, development of infrastructure, job opportunities and increase the income level of the people.

28. Functions of RBI?

The Reserve Bank of India is the central bank of India, was established on April 1, 1935 in accordance with the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. The Reserve Bank of India was set up on the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission. The commission submitted its report in the year 1926, though the bank was not set up for nine years. To regulate the issue of Bank Notes and keeping of reserves with a view to securing monetary stability in India and generally to operate the currency and credit system of the country to its advantage." Banker to the Government: performs merchant banking function for

the central and the state governments; also acts as their banker. Banker to banks: maintains banking accounts of all scheduled banks. 29 What is monetary policy? A Monetary policy is the process by which the government, central bank, of a country controls

(i) the supply of money,

(ii) availability of money, and

(iii) cost of money or rate of interest, in order to attain a set of objectives oriented towards the growth and stability of the economy.

Functions of RBI

- Monopoly of note issue
- Banker, Adviser and Agent to the Govt. of India
- Banker to Banks
- Custodian of Foreign exchange and gold
- Re-discounts bills of exchange and hundis
- Lender of last resort
- Maintains stability of foreign value of Rupee
- Acts as clearing house
- Credit control

30. What is Fiscal Policy?

Fiscal policy is the use of government spending and revenue collection to influence the economy. These policies affect tax rates, interest rates and government spending, in an effort to control the economy. Fiscal policy is an additional method to determine public revenue and public expenditure.

31. What is bank and its features and types?

A bank is a financial organization where people deposit their money to keep it safe. Banks play an important role in the financial system and the economy. As a key component of the financial system, banks allocate funds from savers to borrowers in an efficient manner.

32. What is Right to information Act?

The Right to Information act is a law enacted by the Parliament of India giving citizens of India access to records of the Central Government and State governments. The Act applies to all States and Union Territories of India, except the State of Jammu and Kashmir - which is covered under a State-level law. This law was passed by Parliament on 15 June 2005 and came fully into force on 13 October 2005.

33. What is Cheque?

Cheque is a negotiable instrument instructing a Bank to pay a specific amount from a specified account held in the maker/depositor's name with that Bank. A bill of exchange drawn on a specified banker and payable on demand. "Written order directing a bank to pay money".

34. What is demand Draft?

A demand draft is an instrument used for effecting transfer of money. It is a Negotiable Instrument. Cheque and Demand-Draft both are used for Transfer of money. You can 100% trust a DD. It is a banker's check. A check may be dishonored for lack of funds a DD can not. Cheque is written by an individual and Demand draft is issued by a bank. People believe banks more than individuals.

35. What is a NBFC?

A non-banking financial company (NBFC) is a company registered under the Companies Act, 1956 and is engaged in the business of loans and advances, acquisition of shares/stock/bonds/debentures/securities issued by government, but does not include any institution whose principal business is that of agriculture activity, industrial activity, sale/purchase/construction of immovable property. NBFCs are doing functions akin to that of banks; however there are a few differences:

(i) A NBFC cannot accept demand deposits (demand deposits are funds deposited at a depository institution that are payable on demand -- immediately or within a very short period -- like your current or savings accounts.)

(ii) it is not a part of the payment and settlement system and as such cannot issue cheques to its customers; and

(iii) Deposit insurance facility of DICGC is not available for NBFC depositors unlike in case of banks.

36. What is NABARD?

NABARD was established by an act of Parliament on 12 July 1982 to implement the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act 1981. It replaced the Agricultural Credit Department (ACD) and Rural Planning and Credit Cell (RPCC) of Reserve Bank of India, and Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC). It is one of the premiere agency to provide credit in rural areas. NABARD is set up as an apex Development Bank with a mandate for facilitating credit flow for promotion and development of agriculture, small-scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts.

37. What is SIDBI?

The Small Industries Development Bank of India is a state-run bank aimed to aid the growth and development of micro, small and medium scale industries in India. Set up in 1990 through an act of parliament, it was incorporated initially as a wholly owned subsidiary of Industrial Development Bank of India.

38. What is SENSEX and NIFTY?

SENSEX is the short term for the words "Sensitive Index" and is associated with the Bombay (Mumbai) Stock Exchange (BSE). The SENSEX was first formed on 1-1-1986 and used the market capitalization of the 30 most traded stocks of BSE.

Whereas NSE has 50 most traded stocks of NSE. SENSEX IS THE INDEX OF BSE. AND NIFTY IS THE INDEX OF NSE. BOTH WILL SHOW DAILY TRADING MARKS. Sensex and Nifty both are an "index". An index is basically an indicator it indicates whether most of the stocks have gone up or most of the stocks have gone down.

39. What is SEBI?

SEBI is the regulator for the Securities Market in India. Originally set up by the Government of India in 1988, it acquired statutory form in 1992 with SEBI Act 1992 being passed by the Indian Parliament. Chaired by C B Bhavne.

40. What are Mutual funds?

Mutual funds are investment companies that pool money from investors at large and offer to sell and buy back its shares on a continuous basis and use the capital thus raised to invest in securities of different companies. The mutual fund will have a fund manager that trades the pooled money on a regular basis. The net proceeds or losses are then typically distributed to the investors annually. A company that invests its clients' pooled fund into securities that match its declared financial objectives. Asset management companies provide investors with more diversification and investing options than they would have by themselves. Mutual funds, hedge funds and pension plans are all run by asset management companies. These companies earn income by charging service fees to their clients.

41. What are non-performing assets?

Non-performing assets, also called non-performing loans, are loans, made by a bank or finance company, on which repayments or interest payments are not being made on time. A debt obligation where the borrower has not paid any previously agreed upon interest and principal repayments to the designated

lender for an extended period of time. The nonperforming asset is therefore not yielding any income to the lender in the form of principal and interest payments.

42. What is Recession?

A true economic recession can only be confirmed if GDP (Gross Domestic Product) growth is negative for a period of two or more consecutive quarters.

43. What is foreign exchange reserves?

Foreign exchange reserves (also called Forex reserves) in a strict sense are only the foreign currency deposits and bonds held by central banks and monetary authorities. However, the term in popular usage commonly includes foreign exchange and gold, SDRs and IMF reserve positions.

44. What is the difference between Nationalized bank and Private Bank ?

A Nationalized bank is one that is owned by the government of the country. Since the people decide who the government is, they are also referred to as public sector banks. The government is responsible for the money deposited into the accounts of these banks. Whereas a private sector bank is one that is owned by an independent individual or a company that is controlled by a few individuals. In short, the bank is owned by someone else and they run the bank. The person owning/running the bank is responsible for the money deposited into the accounts of these banks.

45. What is CRM?

Customer Relationship Management (CRM) refers to the ability to understand, anticipate and manage the needs of the customer, interaction and relationship resulting in increased profitability through revenue and margin growth and operational efficiencies.

46. What is dematerialisation?

Dematerialisation is a process by which the paper certificates of an investor are taken back by the company/registrar and actually destroyed and an equivalent number of securities are credited in electronic holdings of that investor.

47. What is Derivative?

A derivative is a financial contract that derives its value from another financial product/commodity (say spot rate) called underlying (that may be a stock, stock index, a foreign currency, a commodity). Forward contract in foreign exchange transaction, is a simple form of a derivative.

48. What is Bancassurance?

Bancassurance stands for distribution of financial products particularly the insurance policies (both the life and non-life), also called referral business, by banks as corporate agents, through their branches located in different parts of the country.

49. What is LAF?

Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) was introduced by RBI during June, 2000 in phases, to ensure smooth transition and keeping pace with technological upgradation.

50. What is Money Laundering?

Money laundering means acquiring, owning, possessing or transferring any proceeds (of money) of crime or knowingly entering into any transaction related to proceeds of the crime either directly or indirectly or concealing or aiding in the concealment of the proceeds or gains of crime, within or outside India. It is a process for conversion of money obtained illegally to appear to have originated from legitimate sources.

Other Questions asked in IBPS

There are various questions by which they want to judge your personality. They want to check whether you are willing to join or will fit in their requirement.

- Are you willing to relocate to different places?
- Do you know IBPS probationary officer job profile?
- Why you do not want to try for other jobs?
- Have you given other exams as well?

Question 1: Difference between **Check** and **Draft**?

Answer : Check – You should have account with bank to issue a check. A check might bounce if you do not have sufficient balance (say you have 1000 INR in your account and you issue check of 2000 INR) then the check will bounce. The check which bounces is called bounced check.

Draft – You will have to pay money to bank before getting a draft. For example if you need draft of 1000 INR then you need to pay 1000 INR to get the draft issues. You can also use your account with Bank to pay the draft money. A draft can never bounce but a check can.

Question 2 : What is **overdraft**?

Answer : Amount of check issued by you which is above the balance in your account is overdraft. Lets take above example the overdraft amount is $(2000 - 1000) = 1000$ INR.

Question 3: What is **fixed deposit**?

Answer : Money deposited for a fixed term under a interest rate is called Fixed deposit. There are also tax saver fixed deposit in which you can not withdraw money before certain number of years. For example there is SBI plan of 5 years in which you can deposit money for 5 years but cannot withdraw in mid.

Question 4: What is **maturity and maturity date**?

Answer : Maturity is used to denote end term for fixed deposits. For example you have deposited 1000 INR for 1 year under interest rate 10% on 1st Jan then at the end of year 31st Dec you will get 1100 INR (maturity) and the date on which the term matures is called maturity date.

Question 5: Difference between **debit** and **credit**?

Answer : Debit is amount deducted from your account. **Credit** is amount deposited in your account. You transfer money to your friend then money is debited from your account and is credited to your friends account.

Question 6: Difference between **debit card** and **credit card**?

Answer : You should have account with a bank to get debit card. You can withdraw only the money present in your account. For example you have 1000 INR in your account then you can withdraw this much using your debit card.

You do not need to have account with bank to get credit card. You can spend certain amount of money from your credit card. The limit is called your credit limit.

Question 7: What is **exchange rate**?

Answer : An exchange rate is a basically a rate, with the help of which one country's currency can be exchanged with the currency of another country.

Question 8: What is **Interest Rate**?

Answer : Banks give a certain percentage of amount you deposited (called principal amount) this percentage is called interest rate. For example interest rate of 7% means Bank will pay you 7 INR per 100 INR per year. Central Bank (RBI) decides interest rates.

Question 9: What is **CBS**?

Answer : **CBS** is centralized banking system. Bank branches which are fully computerized are called CBS branches.

Question 10: What is **Internet Banking**?

Answer : Internet banking is a system wherein customers can conduct their transactions through the Internet. This kind of banking is also known as e-banking or online banking.

Question 11: What is **Amount**?

Answer : **Amount = Principal + Total Interest.**

For example you deposited 1000 INR for 1 year at interest 10% then total amount is $1000 + 100 = 1100$.

Question 12: What is difference between **current account** and **savings account**?

Answer : **Current** Account — No minimum balance, No interest paid, used by business entities, overdraft facility **Savings** account — Minimum balance needed, interest paid, used by individuals, no overdraft facility

Question 13: What is **plastic money**?

Answer : Today in place of paper money (notes as commonly we refer to) we can use hard plastic money commonly referred as Debit card, Credit card. We can withdraw money using them or can make a purchase. These cards are referred as plastic money.

Question 14: What is **SHG**?

Answer : SHG stands for Self Help Group. A self-help group (SHG) is a village-based financial intermediary usually composed of 10–20 local women. A Self-Help Group may be registered or unregistered. Many self-help groups under NABARD's SHG-bank-linkage program, borrow from banks once they have accumulated a base of their own capital and have established a track record of regular repayments.

Question 15: What is **CRR**?

Answer : Cash reserve ratio is amount of fund banks have to keep with RBI.

For example UCO bank have to keep some money defined by CRR with RBI bank.

You should read about impact of CRR increase and decrease on economy.

Question 16: What is **repo rate**?

Answer : The rate at which the RBI lends money to commercial banks is called repo rate. You should read about impact of CRR increase and decrease on economy.

Question 17: What is **reverse repo rate**?

Answer : Reverse Repo rate is the rate at which the RBI borrows money from commercial banks. You should read about impact of CRR increase and decrease on economy. You are expected to have answer of these basic questions.

Most Common Job Interview Questions in Interview With Answers

Most of the aspirants feels that they can crack the written test but cracking interview is not in my hand. But its wrong the interview is simple than written test and if you can crack the written test then you can also do interview with ease. You just need to prepare yourself with it. There are certain common questions that most of the candidates face during their interviews. Here we sum [up](#) 10 most common job interview questions with answers. Please read and comment your answers also.

1) Tell me something about yourself? (Most common question asked in every interview)

Reply: Hello, Mr. ___(interview's name). I am ___(name) from ___(mention your city's name). Provide a short description of your academic background and then mention your [age](#) stating that you are now seeking to make use of the hard gained knowledge. If you have some work experience, then do mention it. [Read more in detail](#)

2) Why did you quit or are quitting you previous job?

Reply: I personally follow a principle which is two-fold in nature. It should not only make me comfortable with good income but on the other hand, should also be able to provide me with a space to learn and grow over a period of time. My last job did satisfied by first criteria, but failed to satisfy the second.

3) What are your strengths?

Reply: Ensure that you highlight only those areas which are useful from the organization's point of view only. I am good at team work and fluent in communicating with others. My schooling helped me to develop leadership skills as I was nominated as the Captain of Yellow house who won the best house during my period.

4) What are your weaknesses?

Reply: Ok! This is a tricky one. In this area you need have to highlight your biggest strength else you'll lose your chance. Suppose if you are very good in English, then say, in my early days in was very weak in communicating in English, but I have been working on it for some time now and now you can see that I have made a decent effort. You can add characteristics such as emotional.

5) Why do you want this job?

Reply: This is a section which indirectly asks you to flatter about the company for which you are appearing for. Make sure you have the right information about the company's present condition and then start by way of- who doesn't wants to be a part of such reputed company. Highlight the expected development projects of the company and then state that you would love to be a part of such esteemed company.

6) How to do rate success?

Reply: You have to provide an answer that is different from others. You can start with- success is intangible in nature just like a blessing. When an organization is performing well in every section, it can be regarded as success for the organization.

7) Why should we hire you?

Reply: This is the area where you will have to sell your skills. Put a lot of stress on your academics and work experience so that they are bound to select you. Stay calm throughout your answer so that they cannot make out that you are under pressure.

8) Where do you see yourself 5 years from here?

Reply: Be confident and answer this question with all your potential. Sir, I see myself as an established corporate personality who has made a significant contribution to his organization and is all ready to achieve newer heights that leaves him as a most dynamic personality in the whole organization.

9) Your expectations from this job?

Reply: I expect growth as well as development from this job. I am here to be a part of one of the most top corporate bodies in the nation and I do believe that I would be given a fair chance to prove my ability and take this organization to higher level with the efforts of team spirit and leadership.

10) Abstract question

Reply: There are always certain abstract questions on offer in the interview. Make sure that you have a sound knowledge on current affairs. If you don't know about it, then casually state that I think I have missed this hot topic as I had an emergency at my home.

The above questions are very common and asked in every interview. We have given answers by our own opinion. It may impress interviewer or not. Please also comment your answers which should be replace above answers.

INTERVIEW DAY

Dress appropriately. Choose conservative clothing and keep jewelry and accessories to a minimum.

Be punctual. Arrive focus a little early to allow yourself time to relax and.

Bring along some basic interview tools: extra copies of your resume and a pad of paper and pen. Take notes on any interesting points or questions. Your notes will come in handy when preparing for a second interview or writing a follow-up letter.

Be sure to listen actively throughout the interview. It's easy to spend all your time planning your answers, but remember—this is a conversation. Listening carefully helps you to respond appropriately.

Avoid generalities and cliches("I'm a people-person"). Give concrete examples when describing your work experience. And always be positive. Don't be critical of previous co-workers or bosses. The way you talk about your former or current boss may be seen as an indication of how you will talk about your future boss.

Demonstrate that you have thought seriously about this career path and this company by asking intelligent questions about the position. Draw upon your research about the company, or ask about the working conditions, the chances for advancement and major projects your prospective job would entail.

Ex:

Interview for IBPS is starting from upcoming week and many readers have requested for Interview questions and tips.

So here we are providing you some Interview questions which has been asked in Bank interview and also presenting you the tips to answers the questions.

1. Tell us something about yourself.

This question is randomly asked in an interview as to know what you know exactly about yourself. You should not answer them about all the information which you have mentioned in your resume.

Be natural and calm. Speak slowly and tell them about your strengths, achievements and passions etc. So mention your strengths and interests that are related to a job.

2. What do u mean by term Banking?

Ans: The term banking has been broadly defined under banking regulation act. As bank is engaged in the business of accepting the deposits from public and utilize such deposits either for the purpose of lending or for the investment"

3. What are the main functions of commercial banks?

The main functions of commercial banks are:

1. Accepting deposits
2. Giving loans
3. Overdraft
4. Discounting of Bills of Exchange
5. Investment of Funds
6. Agency Functions
7. Miscellaneous Functions

4. Why do you want to join Banking Sector?

This is a very simple question, but in order to give a suitable answer, you must know how to answer. You need to know about the Banking Sector in which you are willing to work for and read their job description.

When you are asked this question, tell them that working for Banking Sector will be a challenging and beneficial experience to you.

Ans:

1. This is really a golden opportunity for me to develop my career in Banking as well as in a Govt. sector.
2. Indian banking sector is one of the fastest growing sectors in the country.
3. It has clear career path.
4. It has social reputation.
5. Future is very bright and we can also enjoy loans at cheaper rates.
6. It has white collar job and has regulated working hours.

5. What are the qualities of a Banker?

If you are going for a bank interview, you should know about the qualities of a banker.

Ans:

1. Peoples Skills: You must have the ability to relate to customers as well as your co-workers.
2. Good communication skills: It will help if you have good verbal as well as written communication skills.
3. Honest.
4. Knowledge of computer
5. Innovative to sell value added products of a bank.
6. Liberal focused towards its customer.

6. What is your Strength?

This is again a very commonly asked question. The Interviewer here wants to analyze how much you know of yourself.

Strengths:- You should mention your strengths that are beneficial for them and also which is related to your job.

For Ex: I have good communication skills"

"I Like Interacting with people"

"I am good at an analyzing Problems and working in a team to find out appropriate solutions".

7. What is your Weaknesses?

Weaknesses: - You should not say that you do not have any Weakness. It shows that either you are Overconfident or have not assessed yourself and don't want to talk about it.

For Ex: i. My greatest weakness is that I always have a tough time saying no to tasks unless I am already close to being overwhelmed.

ii. I work on it constantly, and have learned the hard way that sometimes I just can't do it all!

iii. I am a very straightforward person. Sometimes this is my weakness and sometimes this is my strength.

8. Why should we hire you?

The Interviewer wants to know your suitability for the job so in this question you should tell about your Strengths and achievements so far.

You should mention your strengths so that they would come to know your fitness for the job.

Do not say something which is not true about you. Avoid using phrases like "This is the Best Company" or "I want to work in this field." Don't try to please the interviewer by giving wrong information.

9. Why do you want to leave your current job?

This question is typically asked in an interview. There are many negative answers to these questions.

For Ex: I hate my job, I hate the company, I'm not appreciated there, I hate my boss, I'm sick of working there, etc.

Be direct and focus your interview answer on the future, especially if your leaving wasn't under the best of circumstances.

You can answer in a way:

1. This position seemed like an excellent match for my skills and experience and I am not able to fully utilize them in my present job.
2. I am interested in a new challenge and an opportunity to use my technical skills and experience in a different capacity than I have in the past.

10. Where do you see yourself in five years?

The interviewer wants to understand more about your career goals and what is your level of commitment to the job they are offering.

You should answer in such a way that ensures them that you are interested in making a long-term commitment towards the job and will have a long term and mutually beneficial association with them.

For example: My goal right now is to find a position at a company where I can grow and take on new challenges over time.

Ultimately, I'd like to assume more management responsibilities and get involved in company strategy. But most importantly, I want to work for an organization where I can build a career."

IBPS-SBI: INTERVIEW MATERIAL-EXPECT QUESTIONS FROM THESE DETAILS

What is banking?

Core function of banking is taking deposits from public for the purpose of lending & Investment.

Other services are?

1. Funds Transfer

- a. Cheque
- b. DD
- c. RTGS (Real Time Gross Settlement) - 2 lakhs and above for transaction.
- d. NEFT (National Electronic Fund Transfer) - No limit, bunch settlement.

2. Collection of Bills

2. Lending of Lockers
3. Selling gold coins, insurance, mutual funds
4. Net-banking
5. Credit card
6. Demat a/c
7. Purchase and selling of foreign currency
8. Merchant Banking:

- They act as intermediaries to mobilise funds from investors to entrepreneur.
 - They co-ordinate all the requirements of IPO
- a. Regulatory clearance from SEBI, NSE, BSE.
 - b. They appoint Registrar, bankers, brokers.
 - c. They arrange underwriters.
 - d. They prepare detail project report, prospectus, and viability report.

What is meant by Cheque?

It is a negotiable instrument. It is an order by the Account holder to bank to pay certain amount to certain person.

What is meant by DD?

It is a banker's chq to the branch of same bank to pay specific amount to specific person or order.

Difference between Cheque & DD

Cheque	DD
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. it is issued by the Account Holder 2. it may bounce back if funds are insufficient in Account 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. it is issued by the banker 2. DD does not bounce because customer pays the value of dd in advance.

CTS (Cheque Truncation System)

Instead of sending physical form, the electronic replica form is sent to the clearing house

Crossing of Cheque

When two lines are crossed on left hand side top-corner of a Cheque, it cannot be encashed over the counter. it needs to be routed through an account..

A/c payee crossed chq

It should be credited to payee's account only.

What are the things shown in chq?

- Date
- To whom should be paid
- Amount in numbers and words
- IFSC & MICR Code
- Time period (it is valid for 3 Months)
- Chq no
- Space for Customer Signature

Types of Deposits a/c

1) Demand Deposits

a) Saving a/c

b) Current a/c

Savings a/c	Current a/c
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SB a/c can be opened by individuals individually, jointly and non-profit organizations like NGOs, Govt. departments and trusts etc.. 2. Interest paid. 3. Number of transaction limited. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Current Account can be opened for business purpose. 2. No interest paid. 3. Number of transactions not limited.

2) Term deposits

It has fixed maturity period, higher interest is paid. eg RD, Fixed Deposit

Loans

Priority sector loans (40% of Total Advances)

- Agriculture
- MSME (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises)

- Small Scale Business
- Transport sector loans
- Self help group
- SC, ST loans
- Govt. scheme lending
- Education loan
- Home loan

Non-Priority Sectors

Large industrial loans, large business loans, corporate loans. e.g. Personal loan.

Types of Loans

- Working Capital Loan-ex: OCC,KCC AND OVERDRAFTS
- Term Loan: EX: HOME LOANS

What is CBS?

CBS is Core Banking System. A branch customer becomes the bank customer. All the branches of a bank connected to each other through central server.

What is RBI?

RBI is Reserve Bank of India.

Functions of RBI?

- Its Bankers' Bank
- Banker to the Govt. of India
- Control the Banking system and credit
- Execute monetary policy
- Manages the foreign reserves
- Issues currency

Credit Policy (Always go to RBI official web site to know about the present rates.)

- **CRR** CRR is Cash Reserve Ratio. ALL BANKS in India should maintain 4% of their total deposits in RBI in the form of cash
- **SLR**

SLR is Statutory Liquidity Ratio. Banks in India should maintain 23% of their total deposits in RBI in the form of bonds, gold & cash.

- **Repo Rate**

It is a lending rate of RBI. It is now 7.75%. (The rate is applied for LAF-Liquidity Adjustment Fund, which banks use for their day to day shortage)

- **Reverse Repo Rate**

It is a deposit interest rate of RBI. It is now 7.75%.

Bank rate :8.75% (Banks avail this facility against their outstanding of bills receivable)

What is Inflation?

Decrease in Currency values and increase in Prices level is called inflation.

How Inflation is Controlled by RBI?

- When ever inflation goes up, RBI intervenes to control the money supply.
- They raise Repo Rate. They may raise CRR & SLR
- When ever Repo,CRR & SLR are raised, banks also raise the Interest rates.
- When ever bank raises the interest rates, people avoid taking loans from banks. So automatically money supply comes down & inflation also goes down.

What is SHG?

SHG is Self Help Group. It's an association of 10 to 20 members. The purpose of self help groups are

1. Women empowerment
 2. Eradication of poverty
- THEY save among them selves and lend among them selves. After six month they can borrow money from Banks; Govt. also gives subsidy.

Banking Ombudsman

He is the representative of RBI. He is appointed by RBI for the sole purpose of redressal of complaints.

Financial Inclusion

It is a scheme to bring all the people especially urban poor, village poor & BPL (Below Poverty Line) into the banking stream, public sector banks are asked to go to the door steps of these people to open a account with minimum KYC norms.

ATTENTION IBPS-INTERVIEWEES

Candidate 1:

Subject : Mechatronics

- 1) Tell me about you
- 2) Netbanking
- 3) RTGS
- 4) Did you take training in any institute
- 5) Application of engineering in banking
- 6) Jewel loans and agricultural loans
- 7) What is CBS
- 8) What is IBPS written score

Candidate 2

Subject: ESI Employee

- 1) Job role in central government
- 2) What are the banking services ?
- 3) What is CASA
- 4) Difference between private bank and public sector bank
- 5) What is a nationalised bank

Candidate 3:

Subject : B –tech

- 1) How do you relate electronics and communications to banking
- 2) Lok sabha speaker
- 3) NPA
- 4) KYC norms
- 5) In which bank do you have your SB a/c
- 6) Bitcoin
- 7) Other languages known
- 8) DO you know Tamil
- 9) If you are transferred to any other state -will you accept it ?

Candidate 4:

Subject : Mechanical engineering

- 1) Tell me about your family
- 2) Why not join core industries
- 3) What is banking
- 4) What is capital market
- 5) 5 Women chairpersons of banks
- 6) Who is PEPSI chairman
- 7) What are a deliver channels for a bank

Candidate 5

Subject : Agriculture

- 1) What is BT ?
- 2) What is IRRI
- 3) Role of NABARD
- 4)RRB
- 5)Tell me about RBI chairman
- 6)REPO/CRR/MSF?
- 7)What is the % of loans for priority sector for foreign banks
- 8)What is banking

Candidate 6:

- 1)You are b.tech ECE-then why banking?
- 2)Money laundering /black money
- 3) What are extra curricular activities
- 4)United nation's headquarters
- 5)What is there in Hague, Switzerland?
- 6)Banking Ombudsman
- 7)NPA
- 8)Banking services
- 9) RBI governor
- 10) RBI deputy governor looking after customer redressal?
- 11) Customer relationship means what?
- 12) Do you know cooking ?

Candidate 7

- 1)Why have you come to banking after studying environmental sciences
- 2) How will you manage transfers SINCE YOU ARE MARRIED?
- 3) Difference between bancassurance and mutual fund

Candidate 8

B.tech in communication engineering and media

- 1)about family
- 2>About native place
- 3)First preference of bank and why ?
- 4)Why did you shift from IT ?

CANDIDATE-1

B.E (EEE) PLACE: TAMIL NADU

- 1 What is banking?
- 2.What is -interference-?(engineering related)
- 3.What is IAS? Who conducts this exam? Who is the collector in this district?
- 4.Tell me about your home town?
- 5.Famous people there?
- 6.Near by temples?
- 7.Do you know local language(because I am from near by state)?
- 8.What are your interests? cooking!! Then what dishes?
- 9.What is optical fibre?
10. About family? Father's job? Places of postings? Specialty of those places??
- 11.Ready to work in North?
- 12.If you don't know local language, how will you manage rural postings?(positive reply needed)
- 13.Why did you study engg? Why banking?

- 14. Industries in native?
- 15. Did you take training for IBPS-exam?
- 16. What are the magazines you refer for exam.? Any web sites?

Candidate-2- experienced private bank employee:

- 1. Why did you quit your job?
- 2. Why should not you try for private sector again? Why public sector?
- 3. What did you do after resignation?
- 4. Job nature in private Bank?
- 5. Teams you handled?
- 6. What are the problems in CIBIL updation? How will you convince your angry customer whose name is default list even after repayment of complete loan?
- 7. What is the penal interest charged in your bank? Have you ever refunded it?
- 8. What are the languages you have known? (Checked the other language knowledge by asking questions)
- 9. About family and their jobs?

Candidate-3 BCA. MBA

- 1. Tell me about you?
- 2. Family?
- 3. Why Mba after graduation in computer application?
- 4. What team building?
- 5 Who is FM?
- 4. Budget specials (women related news)?
- 5. Place visited?
- 6. Importance of places?
- 7. Tell about your CM?
- 8. Who is Janata Dal leader?
- 10 Read this local news paper?(I Read it) Then they asked a question about 'Gundas Act'.
(Questions were mainly from what we had reported in Bio-data form- on our interests, subjects in graduation, experience in previous job- Atmosphere was very friendly and encouraging)

The interview is reported as presented by the candidate except the change in name:VIN. This may help you have a boost of confidence , even if you do not know English. We also salute this candidate's efforts. Read this to understand why we should appreciate him.

I am entered in Interview hall there three men's and one lady sit like....

I am sit here

- VIN : Good evening Sir's and good evening madam !
- SBI-1 : Your father agriculture labor ah! (To view my Bio data)
- VIN : Yes! Sir
- SBI : Tell Me about your family
- VIN : My father is agri labour among coconut buz and My mother is house wife ,also my brother name Mohan he studying
- VIN : Sir , I like to convey one information to all sir , I am from tamil mediam and I am not fluent in English ,
- SBI- : If u want ! To speak tamil No problem !
- VIN : No ! Sir I like answer every in English ! Because this is my first interview ,this is an opportunity for me to broken my weakness !
- SBI : who's your favorite cricketer? (while my hobby is Cricket)
- ME : Tendulkar
- SBI : What is his serial number (T-Shirt Back side Number)

ME : Hmmm! Sir I can't remember this time Sorry ! (With smile)

SBI : it's ok , who's got a badma bushan award in resent cricket

me : I think Raghul Dravid !

SBI : Only one ?

me : Susilkumar !

SBI : Tell me one lady name for got it in sports

me : (Silence) Smile !

SBI : Ok tell me about Olymbic 2012

me : Its conduct on Londa ! India got 6 medals ! Susilkumar is a flag bearer !

SBI : Any lady got it

Ram : Ya sure sir ! Merry com and Shaina Negval , (I rembered Merry Com Got Padma bhusan awrd)

So tell it

me : Sir u understand my English !

SBI : Ya ! Tell me about banking !

me : Banks to take the money from public for deposit and lending to public.

SBI : Tell me about RBI?

Me: RBI regulates and controls all banks ! RBI issues money , RBI Control Inflation through Credit policy like CRR,SLR, Repo rate ,

SBI: Types of bank?

ME: two types one is Commercial Bank another one is Development bank

Commercial banks are two types one is schedule and non schedule

Development banks like nonprofit oriented like Nabard , EXIM bank

SBI : About Nabard

me : Purpose of nabard is to develop of Agri poor people's and rural development

me : Can I tell one example sir ! (SBI : ok) If former wants a tractor he go commercial bank and Nabard recommend with subsidiary

me : Sir! Its right sir

SBI : You got some idea!

SBI : What is EXIM BANK?

me : I think this bank give loan for import and export

SBI -2 (2nd person) : What is financial inclusion?

me : Banks move to poor people who are not have bank a/c ,bank to give no frill account

Purpose of poor people development and gov! Scheme through Bank A/C

SBI : Wat is direct transfer

me : Sir ! (Silence) I know only cheque ,RTGS ,NEFT transfer only

SBI : Tell me about these things !

me : Cheque is a instrument A/C holder to order to pay the payee

SBI : Wat is new in cheque ?

me : Sir ! Digital Signed ! like Cheque Trankesation system

SBI : Ok who is the president of india !

me : Pranab Mukarji sir

SBI : In previous he is wat

me : Finance Minister

SBI : In two days before FM about something in TN ?

me : I can't sir because I am not read in news paper for two days in our villiage not avail newspaper

SBI : Reublic day Chef gust !

me : Budan King Name : (Mispelt am Say some thing like = Chang ,Swang)

SBI : With smile ! How do prepare your exam

me : Through Online like Allbanking solution and Joshjargon , Joballret.com Monthly Megacine like Banking cronical

SBI – 3 (Lady) : You must speak in tamil only for this question

me : Sollunga medam !
 SBI : what are the qualities of leader ship !
 me : Desipline , Time mgt , Team Co ordination ,
 me : is it currect madam with smile
 SBI : OK
 SBI : Ninga en intha work vanthinga ?
 me : MAM ! Nan college mudunjathum entha field la work polamnu yosichen !
 Then I choose Banking en Na ! Nan padichathu BBMenaku Konjam Mgt skill and Planning and
 Marketting and oru paper banking pathi padichiruken !
 Athum illama intha field la Job secured , Enough salary ! Appuram enga village le Bank job na
 GETH nu sonnan
 SBI : All smile and intract with them selve's
 SBI-1 : **Mr.Vin.... I really appreciate you ! becoz your effort to English**
 And they guide me how to improve fluency and so they recommend to coaching class for English
 SBI lady : Ok ivaruku finish pannirulama ?
 SBI -1 : Hmmm !
 me : Shell I go sir!

INTERVIEW SBT: candidate1 M.C.A

Meaning of your name?
 Approximate value of BSE index yesterday?
 Approximate value of gold as on date?
 What are Black holes? (Related to physics)
 what's disaster management? (MCA related)
 Final semester project in MCA?
 How your husband helped you to prepare for this interview?

3 rivers in kerala?

When I mentioned pamba river they asked about SABARIMALA temple...?
 Name of japanese flower arrangement style? (I had mentioned flower making as my hobby)
 functions of RBI?
 Types of accounts Banks?
 What will be Your attitude towards customers in bank?
 How YOU prepared for interview?

SBT: candidate 2 B.E

- Details about my father's occupation and the bank he is working in?
- Monetary policy?
- SLR?
- CRR?
- Repo rate?
- Bank rate?
- How is inflation related to CRR?
- Functions of RBI?
- Name the associates banks of SBI?
- Head office of SBM?
- What is the difference between windows 7 & 8?
- What s a computer handshake?
- what is a tablet?
- What kind of books you read? And characters you liked in the books?
- Award given to S.janaki madam?

- Who s kurien(since the person was in newspaper that day morning)?
- Who is chief justice of TN?
- Why did u quit and what was your salary there?

State Bank of India

Candidate 1:

- Tell us about your days at Ahmedabad?
- By sitting at home how can you send money?
- Difference between cheque and Demand draft?
- Whether you have an account in a bank?
- What do you know about Bio metric ATM?
- Recent news about SBI?
- What is A holding company?
- As a HR tell us Why we should hire you?

Candidate 2: (M.Com)

- What is a balance sheet?
- What is Profit and loss account ?
- Questions on bio data.
- What type of music do you hear?
- Questions on latest news?

Candidate 3:

- You have done DME and why you come for a bank job?
- How will your work experience be relevant to bank?
- Tell us something about SBI that you know?
- (Questions on Olympics and participation of ladies from India?)
- Why don't you try for private companies instead of coming to banks?
- Define Banking and what are the other services provided by the banks?
- Questions on Athletics and Shot put and in what way it would be useful to bank (As she is a sports person)?

Candidate 4: (BE)

- Why are you coming into banking being a BE graduate?
- Why did you quit from your previous company?
- What are your 12th marks?
- What is a VIRUS?
- Why did you choose biology group in your high school?
- If you are asked to reach 5 lac target within a specific period what will be your actions?
- What is meant by bossism?
- You are late by one minute. What will you do?
- But your manager marks absence. Will you go to Union? If not why?
- What are the leadership qualities?

Candidate 5: (BE – Biomedical)

- You are a BE graduate and why Banking?
- If you are interested in banking why did'nt you do diploma in banking?
- Tell us about biomedical Engineering and what is the scope of it?
- Why don't you join in some private company related to your field?
- Will you prefer getting one lac salary job related to your field or this 13k clerical job?
- How your analytical skills would be useful in banking?
- If there are some customers quarrelling in your office what would you do?

Candidate 6: (M.Com)

- How your strengths will be useful to bank?
- How will you find out the misappropriation in accounts?

- What is BRS?
- What is cash misappropriation?
- What is ILO and what are its functions?
- Questions on father's business.
- What is a listing in BSE?
- What is liquid ratio?
- What is current ratio?
- What is profit ratio?
- What is profitability ratio?
- What is NSDL?
- What is SEBI?
- Questions on the company working at present (Facilities, products, role)?
- What is currency?
- Questions on oratory skills(As it was mentioned in Bio data)?

Candidate 7:B.E ECE

- What is the front news in today's Hindu paper?
- What is foreign exchange?
- Tell about your native?
- What is your husband doing?
- If your husband is working in a software field why don't you try software jobs?
- What are the loan products of SBI?
- Tell us about Mundanthurai reserve? (As this place was near to the native)

Candidate 8:B.Sc

- What is banking?
- Tell us about economy of India.
- What are your hobbies?
- What is your native famous for?
- What is TEA?
- Tell us about the dyeing units in your native place? Problems?

Indian Bank:

Candidate 1: (B.Com)

- Tell us about you?
- What is monetary policy?
- What does your name mean?
- Tell us about your family?
- If you are posted in a village will you be ready to go? And who will take care of your children?
- Do you read tamil news papers?
- What is a balance sheet?
- What is Profit and loss account?
- What are assets and liabilities?

Candidate 2: (BCA)

- Who is the first president of INDIA?
- Who is Indira Gandhi?
- What is population Of Tamilnadu?
- Tell us something about your father's business and what is the turnover and profit?
- If you are posted in a village will you be ready to go?
- Tell us something about history of our freedom movement?
- At present who is the prime minister of India?
- What is the difference between Miss and Mistress?

Candidate 3: (Msc)

- Tell us about you?
- You have completed Msc and why don't you try for becoming lecturer?
- Tell us about your previous work experience?
- Tell us about your family life?
- What is a balance sheet?
- What is Profit and loss account?

Candidate 4: (BE, MBA)

- Tell us about your native?
- Tell us about your Educational background?
- What was your role in previous company? Why are you choosing for this less salaried job?
- What is a bank in general?
- What are the other services provided by the bank?
- Questions on native places.

Candidate 5: B.com

- Tell us about your family
- What is a balance sheet?
- What is Profit and loss account?
- What are assets and liabilities?
- Why have you scored low marks in IBPS?

Candidate-6 B.E

- Why you have you chosen banking?
- You used a word 'career growth', How will you measure it? What is the highest position in banking?
- You are ECE and work in a factory....why not continue there?
- What are the services generally provided by a bank's branch?
- Electronics has given technologies to bank. What are they? Explain?
- With all this qualification and experience, how do you think you are fit for this clerical job ?
- Say something about Indian political system?
- What type of government is ours? What is democracy?
- What is communism?
- Tell me about the nature of work you do in your field?

Indian Overseas bank continued:

Candidate 11: (B.Com)

- What are debentures?
- Last 3 days news?
- Tell us about TN Chief Minister?
- What is CAG?
- Tell us about IOB(3 points)?
- What is the meaning of your name and tell us a famous personality having your name? (If your name is Ashvarya- you may have to tell about her.)
- What is IRDA?
- What is SEBI? What is a Share? Why it is issued?
- What is a Limited company?
- Tell us about your work experience?

Candidate 12 (BE)

- What are the functions of RBI?
- Why did you do BE once you are interested to come into banking?
- Tell us about your work experience?
- Have you got any awards in your previous job?
- Why did you resign?

- Why did you choose banking when salary is less here?

Candidate 13 (MBA)

- What is current ratio?
- What are current assets?
- What are current liabilities?
- What is debt equity ratio?
- If you are a team leader how will you share your success?
- Who is your role model?
- Tell me about Rajiv Gandhi?
- Tell us about your attitude?
- Why have you secured low marks in written exam?
- What is your father (job) ?
- What is your husband doing?
- What do you mean by limited liability?
- If you take home loan for 10 lacs and what is the margin?

Candidate 14 (Bsc)

- What are the Exotic birds (Since it was mentioned in hobbies)?
- If you are posted in a village will you be ready to go?
- Once You are posted and if your husband is located to some other location how will you manage?
- What are the services done to the people by Rotaract?(As it was mentioned in Bio data)
- Tell in brief about Blood donation unit(As it was mentioned in Bio data)

Candidate 15 (B.Com)

- What is a balance sheet?
- What are current assets?
- What are current liabilities?
- Chief Minister of nearby states?
- Who is CM of Tamil Nadu?
- Tell us about your previous work experience and what was your salary there?
- What is your husband doing?
- How many number of IOB branches are there?
- How many number of IOB branches are there in Tamil Nadu?
- What is current ratio?

Candidate 16: (B.com, Advanced diploma in banking)

- Tell us something about NAM Conference?
- Tell us the names of women CMs in India?
- In terms of international banking what is Letter of credit?
- What is NEFT?
- What is Rural Banking?
- What is the RRB that comes under IOB?
- Who is a authorised Dealer?
- What is Foreign exchange?

Candidate 17: (BE, 2 yrs exp as Lecturer)

- Why didn't you go for campus placements instead of becoming a lecturer?
- What is GDP?
- What is your opinion about the certainty of profits in IT companies?
- Name some top IT companies?
- Questions on UNIX Shell Programming? (As it was mentioned in Bio data)
- What are the function keys?
- (Questions to test whether the person knows Hindi?)(As it was mentioned in Bio data)
- Tell us something about Mother Teresa? Is she a Bharat Ratna Awardee?
- Who is Kattabomman?

- Why you are shifting your career from Teaching to banking?
- Latest news?
- Recently what award has been given to IOB?
- Who are the Khel Ratna Awardees?

Candidate 18: B.C.A

- Questions on latest news?
- What is SHG?
- Tell something about your father's business?
- Already you have got selected in Canara Bank and why you have come here?

Corporation Bank

Candidate 1: Msc)

- Tell us about you?
- What is NPA?
- What is CRR?
- What is SLR?
- What is the difference between Federal bank and corporation bank?
- What are the services you can provide to a customer apart from the office works?

Indian Overseas Bank:B.Sc

- Tell us about you?
- Define corruption?
- What is your educational background?

Candidate 1:(B.Tech)

- What are the higher posts in a bank?
- If you are posted in a village will you go?
- If you are posted anywhere in India will u go?
- Assume that If your husband is a lecturer how will you manage your family?
- You got selected in a company and why you did not go?
- What is your favourite film? And why do you like it?
- Why don't you have habit of reading newspaper?
- What is your opinion about Social networking?(FB and Twitter) Whether it is a boon or a bane?
- Do u have reading habits? If ans is yes then the next question is 'Why do you like reading that specific author's book?'
- What are the duties of a clerk?
- What does the term overseas imply in IOB?
- If you are interested in choosing banking why did you study B.E?
- Tell us about your district?
- Recent news about IOB team's win in sports?
- Why to use tally?
- What is ERP?

Candidate 2: (MBA)

- Why have you applied for clerical job?
- Why did you go for Data entry job in the past?
- What is marketing?
- About your Final year Project?
- What is TRAI?
- Describe your job role in Telecom Industry?
- What is the recent news about IOB?
- Do you have the habit of reading newspapers daily?
- Being married If you are posted in a village will you be ready to go?
- Why such a long gap and now why have you applied for job?
- As a HR tell us Why we should hire you?

- In case if you are posted in Rural are how will you handle the illiterate people?
- What is e-banking?
- What is the latest technology in Mobile Banking?
- What do you know about IOB and what is our Motto?
- How do you know Hindi?

Candidate 3: (BscAgri Graduate)

- Why did you choose coming to IOB?
- Tell us something about your training(village stay) and field work?
- What is the scientific name for Rice?
- What is NABARD?
- What is trademark and its types?
- Tell us about your final year project?
- As an Agri graduate where will your profile fit? Whether in NABARD or IOB?
- Tell us something about IOB mutual funds?

Candidate 4 : (Bsc)

- Why did you waste 5 years of time after completing your studies? Explain?
- How can you contribute to banking?
- Difference between Public and private sector banks?
- If you are posted in rural areas how will you manage?

Candidate 5: (BBA)

- What is Partnership?
- What does the term 'Limited' mean?
- What is leadership and what qualities do a leader should have?
- Who is Nehru? What are debentures?
- What are your strength and weakness?
- Tell us something about your extracurricular activities?
- What did you do in the period of gap?
- Questions on latest news?

Candidate 6: (M.com)

- What are tangible Assets? What are fictitious Assets?
- What is contingent liability? What is GDP? Present rate?
- Why Indian Rupee value is getting depreciated against dollar?
- Why didn't you go for job during this long gap?
- What is the use of previous work experience to the bank?
- What are your strength and weakness?

Candidate 7: (BCA)

- Why there is a gap after you completed your studies?
- Questions on Father's business
- Questions on Thirukkural
- Being a BCA graduate how do you think you would fit into this job?

Candidate 8: (B.Com, MBA)

- Define NPA
- Tell us about your work experience at HDFC?
- How can you recover the loss due to NPA?
- Being married If you are posted in a village will you be ready to go?
- What is your husband (job)?
- What is EMI?
- Tell us the names of some Women CM?
- What is Office Automation?