

INTERVIEW CAPSULE FOR IBPS PO/CLERK

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Bank interviews are basically based on six areas.

1. Your C.V.

2. About your academic qualification.

3. Bank Terms

4. GK (Current Affairs)

5. Computers (Basics)

6. Current Recruitment (if any).

1. **Bio-data:** About your family, About your town, About your studies, About your achievements, About your father's working department, About your hobby, and any past work experience if you have.

2. **Academic qualification.** : Candidate must have complete knowledge of the subject what he has studied. Any question can be asked in the subject. Prepare your subject especially basics.

3. **Bank Terms:** If you are going for bank interviews basic banking knowledge is necessary. The following basic banking terms will help the candidate.

4. **GK:** Be thorough with current affairs from past three months. Recent awards, Major issues, Sports related questions, State Governors and Chief ministers, Countries, Capitals, Currencies etc

5. **Computers:** Be thorough with basic computer terminology. Example: What is DOS, What is WWW, What is LAN, etc..,if you have any certificate, it will be an added advantage to the candidate.

6. **Current Recruitment (if any):** If you are employed anywhere, you must be asked about that organization.

TRAITS (qualities in your personality)

Following traits will help:

1. Personality—the various aspects of a person's character that combine to make them different from other people
2. Eloquence —ability of using language and expressing one's opinions well
3. Good in academics and co-curricular activities
4. Awareness of the present happenings and events
5. Evaluation and formation of own opinions
6. Expression of job experience, if any, desirably
7. Leadership qualities

APPEARANCE AND TIMINGS

Your appearance is important:

1. Dress:

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a) Males—A clean well pressed light colored shirt with a sober tie (mainly cause a CGLE interview is generally in winter), well fitted coat and a pair of trousers (not jeans of course), well polished black or brown pair of leather shoes (avoid sports shoes etc). Shoes and the belt should be identical in color. Better it will be if a coat-pants suit is worn; though the coat-pants with different colors will do. Just have a pen in shirt pocket; better what you are using daily (make sure not new one). Use non sticky gel at least on interview day... it will make hair settle.

b) Females— Not too brightly colored lady suit or a sari and a blouse with sleeves & any nice looking sweater

2. You should be properly bathed.

3. Finger nails should be clean and properly trimmed.

4. Glasses of the specs should be clean if you wear one.

5. Avoid smoking a cigarette or chewing paan well before going to the interview.

6. Neither men nor women should wear noticeable pieces of jewelry. A single ring is enough for the hands if you wear.

7. Don't wear perfume and so also flowers, religious threads etc. If you are superstitious, carry your lucky charm in one of your pockets.

8. Remember you're going to look more nervous than you are if you look hot and bothered

9. Arrive at the venue of the interview room at least 30 min before the time mentioned in the interview. Normally candidate is called one or hours before the commencement of the interview to provide bio-data and doing other formalities

INTERVIEW MANNERISM

Walk into the room and close the door behind you if it was closed before you entered. Don't ask permission to enter as you have already entered. Walk up to where the interviewers are seated but remain standing till you are asked to sit down. Say Good Morning (before noon), Good Afternoon (from noon to about four) or Good Evening as the case maybe. Don't greet by saying 'Hello'.

You should try to look calm. Never play with your clothing or papers. While giving a response you should be looking the interviewer in the eye but must not stare fixedly at him. Don't ask him any question. Don't pretend you are an expert. Use a sincere and friendly tone of voice in speaking. Keep your phone set in silence or switch off mode; but if the phone in the room rings during the interview or somebody enters the room don't appear to be listening.

When any of the interviewers indicates with words or gestures that interview is about to end; prepare to leave. Smile; say 'Thank you' and look at each interviewer in turn. Don't offer to shake hands unless the Chairman or other members offer their hands first. Then leave without looking back. Close the door after you leave if it was closed before.

INTERVIEW WAY OF SITTING

Sitting properly is a must; and at the same time you should be at comfort as well. You must let your back rest on the chair back and should not be found drooping, leaning or tilted to one side. Your arms should be placed either on the arms of the chair or partly on the arms and partly in your lap. While sitting in the chair your sight should not either be at the floor or at the ceiling above.

You must look straight and towards the person who is talking to you. But you should not give the impression of staring at the gentleman who is speaking to you. While a member is speaking to you; lean slightly forward so as you look interested in his speech. Listen to him carefully.

If you couldn't get a question asked or hear the question properly; the right thing is to say very politely—Excuse me Sir, I could not follow this question. But this should happen very rarely and not too frequently.

INTERVIEW WAY OF SPEAKING/LEAVING, Etc.

Try to avoid coughing and sneezing in the interview. You must carry a clean and well pressed handkerchief and put it over your mouth before coughing or sneezing and say sorry. It is very important that you speak in a clear voice. You must not speak too fast. Your face should never give a frowning impression and you should look pleasant and cheerful.

If you don't agree with any opinion of any of the members; say it very politely. A polite way of saying things is appreciated by all. Then you must also give proper and authentic reasons for your disagreement.

You should not leave the interview room in an abrupt way. Shift the chair very politely and carefully without making any unnecessary sound. Never use your legs for shifting the chair. If the door was closed at the time interview ended; close it very carefully as you move out. If it was open leave it open. If at the end of the interview, the chairman asks, if you have any question, it's always considered polite to answer in negative.

TYPE OF QUESTIONS ASKED

Here are the things on which questions of an interview are based most generally; guys are advised to read them carefully and prepare themselves accordingly.

1. Personality—the various aspects of a person's character that combine to make them different from other people
2. Eloquence —ability of using language and expressing one's opinions well (THE MOST IMPORTANT)
3. Good in academics: One should be well prepared with the subjects in GRADUATION, 12th if they were different from one's graduation subjects and the subjects of post graduation. I want to say here that there are very few questions from 12th; most of them are from one's graduation or/and post-graduation. If a person is not so comfortable with his subjects in PG; better not to show the qualification in the bio-data form. We have to remember one thing—merely showing a thing in the bio-data form doesn't help in scoring; rather knowledge of that thing does.
4. Awareness of the present happenings and events
5. Evaluation and formation of own opinions
6. Expression of job experience, if any, desirably if one shows any experience in the bio-data form; he should be well prepared on the questions based on that experience. Otherwise he will lose instead of gaining something.
7. Leadership qualities

Do and Don'ts at the time of interview

- Always use correct and good grammar. Says 'yes' not 'yeah'. Don't punctuate sentences with "you know""you see", "okay", etc. While use of these will give you extra seconds to organize your thought or next sentence, the use of these words is not good grammar to use them and they convey a sense of informality not acceptable in job interviews
- Maintain Eye contact
- Respond to questions succinctly, but adequately. The Answers must be always be completed within time limit specified by the interview board, if any. Brevity is important in job interviews.
- Seek clarification or elaboration of the question if you believe that the question is incomplete or material furnished to you in the question is inadequate. But at the same time do not overdo it lest the board feel that you are indulging in gamesmanship with them. Always be polite when you seek clarification or elaborations
- Treat the interview and the interviewers seriously and show interest in the proceedings in the interview room.
- Respond to questions in a positive manner. Avoid negatives in your replies to the extent possible
- Watch the tone of your voice. While it should be clear and audible .it should not over or too loud.
- Use examples to illustrate or support your replies from our personal experience, if possible

- Be rational in your replies and organize them properly before presenting. The answers should be a definite flow. In the beginning, mention the points which you want to make, in the middle, expand upon them with examples and experience and in the end, reinforce key points which you want to assert and end your narration on a positive note.

- When you asked to suggest a solution to an issue or problem follow the problem solving model outlined below-

Firstly define the problem. Secondly set out the desired outcome. This is called goal setting. Thirdly outline different solutions r alternatives. Fourthly analyze the alternatives and use risk analysis if you are familiar with the technique. Finally suggest the solution to the issue.

- You should avoid arising controversial topics on your own but handle questions on them, if any, carefully. It is preferable to present different opinions on them and conclude politely interjecting your own personal opinion

- Do not ever lie. The interview board collectively will have over 100 years of working experience and is trained to detect lies and inaccuracies. Answer questions truthfully, frankly, diplomatically

- Do not present long winding answers. You should conclude your reply to each question within time given by interviewer, if any, and therefore organize the replies properly

- Don't display negative attitude towards any issue posed to you or anyone in the interview board. Never say anything adverse about your present employer, employment colleagues, teachers etc as this will be construed as displaying negativity and pessimism

- Don't answer any question with a simple yes or no. The answer should be self contained and elaborate enough to satisfy the interviewer. Is you do not present a self contained answer, the interviewer may tempted to ask follow up questions or may conclude that you do not have good knowledge of the subject.

- Do use the opportunity to showcase yourself and at the same time do not give the impression that you are boastful about your achievements.

- Don't claim possession of skills, talents and aptitudes you actually do not possess, further questions on them may show that your claim is not true

- Don't inquire about the pay, perquisites and related issues in the interview. It is expected that you are already aware of them before you actually appear for the interview

Never cross your arms on your chest.If you are sitting with your legs crossed it should be done in a manner which will not be taken as aggressiveness or over confidence.Ladies are more comfortable in this posture but they too should not to do it in such a manner that it is mistaken or arrogance.

- There is no harm in admitting that you do not have much knowledge about the issue posed to you. Often lack of adequate knowledge can also be converted into a advantage. You can always keep saying that you do not have deep knowledge about the issue and then outline what you actually know about it.

- Do not overdo anything in interview. Self Restraint, optimism a pleasant but occasional smile and organized replies can win the day for you

- Do not give the impression to the interview board that you have not adequately prepared for the interview. Treat each interview as a once life time opportunity, prepare for it and show in the interview, through your replies, that you have done good preparation for the interview. Do not claim lack of preparation because of illness, family problems, family events etc,

- Do not display poor or lack of knowledge about the job requirements and how you will fit into the job

- Do not forget to thank the interview board before leaving, after conclusion of interview

Important Interview Questions about family, academic and professional background

- Tell me about yourself?

- Meaning of your name?
- Which famous person name relates with yours?
- Your Date of Birth? Any Historical Importance of that date?
- Which Person shares the same Date of Birth?
- Father's and Mother's profession ?
- Number of Brother and Sister?
- Brother's and Sister's profession?
- If married, then question on Husband/Wife profession?
- Hobbies, Strength and Weakness?
- Are you a team player ?
- What is your ambition?
- Number of Districts in your state?
- Your Aggregate in Graduation?
- Why do you want to join BANK?
- What are today's headlines?
- How your field is useful to us(BANK)?
- How important is this Interview to you?
- What qualities differentiate from other candidates?
- Why have you filled PNB/BOB/ECEG your first preference.
- Why have you filled ___ bank as your Last preference.
- Name of your college? If ans is UPTU/Lucknow University, then follow up questions were like - Tell me something about Lucknow university.
- When did you complete your graduation? Did you join any Job? How much are you earning?
- Why do you want to leave your job?
- You are from CSE ryt? Why don't you try in Software Industry...Why BANK?
- Why 2/3/4 years of gap between your graduation and now? What you did in between?
- A leader should be Liked or Feared? What kind of leader you are? What is your opinion?
- How do you think that you are suitable for the job?
- How can you add value to the job?
- Why do you want to leave present job?
- Why is your academic record not consistent?
- What are your strength and weakness?
- What do you know about the ministry or department or which job is located?
- How long will you stay in the job if you are selected?
- Don't you think that you are more suited for the job you are currently holding?
- Why do you want this job when you have technical or higher qualifications?
- Can you describe how through team work you could resolve a ticklish issue?
- Describe the most difficult situation you have faced in your current job and how you handled it?
- What was your role in the last assignment handled by your team and how you handled?

Some important Banking question for interviews and their Answers

1. Why do you want to join banking sector?

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?

Cheque: Cheque is a negotiable instrument instructing a bank to pay a specific amount from a specific account held in the maker/depositor name with that Bank.

Demand Draft: A demand draft is an instrument used for effecting transfer of money. It is a negotiable instrument.

3. What is a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC)?

A Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) is a company registered under the Companies Act, 1956 engaged in the business of loans and advances, acquisition of shares/stocks/bonds/debentures/securities issued by Government or local authority or other marketable securities of a like nature, leasing, hire-purchase, insurance business, chit business but does not include any institution whose principal business is that of agriculture activity, industrial activity, purchase or sale of any goods (other than securities) or providing any services and sale/purchase/construction of immovable property. A non-banking institution which is a company and has principal business of receiving deposits under any scheme or arrangement in one lump sum or in installments by way of contributions or in any other manner, is also a non-banking financial company (Residuary nonbanking company)

4. NBFCs are doing functions similar to banks. What is difference between banks & NBFCs ?

NBFCs lend and make investments and hence their activities are akin to that of banks; however there are a few differences as given below:

NBFC cannot accept demand deposits; NBFCs do not form part of the payment and settlement system and cannot issue cheques drawn on itself; deposit insurance facility of Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation is not available to depositors of NBFCs, unlike in case of banks.

5. 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.

6. What is BSBDA?

Under the guidelines issued on August 10, 2012 by RBI: Any individual, including poor or those from weaker section of the society, can open zero balance account in any bank. BSBDA guidelines are applicable to "all scheduled commercial banks in India, including foreign banks having branches in India". All the accounts opened earlier as 'no-frills' account should be renamed as BSBDA. Banks are required to convert the existing 'no-frills' accounts" into 'Basic Savings Bank Deposit Accounts'. The 'Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account' should be considered as a normal banking service available to all customers, through branches . The aim of introducing 'Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account' is very much part of the efforts of RBI for furthering Financial Inclusion objectives.

7. What is BPS (Basis Points)?

BPS (Basis point) :- BPS is an acronym for basic points is used to indicate changes in rate of interest and other financial instrument. BASIC POINT IS EQUAL TO 0.01% So when we say that repo rate has been increased by 25 bps, it means that the rate has been increased by 0.25%

8. What is KYC?

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised banks to follow „KYC guidelines“, wherein certain personal information of the account-opening prospect or the customer is obtained. The objective of doing so is to enable the Bank to have positive identification of its customers. This is also in the interest of customers to safeguard their hard earned money. The KYC guidelines of RBI mandate banks to collect three proofs from their customers. They are-

Photograph

Proof of identity

Proof of address

9. 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.

10. What is Base Rate?

It is the minimum rate of interest that a bank is allowed to charge from its customers. Unless mandated by the government, RBI rule stipulates that no bank can offer loans at a rate lower than BR to any of its customers. It is effective from, July 1, 2010. However, all existing loans, including home loans and car loans, will continue to be at the current rate. Only the new loans taken on or after July 1 and old loans being renewed after this date will be linked to BR.

11. What is SWIFT?

SWIFT :- Society for worldwide Interbank financial tele- communication. India was 74th Nation to join SWIFT Network. SWIFT Code is a standard format of bank Identifier code. This code is used particularly in International transfer of money between banks. A majority of FOREX related message are sent to correspondent banks abroad through SWIFT. SWIFT Code consist 8 or 11 character when code is 8 digit, It is referred to primary office 4 – bank code 2 – country code 2 – location code 3 – branch code (optional).

13. What is NOSTRO and VOSTRO account?

NOSTRO Account: A NOSTRO account is maintained by an Indian bank in the foreign countries.

VOSTRO Account: a vostro a/c is maintained by a foreign bank in India with their corresponding bank.

14. What is a DeMat Account?

DeMat is nothing but a dematerialized account. If one has to save money or make cheque payments, then he/she needs to open a bank account. Similarly, one needs to open a DeMat account if he/she wants to buy or sell stocks. Thus, DeMat account is similar to a bank account wherein the actual money is being replaced by shares. In order to open a DeMat account, one needs to approach the Depository Participants [DPs]. In India, a DeMat account is a type of banking account that dematerializes paperbased physical stock shares. The DeMat account is used to avoid holding of physical shares: the shares are bought as well as sold through a stock broker. In this case, the advantage is that one does not need any physical evidence for possessing these shares. All the things are taken care of by the DPs. This account is very popular in India. Physically only 500 shares can be traded as per the provision given by SEBI. From April 2006, it has become mandatory for any person holding a DeMat account to possess a Permanent Account Number (PAN).

15. What is RuPay Card?

RuPay is the Indian domestic card payment network set up by National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) at the behest of banks in India. The RuPay project had been conceived by Indian Banks Association (IBA) and had the approval of Reserve Bank of India (RBI). RuPay LogoNational Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) has a plan to provide a full range of card payment services including the RuPay ATM, RuPay MicroATM, Debit, Prepaid and Credit Cards which will be accepted in India and abroad, across various channels like POS, Internet, IVR and mobile etc. The initial focus of NPCI would be to approach those banks who have not been issuing any payment card at all more specifically – Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and urban co-operative banks. All Public Sector Undertakings (PSU) banks set to join RuPay system by the end of year 2012. RuPay-based debit cards can be used by the consumers on the Internet from September, 2012. The government of India had launched India's first domestic payment card network, RuPay, to compete with Visa Inc and Mastercard Inc.

16. What is foreign exchange reservers?

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.

17. 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.

18. What is Money Laundering ?

Money laundering is the processes of concealing the source of obtain money. Money or funds obtained through illegal activities are presented as legitimate.

19. 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. Where as 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.

20. What are non-performing assets?

A classification used by financial institutions that refer to loans that are in jeopardy of default. Once the borrower has failed to make interest or principal payments for 90 days the loan is considered to be a non-performing asset. Also known as "non-performing loan".

21. What is the 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.

22. 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.

23. 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.

24. What is TREASURY BILLS (TB)?

Treasury bills (T-Bills) are the short term liabilities of the central government .theoretically government of India issued three types of T-bills through auctions, namely 91 days, 182days, and 364 days. There are no treasury bills issued by state government. Minimum amount of T –Bills is Rs. 2500 and in multiple of RS. 2500. T-bills are issued at a discount and are redeemed at par from 1st April 1997 treasury bills have been replaced by WAYS AND MEANS ADVANCES .

25. What is COMMERCIAL PAPER (CP)?

commercial paper was introduced by RBI in 1991. It is a short term money market instrument issued in the form of promissory note .Corporate; primary dealers and the all India financial institution are eligible to issue CP. The maturity period of each commercial paper is 7days to 1year from the date of issue .CP can be issued denominations of Rs. 5lakh or multiples thereof. Only a schedule bank can act as an issuing and paying agent (IPA) for issuance of CP.

26. 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.

27. 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 overnments.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.

28. 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.

29. 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.

30. What is Defivative ?

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.

31. 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.

32. 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

33. 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.

34. 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.

35. 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.

36. 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.

37. what is Bitcoin?

Bitcoin is a consensus network that enables a new payment system and a completely digital money. It is the first decentralized peer-to-peer payment network that is powered by its users with no central authority or middlemen. From a user perspective, Bitcoin is pretty much like cash for the Internet. Bitcoin can also be seen as the most prominent triple entry bookkeeping system in existence.

38. 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.

39. What is Deposit Rate?

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

40. 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.

41. What is the Banking Ombudsman Scheme?

The Banking Ombudsman Scheme enables an expeditious and inexpensive forum to bank customers for resolution of complaints relating to certain services rendered by banks. The Banking Ombudsman Scheme is introduced under Section 35 A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 by RBI with effect from 1995.

42. Which are the banks covered under the Banking Ombudsman Scheme,2006?

All Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Scheduled Primary Co-operative Banks are covered under the Scheme.

43. 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.

44. 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.

45. 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.

46. 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.

47. 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.

48. 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.

49. 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.

50. 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.

51. What is Disinvestment?

The Selling of the government stake in public sector undertakings.

52. What is Fiscal Deficit?

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

53. What is National Income?

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

54. 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.

55. 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.

56. 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".

57. 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.

58. 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.

59. 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.

Where as 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.

60. 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 Bhav.

61. What are the Open Market Operations (OMOs)?

Ans: OMOs are the market operations conducted by the Reserve Bank of India by way of sale/ purchase of Government securities to/ from the market with an objective to adjust the rupee liquidity conditions in the market on a durable basis. For Ex: When the RBI feels there is excess liquidity in the market, it resorts to sale of securities thereby sucking out the rupee liquidity. Similarly, when the liquidity conditions are tight, the RBI will buy securities from the market, thereby releasing liquidity into the market.

62. What is RRB'S (regional rural banks)?

Ans. Regional Rural Banks are the banking organizations being operated in different states of India. They have been created to serve the rural areas with banking and financial services. Share capital in RRB's: Central government: 50%, Sponsored bank: 35%, State government: 15%. Prathama Bank is the first Regional Rural Bank of India, sponsored by Syndicate Bank established on 2nd October, 1975, with its Head Office at Moradabad. RRBs work under supervision of NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development). NABARD head office is at MUMBAI. Note: Example of RRB'S: Prathma Gramin Bank, Pragathi Gramin bank etc. Every Gramin bank is sponsored by its nationalized bank. Example: Pragathi grameena bank is sponsored by "Canara bank".

63. What are Co-operative banks?

Ans. The main purpose of co-operative banks is to co-operate small scale industries, and to provide small loans. Example: Bellary dist co-op bank etc.

64. What are Industrial banks?

Ans. The main purpose of industrial banks is to provide big loans to large scale industries. Examples: IDBI bank, Industrial bank of India etc.

65. Types of accounts in banks?

Ans. Savings bank account [SB a/c]: The main purpose of SB a/c is to encourage small savings from the public. Interest paid on SB a/c is 4 percent. Any individual can open SB a/c. An Indian residing at abroad can open a NRI a/c. NRI represents non-resident Indians.

Current account: It's a running and active account. No interest is paid on current a/c. Current accounts can be opened on firm names. Even individuals can also open current a/cs. But on firm names you cannot open SB a/c. Fixed Deposit account: Amount is kept for a fixed period. Higher rate of interest will be paid on this a/c. Recurring deposit [RD a/c]: A fixed amount can be deposited in monthly installments. Interest rate is same as fixed deposits.

66. What is Unclaimed Deposit Account?

Ans: Those saving or current accounts which have not been operated upon for 10 years or more, as at the end of each calendar year.

67. What is Inoperative /Dormant Account?

Ans: A savings as well as current account should be treated as inoperative / dormant if there are no transactions in the account for over a period of two years. The following services are not available for inactive / inoperative accounts:

- (a) Request for address change
- (b) ATM/Debit card renewal or issue
- (c) Request for cheque book
- (d) Transactions through ATM/Debit card, Internet Banking and Phone banking
- (e) Transactions through issue of Clearing Cheque (applicable only for accounts in "Inoperative" status)

68. What is Cheque Truncation?

- i. Truncation is the process of stopping the flow of the physical cheque issued by a drawer at some point with the presenting bank en-route to the drawee bank branch.
- ii. In its place an electronic image of the cheque is transmitted to the drawee branch by the clearing house, along with relevant information like data on the MICR band, date of presentation, presenting bank, etc.
- iii. Cheque Truncation speeds up the process of collection of cheques resulting in better service to customers, reduces the scope for clearing-related frauds or loss of instruments in transit, lowers the cost of collection of cheques, and removes reconciliation-related and logistics-related problems, thus benefitting the system as a whole.

69. What is Marginal Standing Facility (MSF):

MSF rate is the rate at which banks borrow funds overnight from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) against approved government securities.

- ii. This came into effect in may 2011. Under the Marginal Standing Facility (MSF), currently banks avail funds from the RBI on overnight basis against their excess statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) holdings.

iii. Additionally, they can also avail funds on overnight basis below the stipulated SLR up to 1 per cent of their respective Net Demand and Time Liabilities (NDTL) outstanding at the end of second preceding fortnight. Why (MSF) is it required: Banks borrow money from RBI at MSF rate when there is an acute cash shortage or acute asset-liability mismatch. This does not carry any stigma. Size of MSF: Minimum amount of Rs. One crore and in multiples of Rs. One crore thereafter.

70. What is CBS (Core Banking Solutions):

Core Banking Solutions is the process, where branches of the bank are connected to a central host and the customers of connected branches can do banking at any branch with core banking facility.

Advantages for both to the customers & the banks:

Customer: i. Transactions of business from any branch.

ii. Lower incidence of errors.

iii. Better funds management due to immediate availability of funds.

Banks: i. Better customer service.

ii. Availability of accurate data.

iii. Increased business volume with better asset liability management and risk management.

71. What is Credit card?

Ans. Credit card is a plastic instrument that can be used for the purchase of goods and services. You can buy the services and then pay the cash to the bank. Limits will be fixed based on the net worth of the customer. Leading credit cards: VISA, MASTER.

72. What is NEFT & RTGS?

NEFT (National Electronic Fund Transfer): NEFT enables funds transfer from one bank to another but works a bit differently than RTGS. NEFT is slower than RTGS. The transfer is not direct and RBI acts as the service provider to transfer the money from one account to another. You can transfer any amount through NEFT, even a rupee. There is no Minimum & Maximum Limit in NEFT.

Need of NEFT: We can use this facility if we want to transfer funds online in a day or two. NEFT can make life easier for those who need to send money to their parents or children living in another city. It cuts the trouble of issuing a cheque or draft and posting it. It can also be done through internet banking.

RTGS (Real time gross settlement): RTGS system is funds transfer systems where transfer of money or securities takes place from one bank to another on a "real time" and on "gross" basis. Settlement in "real time" means payment transaction is not subjected to any waiting period. The transactions are settled as soon as they are processed. "Gross settlement" means the transaction is settled on one to one basis without bunching or netting with any other transaction. Once processed, payments are final and irrevocable. Minimum & Maximum Limit of RTGS: 2 lakh and no upper limit.

In an RTGS system, transactions are settled across accounts held at a Central Bank on a continuous gross basis. Settlement is immediate, final and irrevocable (which cannot be changed or reversed).

73. What is a currency chest?

i. To facilitate the distribution of banknotes and rupee coins, the Reserve Bank has authorised select branches of scheduled banks to establish Currency Chests.

ii. These are actually storehouses where banknotes and rupee coins are stocked on behalf of the Reserve Bank. As on June 30, 2006, there were 4428 Currency Chests and 4102 Small Coin Depots.

iii. The currency chest branches are expected to distribute banknotes and rupee coins to other bank branches in their area of operation.

74. What is Online or Internet Banking?

Ans: The accessing of bank information, accounts and transactions with the help of a computer through the financial institution's website on the Internet is called online banking. It is also called Internet banking or e-banking

75. What are soiled, mutilated and imperfect banknotes?

(i) "soiled note:" means a note which, has become dirty due to usage and also includes a two piece note pasted together wherein both the pieces presented belong to the same note, and form the entire note.

(ii) Mutilated banknote is a banknote, of which a portion is missing or which is composed of more than two pieces.

(iii) Imperfect banknote means any banknote, which is wholly or partially, obliterated, shrunk, washed, altered or indecipherable but does not include a mutilated banknote.

76. What are the various types of financial markets?

The financial markets can broadly be divided into money and capital market. A. Money Market: The money market provides investment avenues of short term tenor. Money market transactions are generally used for funding the transactions in other markets including Government securities market and meeting short term liquidity mismatches. By definition, money market is for a maximum tenor of up to one year. Within the one year, depending upon the tenors, money market is classified into:

- i. Overnight market or Call money - The tenor of transactions is one working day.
- ii. Notice money market – The tenor of the transactions is from 2 days to 14 days.
- lii. Term money market – The tenor of the transactions is from 15 days to one year.

B. Capital Market: Capital market is a market for longterm debt and equity shares. In this market, the capital funds comprising of both equity and debt are issued and traded. This also includes private placement sources of debt and equity as well as organized markets like stock exchanges.

77. Commercial Paper (CP)?

Ans: Commercial Paper (CP) is an unsecured money market instrument issued in the form of a promissory note. Corporate, primary dealers (PDs) and the all-India financial institutions (FIs) that have been permitted to raise short-term resources under the umbrella limit fixed by the Reserve Bank of India are eligible to issue CP.

Period: CP can be issued for maturities between a minimum of 7 days and a maximum up to one year from the date of issue.

33. Certificate of Deposit (CD)

Ans: Certificate of Deposit (CD) is a negotiable money market instrument and issued in dematerialized form or as a Usance Promissory Note, for funds deposited at a bank or other eligible financial institution for a specified time period.

Period: Banks can issue CDs for maturities from 7 days to one a year whereas eligible FIs can issue for maturities 1 year to 3 years.

78. What is EMV based card payments?

Ans: EMV stands for Europay, MasterCard and Visa, a global standard for inter-operation of integrated circuit cards (IC cards or "chip cards") and IC card capable point of sale (POS) terminals and automated teller machines (ATMs), for authenticating credit and debit card transactions. It is a joint effort initially conceived between Europay, MasterCard and Visa to ensure the security and lobal interoperability of chip-based payment cards

79. What is Bhartiya Mahila Bank

(BMB) is an Indian financial services banking company based in New Delhi, India. India's Prime Minister Manmohan Singh inaugurated the system on 19 November 2013 on the occasion of the 94th birth anniversary of former Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Headquarter – New Delhi. Bank will get an initial capital of Rs 1,000 crore.

Usha Ananthasubramanian – The First CEO/Chairperson of Bhartiya Mahila Bank

80. Financial inclusion:

Financial inclusion means providing sound and affordable financial services to the "unbanked", those who do not have access to the formal financial system. Financial inclusion is more than an economic issue - it is a legal and regulatory reform process.

81. What is Bancassurance:

The sale of insurance and other similar products through a bank. This can help the consumer in some situations; for example, when a bank requires life insurance for those receiving a mortgage loan the consumer could purchase the insurance directly from the bank.

82. What is IFSC (Indian Financial System Code)?

- i. Indian Financial System Code is an alpha-numeric code that uniquely identifies a bank-branch participating in the NEFT system.
- ii. This is an 11 digit code with the first 4 alpha characters representing the bank, The 5th character is 0 (zero).and the last 6 characters representing the bank branch.
- iii. IFSC is used by the NEFT system to identify the originating / destination banks / branches and also to route the messages appropriately to the concerned banks / branches.

83. What is MICR :

stands for Magnetic Ink Character Recognition. MICR Code is a numeric code which uniquely identifies a bank branch participating in the ECS Credit scheme. MICR code consists of 9 digits e.g 400229128

- i. First 3 digits represent the city (400)
- ii. Next 3 digits represent the bank (229)
- iii. Last 3 digits represent the branch (128)

The MICR Code allotted to a bank branch is printed on the MICR band of cheque leaves issued by bank branches.

84. What is Balance of Trade:

The value of a country's exports minus the value of its imports. Unless specified as the balance of merchandise trade, it normally incorporates trade in services, including earnings (interest, dividends, etc.) on financial assets.

Balanced Trade: When a balance of trade equal to zero. (exports – imports = 0)

85. What is Balance of Payments:

A list of all of a country's international transactions for a given time period, usually one year. Payments into the country (receipts) are entered as positive numbers, called credits; Payments out of the country (payments) are entered as negative numbers called debits. A single numbers summarize all of a country's international transactions: the balance of payments surplus.

86. What is Balance Sheet:

A financial statement that summarizes a company's assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity at a specific point in time. These three balance sheet segments give investors an idea as to what the company owns and owes, as well as the amount invested by the shareholders. The balance sheet must allow the following formula:

Assets = Liabilities + Shareholders' Equity

87. What is Direct & Indirect Tax:

A direct tax is that which is paid directly by someone to taxing authority. Income tax and property tax are an examples of direct tax. They are not shifted to somebody else. Indirect Tax: This type of tax is not paid by someone to the authorities and it is actually passed on to the other in the form of increased cost. They are levied on goods and services produced or purchased. Excise Tax, Sales Tax, Vat, Entertainment tax are indirect taxes.

88. SDR (Special Drawing Rights):

SDR are new form of International reserve assets, created by the International Monetary Fund in 1967. The value of SDR is based on the portfolio of widely used countries and they are maintained as accounting entries and not as hard currency or physical assets like Gold.

89. What is CRAR (Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio):

Capital to risk weighted assets ratio is arrived at by dividing the capital of the bank with aggregated risk weighted assets for credit risk, market risk and operational risk.

90. What is Government Bonds?

Ans: A government bond, which is also known as a government security, is basically any security that is held with the government and has the highest possible rate of interest.

91. What is FDI & FII?

FDI: Foreign direct investment (FDI) is a direct investment into production or business in a country by an individual or company of another country, either by buying a company in the target country or by expanding operations of an existing business in that country. Foreign direct investment is in contrast to portfolio investment which is a passive investment in the securities of another country such as stocks and bonds.

FII: Foreign institutional investors (FIIs) are those institutional investors which invest in the assets belonging to a different country other than that where these organizations are based. Note: Foreign institutional investors play a very important role in any economy. These are the big companies such as investment banks, mutual funds etc, who invest considerable amount of money in the Indian markets. With the buying of securities by these big players, markets trend to move upward and vice-versa. They exert strong influence on the total inflows coming into the economy.

Difference b/w FDI & FII: 1. FDI or Foreign Direct Investment is an investment that a parent company makes in a foreign country. On the contrary, FII or Foreign Institutional Investor is an investment made by an investor in the markets of a foreign nation.

2. In FII, the companies only need to get registered in the stock exchange to make investments. But FDI is quite different from it as they invest in a foreign nation.

3. FDI is more preferred to the FII as they are considered to be the most beneficial kind of foreign investment for the whole economy.

4. The Foreign Institutional Investor is also known as hot money as the investors have the liberty to sell it and take it back. But in Foreign Direct Investment, this is not possible. In simple words, FII can enter the stock market easily and also withdraw from it easily. But FDI cannot enter and exit that easily. This difference is what makes nations to choose FDI's more than then FIIs.

5. While the FDI flows into the primary market, the FII flows into secondary market. While FIIs are short-term investments, the FDI's are long term.

92. What is Basel Norms ?

Bureau of International Settlement (BIS) headquarters at Basel, Switzerland has appointed a committee to supervise and to set some standards for International Banks. This committee is known as Basel Committee on Bank Supervision (BCBS). The rules and regulations for Banks issued by this committee were called Basel Norms / Accords. There are three Basel Norms, namely Basel I, II and III. Basel I Accord : This was issued in 1988. This accord focused on the capital adequacy of financial institutions. Banks that operate internationally are required to have a risk weight of 8% or less. India adopted Basel I Norms in the year 1999.

Basel II Accord : This is the second of the Basel Accords, published in the year 2004. This consists of the recommendations on Banking Laws and Regulations issued by BCBS.

Basel III Accord : Basel III guidelines were released in the year 2010. This is to enhance the banking regulatory framework. It builds on the Basel I and Basel II documents and seeks to improve the banking sector's ability to deal with financial and economic stress, improve risk management and strengthen the banks' transparency

Some additional Banking Questions

- What is IPO ?
- What is LAF ?
- What is ECGC?
- What is CASA?
- What is Liquidity?
- What is Fund Flow?
- Full form of CORE?
- What is VAT, MAT?
- What is Balance Sheet?
- What is Mutual Fund?
- Credit Rating Agency?
- IT products in Banking?
- What is Plastic Money?
- Why NPA is increasing?
- What is Demat account?
- What is social Banking?
- What was SBI old name?
- What is break even point?
- What is Deficit Financing?
- What is CTS? How it works?
- Debit Card with drawl limit?
- Who is the regulator of banks?
- Who Signs on Bank Notes?
- Who Signs on Re 1 note?
- What is recurring deposits?
- What is growth in Economy?
- What is current Bank Rate?
- What is merchant banking?
- Who is the chairman of SBI?
- Saving Account Interest Rate?
- What is Zero Based Budgeting?
- What is FMC? Who controls it?
- Is there an ATM without a PIN?
- What is the full form of ATM?
- What is IMF? Its role and HQ?
- Types of ID and address Proof.
- Have you heard about Micro ATM?
- Why does NPA hurts bank most?
- What is SLR? Why RBI uses it?
- Who does open a Demat account?
- What do you know about Banking?

- How money come to government?
- What is Tapering? What is LIBOR?
- Who are banking correspondent ?
- Difference between Cheque and DD?
- What is definition of Private Bank?
- What is meant by Paperless Banking?
- Difference between GDP and GNP?
- Inflation Index Investment Scheme
- Various Insurance provided by banks?
- How does banking help to economy?
- Types of Share? Who is LIC chairman?
- Who introduced Financial Inclusion?
- Do you know about SHG? Explain it.
- What would you do to recover NPA?
- What can India do to increase Exports?
- What is the role of Manager in a Bank?
- What Govt has done to reduce imports?
- How RBI controls the Foreign Reserve?
- How rupees value getting depreciated?
- What are Demand and Time Liabilities ?
- How many nationalized banks are there?
- Difference between Sales and Marketing?
- Difference between IDBI and IDBI Bank?
- Difference between World Bank and IMF?
- Tell me major software used in Banking.
- Can RBI issue as much currency as it wants?
- What will happen if a cheque is not crossed?
- What is Planning Commission? How it functions?
- Tell me something about Swavalamban Scheme.
- What is ATM? Tell me the technical definition.
- What is appreciation and Depreciation of Rupee?
- Who control the working of Bank and How ?
- What is difference between Credit and Debit Card?
- What is Capital Market? What is Money Market?
- Section under which there is Tax Benefit 80(C)
- What was the aim behind nationalization of Bank?
- What is crossed Cheque? What is bare Cheque?
- What is Credit Certificate? What is nomination?
- What are the uses of Internet Banking? Is it secure?
- Do you know about AADHAR Card? Tell its purpose
- What is RBI? Does it regulate Co-operative bank also?
- What is Inflation? Types of Inflation? Why it happens?
- What is SARFAESI Act?
- What is NRO account? Different types of NRO account .
- Difference between Money Market and Capital market?
- Difference between Saving account and Current account?
- What is difference between RRBs and Normal Banks?
- What is Reverse Repo rate ? Current Reverse Repo Rate?
- Current Rates- Bank Rate, Repo Rate, CRR, SLR and MSF
- What are the problems people facing in Public Sector Bank?
- Tell me different types of regulators in Financial Sector.
- Difference between Fiscal Policy and Monetary Policy?
- Who regulates Insurance Sector? Where is its headquarter?
- Who is nominee in bank account? Can minor be a nominee?
- If you are posted to Haryana Rural area, Will you work there?
- What is Base Rate? Whether it vary from bank to bank or not ?

- What are the measures to control depreciation of money?
- How many deputy governors are there in RBI? Who are they?
- If bank already maintain CRR, then what is the need of SLR?
- Full form of ICICI? Difference between ICICI and ICICI bank?
- As a bank employee what should we want to do for bank?
- In Educational Loan, Is there any need of Collateral Security?
- Who is banking ombudsman? How much is the money limit?
- Why PSBs give 4% Interest rate while Private Sector bank 7-8% ?
- Who regulates Share Market? Where is its headquarter? Chairman?
- What is difference between Primary Market and Secondary Market?
- What changes took place in banking sector after Independence?
- What is FPO? If IPO has already issued then what is the need of FPO?
- If a person doesn't have proper proof, How will you open an account?
- Tell me two analogies and difference between Post Office and Bank?
- Why women are favoured more than men while granting loan to SHGs?
- Tell me name of 2 Public and Private Sector bank, whose head is a woman?
- When did the Nationalization of Bank happen ? Who was the PM then?
- Tell me What is CRR and how RBI uses this as a tool for various purposes?
- What is Priority Sector? Tell me something about Priority Sector Lending.
- If you want to withdraw money from FD, Can you do it before maturity period?
- Have you heard about CSR? Tell me two companies which are following CSR?
- We have several banks in India they what is the need of Bhartiya Mahila Bank?
- Do you have bank account? If Yes, then in Which bank? Which type of account?
- You have taken Loan for your Education ? Tell me the Limits of Loan in education.
- When RBI borrows from other banks, then Money in the market Increases or Decreases?
- How can an illiterate person use card if he does not know how to use it and enter the pin?
- What is National Income? Who manage it ? Income of Housewife is counted in it or not?
- You said RBI controls monetary Policy...but when Govt passes Budget what is the need of it?

Miscellaneous Questions:

- Who is the Chief Justice of India?
- Who is Finance Minister of India?
- Name four Deputy Governor of RBI?
- Who is Chief Election Commissioner?
- Who is Chief Information Commissioner?
- Is RTI a Fundamental Right?
- Who is Finance Minister of your State?
- Who is Home Minister of your State?
- Who is Chief Minister of your State?
- Who is Governor of your State?
- Who is Finance Secretary of India?
- What is Planning Commission?

Thank you and best of luck