



IBPS **PO**

Interview

Capsule 2025

Includes

- Documents Required for IBPS PO Interview
- How to Dress for Interview
- Formal Color Combinations to Wear
- How to Answer a Question?
- How to Prepare for Bank Interview?
- Important Full Forms
- Questions Asked in Previous Interviews





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IBPS PO Interview Capsule 2025

Introduction

Hello students,

Let's dive into preparing for your bank exam interview! First, take a moment to congratulate yourself on reaching this final stage. Now, as you approach the interview, it's essential to have a clear and focused strategy. This preparation guide offers key insights on how to tackle this stage effectively. Remember, the goal isn't to memorize answers, but to understand the flow of a professional interview. Unlike a college viva, where answers are rehearsed, the interview is a formal conversation aimed at assessing your general awareness and personality.

Why Interview stage is in Bank PO exams?

In officer level jobs, there is an interview stage in Bank exams like: SBI PO, IBPS PO, IBPS RRB PO, RBI Grade B etc.

First understand why there is an interview stage in the exams. Interview stage is basically to test once personality. An individual personality is judged on the basis of the that is it well versed and have basic etiquettes. The panel test the confidence and communication skills in the candidate. It also tests how the candidate tackle the situation when it doesn't know the answer. It is a test of personality.

Let's understand how many candidates are called for the interview. If there are 100 seats than 3 times of the vacancy that is 300 are number of candidates are called for the interview. This shows that every candidate has 33% chance to get through the exam. So interview stage is very important in the final selection.

What one should wear?

Dress code for Male Candidates:

- Full Sleeve Shirt, preferably light colors like white, blue, lemon. It should be neatly tucked.
- Shirts should not be party wear or designer wear.
- Belt (No trendy belts)
- Formal Pant : black , brown, navy blue
- Black or Brown Formal Shoes with shocks matched with shoes.
- No sports shoes or crocs or slippers
- Clean shaven look is appreciated
- The suit, if worn, should be well-fitted as per the body shape
- The tie needs to be monochromatic or minimalistic design pattern of saturated color
- Avoid wearing any jewelry like chain or rings. If any religious believes, then have proper reason.
- Nails should be neatly trimmed.

Dress code for Female Candidates:

- Indian dresses like suit with duppata. Suit should be simple with least embroidery. Preferably light in color.
- Saree can be worn but it should be carried well in the interview.
- Women can wear shirt and pant but it is preferred to wear Indian dress.
- Flat sandals or bellies for footwear
- Wear small and decent earrings, avoid other jewelry. Avoid wearing any jewelry like chain or rings. If any religious believes, then have proper reason.
- Use minimum or no makeup
- Hair should be neatly tied
- Avoid nail paints and nails should be neatly trimmed

Some of the Formal Color Combinations

Males:

- Light Blue Shirt + Navy Trousers
- White Shirt + charcoal Trousers
- Light Gray Shirt + Black Trousers
- Pale Pink/ Lavender Shirt + Dark Gray/ Navy Trousers
- Light Blue Shirt + Beige Trousers.

Females:

- Light blue blouse + navy skirt/trousers
- White Blouse + Black Skirt/ Trousers
- Soft Pink Blouse + Charcoal Skirt/ Trousers
- Cream Blouse + Navy/ Brown Trousers
- Light Gray Blouse + Black Skirt/ Trousers

Note: If your socks are visible when seated, opt for plain, dark-colored socks. Avoid bright colors or novelty patterns, as they can appear unprofessional. If you choose to wear a watch, make sure it is simple and classic. Avoid digital or sporty watches, which may look too casual.

How to answer a question in an interview?

One should remember the following things:

1. When you enter the room, you should ask for permission to come in. Close the door when you enter the room.
2. You can greet them with good morning/ good afternoon according to the time.
3. If there are Five members, where 4 males and one female, chairperson is male. Then greet in the following way: Good morning, sir looking towards chairperson and then looking to other male members. Then looking towards female member: good morning mam.






4. Candidate should ask to sit if the panelist has not asked to sit.
5. One should have an eye contact with the person whom you are talking to.
6. One should speak with medium speed. It should not be like you are in hurry.
7. One can reply in Hindi or English. But one should try to speak in one language, whichever you are comfortable in.
8. Try to answer the question in the same language medium, it is asked by the panelist.
9. If there are other regional language, you prefer to, then you need to ask the panelist that can you speak in that language or not.
10. The candidate should look confident and calm.
11. A pleasant smile on the face gives a good impression.
12. The volume of your voice should be audible.
13. If you don't know the answer, you should very calmly say "I don't know sir "or" I am unable to recall at this point of time".
14. When your interview is over. You can say thank you with a smile and exit in a very calm way. Try avoiding noise with the chair. Close the door when you leave.

Do's for an Interview


1. Research the Role and Bank
2. Brush Up on Banking Knowledge
3. Highlight Banking Interest
4. Prepare for Common Interview Questions
5. Dress Professionally
6. Demonstrate Confidence and Positivity
7. Bring Necessary Documents
8. Stay Updated on Current Affairs



IBPS PO 2025

COMPLETE INTERVIEW PREPARATION

Live Classes With 1-On-1 Mock Session



Starts: 8 Dec, 2025 | 2 pm - 3 pm

Don'ts for an Interview

Interview is a formal conversation so candidates should avoid the following things

1. Speaking too loudly
2. Bursting into laughter
3. Using foul language
4. Too many hand gestures
5. Fidgeting your hands and legs in anxiety
6. Looking down while answering the questions
7. Debating with panelist over the answers.
8. Don't Provide Long-Winded Answers
9. Avoid Overuse of Banking Jargon
10. Don't Lie or Exaggerate
11. Don't Interrupt the Interviewers
12. Avoid Overconfidence or Arrogance
13. Don't Fidget or Display Nervous Habits
14. Avoid Negative Body Language
15. Don't Focus Solely on Salary and Benefits

How to prepare for interview stage?

One needs to understand himself / Herself. One should start with the writing down expected questions about themselves. Questions about the schooling, college, Graduation. If your school's name is on some personality, then one should know about it. Various questions are given in the further pages.

Secondly, practice speaking in front of the mirror. So, you can see your expression while answering the question.

Thirdly, you can record your answer and can check at what pace you are speaking. You can ask others to listen and can get feedback that whether you are clearly audible.

Fourthly, It would be very beneficial if you give 2- 3 mock interviews so that you get comfortable with the interview setup.

General Questions

1. Introduce Yourself to the Board Members

Normally, this can be the first question. To answer this, give a brief introduction of yourself including your name, family profession, family members, about your education and professional qualification, experience and hobby. Remember, the introduction should be concise. Secondly you should be prepared with counter questions.

2. Why we should hire you?

In this you can relate to your interest or skills. The answer should be individual specific.

3. What are your Strength and Weakness?

Candidate should be prepared to answer this question. 2-3 strength and weakness are enough. Try to relate it with banking arena. Weakness should be utilized in positive sense. Example: if one says that one is workaholic, that should be seen like you are very hardworking, but at times you forget to balance with personal life.



4. What are your Hobbies?

One should be careful to mention a hobby. He/ she should be thoroughly prepared with hobby.

5. Questions related to your Parents and Family

Here questions like what is your father's occupation? Question related to his profession. Similarly, questions related to your siblings can be asked.

6. Questions related to your hometown.

Any historical place or significance and a general knowledge should be known.

7. Why did you choose Banking?

Answer can be like it's a way to serve the people, or it's a fastest growing sector. But don't be melodramatic.

8. What are the Roles and responsibilities of being probationary officer?

- All of the bank clerk's work must be verified by the PO.
- The work a bank does Additionally, PO includes managerial duties like maintaining cash balances, overseeing administrative labor, and making decisions that will benefit the bank.
- Probationary Officers are in charge of a variety of banking tasks for several departments, including finance, billing, accounting, investments, and marketing.

9. What have you been doing after graduation?

Candidate should be honest. S/He should tell them confidently whatever they were doing. If there are gap years, candidate should be confident to tell if they were preparing for exams and could not clear the exams.

10. For working professional

- a. If working, why are you leaving that job?
- b. If working then what is your current role

11. How you will be using your graduation knowledge in banking?

12. Where do you see after 5 years?

Questions Related to Banking

In this section we have given expected questions which can be asked in the interview. There answers are also given. But students need to understand that they should have a basic idea of the question. They do not have to learn the answers by heart. There are links given to understand the concept. This is not an exhaustive list. There can be more questions which can be asked in the actual interview.

1. What is a Bank?

A bank is a financial institution that accepts deposits from the public and creates a demand deposit while simultaneously making loans.

2. What are the types of Banking?

- a. **Branch Banking** means when banks can either open new branches or shift the location of existing branches which is defined under the provisions of Section 23 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 that banks can either open new branches or shift the location of existing branches.

- b. **Chain Banking** refers to the type of banking when a group of persons come together to own and control three or more independently chartered banks. Each of these banks could maintain their independent existence despite common control and ownership. The banks in the chains were assigned specific functions so there was no loss of profits and overlapping of interests. eg Karur vyasa banking
- c. **Correspondent bank** refers to a financial institution that provides services to another one—usually in another country. It acts as an intermediary or agent, facilitating wire transfers, conducting business transactions, accepting deposits, and gathering documents on behalf of another bank. Eg: Vostro and nostro accounts.
- d. **Unit banking** is a limited way of banking where banks operate only from a single branch (or a few branches in the same area) taking care of local community. Unit system of banking originated in the United States.
- e. **Group Banking** refers to a system in which a group of banks functions under a single holding company; the control a company can have over 2 financial institutions. These groups of banks have to follow the rules and regulations of the company. They have to function within the barriers of the company. Eg State Bank of India in India.
- f. **Retail Banking:** is banking that provides financial services to individual consumers rather than businesses. Retail banking is a way for individual consumers to manage their money, have access to credit, and deposit their money in a secure manner. It also known as consumer banking or personal banking.
- g. **Wholesale Banking :** involves banking services for high net-worth clients like corporate, commercial banks, mid-size companies etc. India has a suitable investment climate and is seen as a favoured investment destination so it has a huge potential for the growth of this vertical of banking. It provides an ease of access to the complete financial portfolio of a client who can easily browse through the same and make suitable allocations, transfers etc.
- h. **Relationship Banking:** is a banking system in which banks make deliberate efforts to understand customer needs and offer him products accordingly. It helps banks to gather critical soft information about the borrowers, which helps them to determine creditworthiness of such clients.
- i. **Social Banking** will aim for mass welfare, introduce schemes which will fall in line with the development of society. It also strives to make various banking services and products affordable to the society especially the weaker section (large segment in India) by introducing various technological breakthroughs and cutting overhead costs. Its also called sustainable banking.





- j. **Shadow banking** is a term used to describe **bank-like activities (mainly lending) that take place outside the traditional banking sector**. It is now commonly referred to internationally as non-bank financial intermediation or market-based finance. Shadow bank lending has a similar function to traditional bank lending.
- k. **Digital Banking** is an umbrella term that includes all banking activities performed through technological means. Online Banking, a part of Digital Banking, refers to the daily banking practices conducted through internet-enabled devices. The functions of Digital Banking are extensive, whereas Online Banking is for more ordinary activities. Digital Banking poses relatively more security concerns when compared to Online Banking. Digital Banking provides a more personalised experience to meet your financial needs.
- l. **Islamic Banking/Sharia Banking** : Islamic banking is banking or banking activity that is consistent with the principles of sharia and its practical application through the development of Islamic economics.
- m. **Narrow Banking** : Narrow banks are safe banks. By not lending, and using their deposits to buy government bonds, they carry virtually no credit risk. There is no danger of non-performing loans and frequent injections of equity capital that has to be funded by taxpayers. For the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) too, supervision gets easier. There is no need for deposit insurance.
- 3. What are the types of Accounts in banks?**
Savings Account
Current Account
Fixed Deposits
Recurring Deposits
- 4. Who regulates Banks?**
- Reserve bank of India:
 - The Reserve Bank of India was established on April 1, 1935 in accordance with the provisions of the **Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934**.
 - The Central Office of the Reserve Bank was initially established in Kolkata but was permanently moved to Mumbai in 1937. The Central Office is where the Governor sits and where policies are formulated.
 - Present governor is Shaktikant Das
- 5. What are types of banks?**
On the basis of ownership: Government owned banks: public sector banks. Company or individuals owned banks: private banks.
Banks which are under the second schedule of the RBI are called Schedule commercial banks.
- 6. What is the difference between RRB and SCB?**
Regional Rural banks are basically to cater rural areas as the schedule commercial banks don't have many branches in rural areas. They have their presence in one or two states where as Scheduled Commercial Banks have presence across the country.

7. How inflation is managed by RBI?

Under the Reserve Bank of India, Act, 1934 (RBI Act, 1934) (as amended in 2016), RBI is entrusted with the responsibility of conducting monetary policy in India with the primary objective of maintaining price stability while keeping in mind the objective of growth. It uses various rates: repo rate, reverse repo rate, CRR and SLR to control inflation.

8. What is Priority Sector Lending?

Banks gives loans to general public. But there are many sectors which are deprived of the loans as they are more risky. To have financial inclusion RBI provides guidelines to banks to provide certain percentage to particular sector. Failing to do so attracts fine by the RBI

The categories under priority sector are as follows:

- Agriculture
- Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
- Export Credit
- Education
- Housing
- Social Infrastructure
- Renewable Energy
- Others

9. What is Cheque?

A cheque is a Bill of Exchange drawn on a specified banker and not expressed to be payable otherwise than on demand. The maker of a cheque is called the 'drawer', and the person directed to pay is the 'drawee'. The person named in the instrument, to whom or to whose order the money is, by the instrument directed, to be paid, is called the 'payee'

10. What are types of Cheque?

Bearer Cheque
Open Cheque
Crossed Cheque
Stale Cheque
Post Dated Cheque
Mutilated Cheque
Order Cheque
Anti Dated Cheque
Travelers cheque

11. What is demand draft?

The Demand Draft is a pre-paid Negotiable Instrument, wherein the drawee bank undertakes to make payment in full when the instrument is presented by the payee for payment. The demand draft is made payable on a specified branch of a bank at a specified centre.

12. What is NEFT, RTGS and IMPS?

The acronym "**NEFT**" stands for **National Electronic Funds Transfer**. It is an online system for transferring funds from one financial institution to another within India usually the banks). The system was launched in November 2005.

The acronym "**RTGS**" Stands For '**Real Time Gross Settlement**'. RTGS is a funds transfer system where money is moved from one bank to another in 'real-time', and on gross basis.



13. What do you mean by SLR, CRR?

SLR is essentially a portion of the bank's Net Demand and Time Liabilities (NDTL) or total demand deposits and time-based deposits. The limit of SLR for commercial banks is decided by the central bank of the country (Reserve Bank of India or RBI in India) but the deposits are maintained by the respective banks themselves. However, the SLR cannot be used by the bank for lending. The deposits designated towards SLR are eligible for earning interests. This monetary policy of the RBI is aimed at ensuring the solvency of the banks or ensuring that the banks, at any point in time, are capable of paying back their liabilities. This in turn ascertains that the depositor's money is safe and helps in increasing their confidence in the bank. SLR is used to regulate inflation and maintain cash flow in the economy. When there is inflation, RBI increases the SLR to restrict the lending capacity of the bank. And when there is a need to infuse cash into the system, RBI reduces the SLR to help banks offer loans at better rates and improve borrowings.

CRR: Cash reserve ratio or CRR is a portion of a commercial bank's total deposits that needs to be maintained at the central bank of the country (which is RBI in India). Just like SLR, the limit of CRR to be maintained is also determined by RBI. However, here the deposit is in the form of liquid cash and has to be kept in an account with the RBI. Banks are not allowed to utilise the CRR deposited for giving out loans or for other lending purposes. Apart from that, CRR deposits are also not eligible for earning interests. CRR helps in ensuring that the bank always has enough cash to disburse when depositors need it. The purpose of this monetary policy is to check inflation in the economy. When CRR is increased, the cash reserves of commercial banks are depleted which limits their lending capacity. This reduces borrowings and helps in controlling inflation.

14. What is Repo Rate and reverse repo rate?

Repo rate is the rate at which the central bank of a country (Reserve Bank of India in case of India) lends money to commercial banks in the event of any shortfall of funds. Repo rate is used by monetary authorities to control inflation.

Repo stands for 'repurchase option' or 'repurchase agreement'. It is a form of short term borrowing that allows banks or financial institutions to borrow money from other banks or financial institutions against government securities with an agreement to buy those securities back after a specified time period and at a predetermined price (which is higher than the initial sell price).

On the other hand, RBI also has provisions for banks to park their excessive funds for which RBI pays interest, which is determined by reverse repo rate. This interest rate is also applicable when RBI borrows money from commercial banks. RBI uses repo and reverse repo to maintain economic

stability in the country. When there is a need for an economic boost, RBI pumps funds into the system by helping commercial banks borrow money from the bank. Using repo, banks raise the necessary capital to increase their lending capacity. This ensures liquidity for the bank and proper cash flow into the market. But, in the case of inflation, RBI uses reverse repo to absorb funds from the market to regulate the lending capabilities of commercial banks.

15. What is MSF rate?

MSF or marginal standing facility is a system of the Reserve Bank of India that allows scheduled commercial banks to avail funds overnight. The interest rate charged by RBI on such borrowings is called the MSF rate or marginal standing facility rate.

16. What is bank rate, how it is different?

Bank Rate is charged against loans offered by the central bank to commercial banks, whereas, Repo Rate is charged for repurchasing the securities sold by the commercial banks to the central bank.

Repo Rate is always lower than the Bank Rate.

Increase in Bank Rate directly affects the lending rates offered to the customer, restricting people to avail loans and damages the overall economic growth, whereas Increase in Repo Rate is usually handled by the banks and doesn't affect customers directly.

17. What is MCLR and how it is calculated?

The MCLR is calculated on the basis of the loan tenor, that is, the period a borrower has to repay the loan. The tenor-related benchmark is internal in nature. Hence, the bank determines the actual lending rates by adding elements spread to the tool. Then, the banks publish their MCLR after carefully evaluating it.

18. What is an overdraft?

An overdraft lets you borrow money through your current account by taking out more money than you have in the account.

19. What is KYC?

KYC means Know Your Customer and sometimes Know Your Client.

KYC or KYC check is the mandatory process of identifying and verifying the client's identity when opening an account and periodically over time.

20. What is CBS?

Core Banking Solution (CBS) is **the networking of bank branches, which allows customers to manage their accounts, and use various banking facilities from any part of the world.**

The core banking solution of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the **E-kuber**. It enables commercial banks to access their current account with the RBI, at any time, from any place.





21. Offline payment and online payment

An offline digital payment means a transaction which does not require internet or telecom connectivity. Under this new framework, such payments can be carried out face-to-face (proximity mode) using any channel or instrument like cards, wallets, mobile devices, etc. Such transactions would not require an Additional Factor of Authentication (AFA). Since the transactions are offline, alerts (by way of SMS and / or e-mail) will be received by the customer after a time lag. Transactions are subject to a limit of ₹200 per transaction and an overall limit of ₹2000 for all transactions until balance in the account is replenished. Balance replenishment can only occur in an on-line mode.

Online payment options are UPI, NEFT, Net Banking, RTGS.

22. What is Endorsement?

A bank endorsement is a guarantee by a bank confirming that it will uphold a check or other negotiable instrument, such as a banker's acceptance, from one of its customers. This assures any third-party that the bank will back the obligations of the creator of the instrument in the event the creator cannot make payment.

23. What is Reverse Mortgage Loan?

In a word, a reverse mortgage is a loan. A homeowner who is 60 or older and has considerable home equity can borrow against the value of their home and receive funds as a lump sum, fixed monthly payment, or line of credit. Unlike a forward mortgage—the type used to buy a home—a reverse mortgage doesn't require the homeowner to make any loan payments.

24. What are Money Market Instruments?

Treasury Bills : Treasury bills are short-term instruments issued by the Reserve Bank on behalf of the government to tide over short-term liquidity shortfalls. • This instrument is used by the government to raise short-term funds to bridge seasonal or temporary gaps between its receipts (revenue and capital) and expenditure

Cash Management Bills : In 2010, Government of India, in consultation with RBI introduced a new short-term instrument, known as Cash Management Bills (CMBs), to meet the temporary mismatches in the cash flow of the Government of India. The CMBs have the generic character of T-bills but are issued for maturities less than 91 days.

Commercial Bills: Bills of exchange are negotiable instruments drawn by the seller (drawer) on the buyer (drawee) for the value of the goods delivered to him. Such bills are called trade bills. When trade bills are accepted by commercial banks, they are called commercial bills.

Certificate of Deposits: Certificates of deposit were introduced in June 1989. Certificates of deposit are negotiable money market instruments short-term tradable time deposits issued by commercial banks and financial institutions. CDs can be issued by:

i) Scheduled commercial banks excluding Regional Rural Banks and Local Area Banks.

ii) Financial institutions (within the limit prescribed by RBI)

Commercial Papers: The Reserve Bank introduced commercial papers in January 1990. A commercial paper is an unsecured short-term promissory note issued at a discount by creditworthy corporates, primary dealers and all-India financial institutions. Corporates, primary dealers, and all-India financial institutions are eligible to issue a CP. A corporate should have tangible net worth of Rs. 4 crore and a sanctioned working capital limit from a bank or a financial institution and the borrowal account is a standard asset.

25. What do you mean by financial inclusion?

Financial inclusion means a process of ensuring access to financial services and timely and adequate credit to vulnerable sections of society like low-income group people. Financial services includes bank account, insurance etc.

26. What is NPA?

A non performing asset (NPA) is a **loan or advance for which the principal or interest payment remained overdue for a period of 90 days.**

27. Questions related to Public Sector Banks:

- What is the structure of Public Sector Banks?
- Who monitors Public Sector Banks?
- What is the purpose of Public Sector Banks?

28. What is the difference between Disinvestment and Privatization?

The process of transferring ownership of a public sector undertaking to the private sector is known as privatisation. Disinvestment is the process through which a company, government, or other entity sells or liquidates its assets.

29. What is NDTL?

Net Demand and Time Liabilities: The total demand and time liabilities (deposits) of the public held by banks with other banks are referred to as NDTL.

30. What is a Bad Bank?

It is place like an **Asset Reconstruction Company (ARC)** where a **struggling financial institution** can put assets it wants off its own books to eventually sell or unwind. Bad Bank then takes such bad loans, manages them and **finally recovers the money.**

31. What is NABFID?

NaBFID is a development financial institution for infrastructure financing. This is special financial institution for long term financing. NaBFID was announced in the Budget 2021.

32. What is NARCL and IDRL?

National Asset Reconstruction Company Ltd. (NARCL) is a Bad Bank. It was announced in the **Budget for 2021-22.** It is a specialized financial institution that buys the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) from banks and financial institutions so that they can clean up their balance sheets. This helps banks to concentrate on normal banking activities. It was setup in September 2021. Read more



33. What are Bonds?

Bonds are basically issued by organizations for a period of more than one year to raise money by borrowing and to do so organizations issue bonds to investors which is more of a financial contract. **In this type of contract, the organization promises to pay the principal amount and interest (in the form of coupons) to the holder of the bond after a certain date. (Also called maturity date.)**

34. What is Moral Suasion?

Making an appeal to morals to alter or sway behaviour is referred to as moral persuasion. Economics defines moral suasion as an effort to compel private economic conduct through government exhortation in ways that are not already defined or mandated by the applicable statute legislation.

The "moral" component derives from the pressure on "moral obligation" to work in a way that supports advancing the interests of the economy. In a limited sense, moral persuasion is sometimes referred to as jawboning.

35. What is SWIFT in Banking?

SWIFT code: Society of worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT) code is also known as BIC. It is a network that enables financial transactions across the world in a secure and systematic manner.

36. What is Legal Entity Identifier and what is its purpose?

The Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) is a 20-character alpha-numeric code used to uniquely identify parties to financial transactions worldwide. It has been implemented to improve the quality and accuracy of financial data reporting systems for better risk management. It is used to create a global reference data system that uniquely identifies every legal entity in any jurisdiction that is party to a financial transaction. It can be obtained from any of the Local Operating Units (LOUs) accredited by the Global Legal Entity Identifier Foundation (GLEIF), the body tasked to support the implementation and use of LEI. In India, LEI can be obtained from Legal Entity Identifier India Ltd. (LEIL) (<https://www.ccilindia-lei.co.in/>), which is also recognized as an issuer of LEI by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

37. What is BASEL Norms?

Basel Accords or the Basel Norms are the three sequential international banking regulatory meetings through which capital requirements and risk measurements for global banks are met up.

38. What is Bancassurance?

Bancassurance means **selling insurance product through banks**. Banks and insurance company come up in a partnership wherein the bank sells the tied insurance company's insurance products to its clients.

39. What is sarfaesi act?

The acronym stands for **Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act of 2002, or SARFAESI Act**, is a legislation that permits banks and other financial institutions to successfully recover bad debts. An act to regulate securitization and reconstruction of financial assets and enforcement of security interests, and to provide for a central database of security interests created on property rights, and for matters associated with or incidental thereto. Under this act, India's first **Asset Reconstruction Corporation (ARC)**, ARCIL, was established. The SARFAESI Act of 2002 will now **apply to all state and multi-state co-operative banks**, according to the Supreme Court of India. Banks can now seize and sell defaulters' properties to recoup their debts.

40. What is capital market?

Capital Market: It's a market where funds are taken for a longer period of time, more than one year. It has two parts. Primary market and secondary market.

41. What is Primary Market and IPO?

IPO means Initial public offering. So for the first time when a company allows the public to buy its share is called an Initial Public Offering. It launched in the primary market.

42. What is Underwriting?

If a company issue IPO but is scared what if no one buys its share. So to eliminate this risk they ask the investment company to take the guarantee that if the shares are unsold investment company will buy them. This process is called **Underwriting**.

43. What is Further Public Offer-FPO?

FPO is the Issuance of shares of a company that is already listed on the stock exchange.

44. What is Stock exchange/ stock market / Bourse?

Stock exchange/stock market/ Bourse: All these terms mean the market where shares are bought and sold. As you know in the secondary market there are no new shares but a limited number of shares are bought and sold thus exchanged between people. Thus the name becomes the stock exchange. In India, we have the Bombay Stock Exchange, a national stock exchange.

45. What does listing mean?

When a company's shares are available to be traded on an exchange then that company is said it is listed on the stock exchange.

46. What is Market Capitalization?

There is a term called **Market Capitalisation** or market cap which refers to the total value of all a company's shares of stock. There are three types on the basis of market capitalization which are large-cap, mid-cap, and small-cap.



47. What is SENSEX and NIFTY?

Now you know that companies are listed on the stock exchange so there are some companies that perform well. Thus top 30 stocks on the Bombay stock exchange are called **SENSEX**. SENSEX is the index that shows the direction of how the stock exchange works. SENSEX's full form is a sensitivity index.

Similarly, the National Stock exchange has its index called **NIFTY** which accounts for the top 50 stocks of NSE.

48. What exactly mutual fund is and how is different from shares?

A **mutual fund** is a mechanism of pooling resources by issuing units to the investors and investing these funds in securities. This investment is made in a wide cross-section of industries and sectors to minimize the risks.

Let us understand this by an example when you buy shares you are dependent on the performance of one company but it's very risky to have all your funds in one company and it's tough to have the knowledge to find multiple companies that are booming. Here come mutual funds into play. They collect money from the general public in return for units and put this pool of funds in various shares with help of the technical expertise of managers.

So when a mutual fund company raises money through a new scheme it is called a **New fund offer**

49. What is SIP- Systematic Investment Plan?

It is an investment vehicle offered by mutual funds to investors, allowing them to invest small amounts periodically instead of lump sums.

So when a mutual fund company launches its scheme it shares an **offer document** that has all the details similarly when IPO is issued **prospectus** is shared by the company.

50. What is Offer for Sale?

Offer for sale is similar to FPO but in FPO companies can raise funds by **issuing fresh shares** while in OFS, **only existing shares are put on the block**. Only promoters or shareholders holding more than 10% of the share capital in the company can come up with this issue.

51. What is a promoter?

A Promoter is a person or a group of persons who are engaged in promoting the formation and incorporation of the Company. He conceives the idea of setting up the business and took the steps for the formation of the Company. However, the persons who assist in the incorporation of the company are the Professionals and not the promoters.

52. What is Rights issue?

Now imagine a scenario where a company wants to issue shares to the existing shareholders then it's called a **rights issue**. It is offering new securities to existing shareholders in proportion to the number of shares held by them.

53. What is green shoe option?

In the last article, we read about IPO, but imagine there is a huge demand for shares among the people, this resulted in an increase in share prices which will be detrimental for the company in the future. So to deal with this situation there is a **green shoe option**.

A greenshoe option is an over-allotment option. In the context of an IPO, it is a clause in an underwriting agreement that grants the underwriter the right to sell investors more shares than initially planned by the issuer if the demand for shares proves higher than expected.

54. What is the Indian currency called and what is its symbol?

The Indian currency is called the Indian Rupee (INR). One Rupee consists of 100 Paise. The symbol of the Indian Rupee is ₹. The design resembles both the Devanagari letter "₹" (rs) and the Latin capital letter "R", with a double horizontal line at the top.

55. What is legal tender?

A legal tender is a coin or a banknote that is **recognized by law as a means to settle debt or obligation**

The coins were issued by the Government of India under **Section 6 of The Coinage Act, 2011**. Every banknote issued by the Reserve Bank of India (₹2, ₹5, ₹10, ₹20, ₹50, ₹100, ₹200, ₹500, and ₹2000) guaranteed by the Central Government, subject to provisions **Section 26(2) of RBI Act, 1934**. ₹1 notes issued by the Government of India are also Legal Tender.

56. Where are banknotes and coins produced/minted?

Bank notes are printed at four currency presses, 2 of which are owned by the Government of India through its Corporation, **Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Ltd. (SPMCIL)**, and two are owned by the Reserve Bank, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, **Bharatiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran Private Ltd. (BRBNMPL)**. The currency presses of SPMCIL are at Nasik (Western India) and Dewas (Central India). The two presses of BRBNMPL are Mysuru (Southern India) and Salboni (Eastern India).

Coins are minted in four mints owned by SPMCIL. The mints are located in Mumbai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, and NOIDA. **The coins are issued for circulation only through the Reserve Bank in terms of Section 38 of the RBI Act.**


57. What is a currency chest?

The currency chest is the storehouse of banknotes and coins. RBI authorized scheduled banks to have currency chest. There is a 3054-currency chest presently.

58. What is tokenization?

Tokenisation refers to replacement of actual card details with an alternate code called the “token”, which shall be unique for a combination of card, token requestor (i.e. the entity which accepts request from the customer for tokenisation of a card and passes it on to the card network to issue a corresponding token) and device (referred hereafter as “identified device”).

59. What is account aggregator?

An Account Aggregator (AA) is a type of **RBI regulated entity** (with an NBFC-AA license) that helps an individual securely and digitally access and share information from one financial institution they have an account with to any other regulated financial institution in the AA network. **Data cannot be shared without the consent of the individual.**

Important Full Forms

- Association of Mutual Funds in India (**AMFI**)
- Unique Identification Authority of India (**UIDAI**)
- Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (**DARPG**)
- External Debt Management Unit (**EDMU**)
- Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (**CEPA**)
- Public Financial Management System (**PFMS**)
- Banking Awareness and Training (e-**BAAT**) programs
- Central Payments Fraud Information Registry (**CPFIR**)
- Card-on-File Tokenisation (**CoFT**) services
- Interactive Voice Response System (**IVRS**)
- National Automated Clearing House (**NACH**)
- Bharat Bill Payment System (**BBPS**)
- National Electronic Funds Transfer (**NEFT**)
- Payments Infrastructure Development Fund (**PIDF**)
- Money Transfer Service Schemes (**MTSS**)
- Trade Receivables Discounting Systems (**TReDS**)
- Bharat Bill Payment Operating Units (**BBPOUs**)
- Clearing Corporation of India Ltd. (**CCIL**)
- Immediate Payment Service (**IMPS**)
- Aadhaar enabled Payment System (**AePS**)
- National Electronic Toll Collection (**NeTC**)
- National Financial Switch (**NFS**)
- Committee on Payments & Market Infrastructures (**CPMI**)
- Financial Stability Board (**FSB**)
- Bharatiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran Private Ltd. (**BRBNMPL**)
- Sovereign Gold Bond (**SGB**)
- Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (**SWIFT**)

- Risk-Based Internal Audit (**RBIA**)
- Core Financial Services Solution (**CFSS**)
- Central Bank Digital Currency (**CBDC**)
- Debt/earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (**EBITDA**)
- Special mention account (**SMA**)
- Buy Now Pay Later (**BNPL**)
- Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (**CIRP**)
- Legal Entity Identifier (**LEI**)
- Secured Overnight Financing Rate (**SOFR**)
- Mumbai Interbank Forward Outright Rate (**MIFOR**)
- Sterling Overnight Index Average (**SONIA**)
- Financial Benchmarks India Pvt. Ltd. (**FBIL**)
- Voluntary Retention Route (**VRR**)
- Credit Default Swaps (**CDS**)
- London Interbank Offered Rate (**LIBOR**)
- Optical Fiber Cable (**OFC**)
- Net demand and time liabilities (**NDTL**)
- G-sec acquisition programme (G-**SAP**)
- Variable-rate reverse repos (**VRRRs**)
- Special three-year long-term repo operation (**SLTRO**)
- All India Financial Institutions (**AIFIs**)
- Balance of payment (**BoP**)
- Gross state domestic product (**GSDP**)
- Price stabilization fund (**PSF**)
- Emerging market and developing economies (**EMDEs**)
- Employees' provident fund Organisation (**EPFO**)
- National Asset Reconstruction Company Ltd. (**NARCL**)
- National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development (**NaBFID**)
- Prompt corrective action (**PCA**) framework

Questions related to Government schemes

The following are the sample questions asked in the interview

1. What is Sukanya Samridhi scheme?
2. What is PM KISAN scheme?
3. What is mudra Scheme?
4. What are the three types of loan under mudra?
5. What are the schemes for financial inclusion in India?
6. Tell government schemes for upliftment of women

Some Important Government Schemes

1. Amrit Sarovar Mission
2. BHAVISHYA - Promoting Digital Empowerment & Ease of Living for Pensioners
3. CIL Ashis Scheme
4. Deendayal Divyangjan Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)
5. Digital Agriculture Mission (2021-2025)
6. India Semiconductor Mission (ISM)



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|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Mission Vatsalya Scheme 8. Nandini Sahakar Yojana 9. National Coastal Scheme 10. National Mission for Manuscripts 11. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) 12. National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) 13. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) 14. PM- Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana 15. Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) 16. Pradhan Mantri Ji-Van Yojana 17. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana 18. SPICED Scheme 19. Unnati 2024 Scheme 20. Aarogya Setu App 21. Agnipath Scheme 22. Atal Bihari Yojana (ABY) 23. Atal Pension Yojana 24. Ayushman Sahakar Scheme 25. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana 26. Electric Mobility Promotion Scheme 27. eSanjeevani Programme (Online OPD) 28. Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme 29. Gold Monetization Scheme 30. GRSE Accelerated Innovation Nurturing Scheme (GAINS 2024) 31. Hriday Scheme 32. Mahila Samman Savings Scheme 33. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) 34. Namami Gange 35. National Beekeeping & Honey Mission (NBHM) 36. PM Cares Fund 37. PM Mudra Yojana 38. PM-Suraj Portal 39. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) 40. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) 41. Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) 42. Prasad Scheme 43. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUJ) 44. Prime Minister Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) 45. Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) 46. Safai Apnao, Bimari Bhagao Initiative 47. Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) 48. Setu Bharatam Project 49. Shreyas Scheme 50. Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) 51. Startup India | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 52. Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition (SIGHT) Programme 53. Team Modi 3.0 54. The National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) 55. Uday (Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana) 56. Ujala Yojana 57. UMANG (Unified Mobile Application for New-Age Governance) 58. Yuva Scheme for Young Authors 59. Atal Ayush Mission 60. Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan 61. Ayushman Bharat Yojana (ABY) 62. Deep Ocean Mission 63. Dhruv PM Innovative Learning Programme 64. Electric Mobility Promotion Scheme 2024 65. Fame India Scheme 66. Make in India 67. Mission Karmayog 68. Nai Roshni Scheme 69. National Nutrition Mission 70. National Quantum Mission (NQM) 71. National Water Mission 72. Nirvik Scheme (Niryat Rin Vikas Yojana) 73. One Nation One Ration Card 74. Operation Greens Scheme 75. PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PM FME) Scheme 76. PM Poshan Shakti Nirman Abhiyaan 77. PM Svanidhi 78. PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana 79. Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) 80. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana 81. Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana 82. Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana 83. Rashtriya Gokul Mission 84. Sahakar Pragya Initiative 85. Samarth Scheme 86. Skill India Mission 87. Smart Cities Mission 88. Solar Charkha Mission 89. Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme 90. Sukanya Samriddhi Scheme 91. Svamitva Scheme 92. Swachh Bharat Mission 93. The Integrated Processing Development Scheme 94. The Semiconductor Incentive Scheme 95. Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) Scheme |
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Remember that any newly launched scheme could be asked in the interview. So that will be covered in the current affairs section.



Questions related to General awareness

1. **What is Inflation and Deflation?**
2. **What is MSP?**
3. **What do you mean by rabi crops?**
4. **What is green revolution?**
5. **What is white revolution?**
6. **What is an earthquake?**
7. **What is SCO?**
8. **What is NATO?**
9. **What is Tax?**
10. **What are types of direct taxes?**
 1. **Income Tax:** Individuals, Hindu undivided families, unregistered businesses, and other groups of persons are all subject to income tax.
 2. **Corporation Tax:** It is a tax placed on the profits of corporations and business firms. It is also called Corporate tax.
 3. **MAT:** The concept of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) was introduced to ensure that companies with large profits and substantial dividends to shareholders who were not contributing to the government through corporate tax by taking advantage of the various incentives and exemptions provided in the Income-tax Act paid a fixed percentage of book profit as minimum alternate tax.
 4. **Capital Gain Tax:** A capital gain is any profit or gain derived from the sale of a capital asset. Profits from the sale of capital are subject to taxation.
 5. **Securities Transaction Tax** is a tax on gains made on the domestic stock exchange on securities such as equities, options, and futures. It is a direct tax levied and collected by the central government.
11. **What are different types of Indirect Taxes?**
 1. **Excise Duty:** Excise duty is a commodities tax in the proper sense because it is collected on the manufacturing of products in India rather than the sale of the product. Except for alcoholic drinks and narcotics, the central government imposes an explicit excise levy. It has now been replaced by CGST.
 2. **Value Added Tax:** The tax was imposed on a variety of commodities sold in the state, and the amount was set by the state. State VAT, which was in effect until July 1, 2017, had replaced the previous Sales Tax of States. It has now been replaced by SGST.
 3. **Dividend Distribution Tax:** A dividend is a payment made by a corporation to its stockholders from the company's profits in a given year. Dividends are income in the hands of shareholders, and they should ideally be subject to income tax. Dividend distribution tax is a tax levied by the Indian government on Indian corporations based on the amount of dividends paid to shareholders.

12. What is cess and surcharges?

Cess and surcharge are the taxes levied by the Union Government in order to raise funds for government operations. Though both Cess and Surcharge add money to the government's revenue, these are different in many aspects.

A cess is a tax on tax in basic terms and cess must only be applied to the specific purpose. Education cess, road cess, infrastructure cess, clean energy cess, Krishi Kalyan cess, and Swachh Bharat cess are the key cesses currently in place. For example, the Indian government collects an education cess and uses it solely for that reason, namely, education. Furthermore, this tax is imposed on all taxpayers. Cess taxes are paid to the Consolidated Fund of India. Cess is generally expected to be charged until the government has sufficient purpose and becomes dormant after the purpose is fulfilled. A cess is different from other taxes such as excise duty and income tax as it is levied in addition to the current tax (tax on tax).

For example, a 5% education cess on a 20% percent income tax will make the overall tax 21%. (20% base tax plus 5% (cess) of the 20%).

Surcharge is meant for specific group of individuals like people who are earning in the range of Rs 1cr to Rs 10 cr, there is a surcharge of 5% and 10% surcharge for above income. Surcharge doesnot have specific purpose as cess. This money is paid to India's Consolidated Fund, which can be utilised for any purpose. A 10 per cent surcharge on a 30 per cent income tax rate, for example, brings the tax burden to 33 per cent.

13. What is Windfall taxes?

These are **designed to tax the profits a company derives** from an external, sometimes unprecedented event— for instance, the **energy price-rise as a result of the Russia-Ukraine conflict**.

Questions related to Graduation

If from engineering stream :

Candidates should have a rough idea about their related stream. If you are fresh graduate then you must be well prepared

Examples:

1. What is internet?
2. What are satellites?
3. What is Bluetooth?
4. What material is used to construct the roads?
5. What is photosynthesis?

For commerce section

1. What is a balance sheet?
2. What is cash book?
3. What is debit and credit?
4. What is real account?
5. What inflation?



For arts section:

1. What is a volcano?
 2. Why rainfall occurs?
 3. Tell something about Subhash Chandra Bosh.
 4. Tell a quote of mahatma Gandhi?
- Students needs to find general questions related to the graduation.

How to prepare Current Affairs?

Candidates needs to read daily newspaper to be in touch with the daily news. Special focus on the financial and economy news. There certain examples how to prepare:

1. If Ukraine and Russia war is in news, So basic understanding of the war, effect on India.
2. If there is a merger of two companies, effect on Indian Economy.

Students are advised to read minimum previous 4 months news and have a daily reading of newspaper. A small tip : Reading newspaper loudly will help in improving communication skills.

Questions asked to Previous Candidates

Transcripts of candidates who have faced a Bank Interview.
First to be interviewed on that day IBPS PO (2022)

Candidate: May I Come In sir?

Chairman: Come in.

Candidate: Good morning, sir! Good morning mam

Chairman: Take your seat, So Anmol what have been doing as you are passed in graduation in 2016

Candidate: Explained in detail about the preparation of UPSC Civil services. Why turned to bank exams. Was confident and calm to tell the journey of government job preparation

Chairman: Asked counter questions to know till where the candidate has cleared various exams. Then he asked what is CASA?

Candidate: Explained

Chairman: Which is more profitable for bank

Candidate: answered well

Member 2: So you did engineering, in which stream

Candidate: Electronics and communication

Member2 : Engineering se puchun!(should I ask from engineering)

Candidate: Sir its been a long time but I will try my best to answer.

Member2: What is Bluetooth? How will you explain to your Dadaji?

Candidate: Tried answering but he the member was not satisfied

Member 2: What FM and AM?

Candidate : Answered

Member2: what is used for transmission of videos and audio signals

Candidate: tried answer but there was some confusion so candidate said sorry to avoid the debate

Member2: Name 5 schemes for women

Candidate : Answered

Member 3: What is financial inclusion

Candidate : Answered

Member3: What is rabi and kharif crops?

Candidate : Answered

Member 3: what is pm mudra scheme ?

Candidate : Answered

Member 4 : What is Basel norms

Candidate: Answered

Member 4: What is Basel?

Candidate: it's a place in Switzerland

Panels smiled and asked to go

Candidate: Thank you and left the room

Board was cordial

Candidate got 70/ 100 marks

Second candidate interview IBPS RRB

Chairman: Aditya?

Candidate: Yes sir.



Chairman: Please sit, remove your mask.

Candidate: Thankyou sir.

Chairman: Apne baare mein btao yaar.... (Introduce yourself)

Candidate: was well prepared for it; schooling, college, family background, hobbies

Chairman: When did you complete your engineering?

Candidate: 2019

Chairman: What about placement?

Candidate: told about its placement

Chairman: So why banking after engineering?

Candidate: Prepared it well.... This was followed by counter question regarding same, answered well....

Chairman: Heard of Swabhiman Yojana

Candidate: Yes sir, Sorry can't recall what it is about.

Chairman: Heard of IRDAI?

Candidate: Answered about it, said wrong headquarter

Member 1: Electronics and communication se puchu ya banking se? (What should I ask, Electronics and communication or banking?)

Candidate: Sir you may ask whatever you want to.

Member 1: LEO, MEO- what are these?

Candidate: Explained them well.

Member 1: Which is used for internet?

Candidate: I answered LEO but the correct answer is GEO.

Member 1: Heard of IMF and WB? What are these? What's the difference between them?

Candidate: Yes sir, I have heard about them but can't recall. Handed over to the next person

Member2: Aditya, have you heard of QUAD?

Candidate: Answered confidently about it, all member and what is it about! He was very satisfied with my answer Handed over to the next person across the table

Member3: When we take loans, there has to be some security against it.

Candidate: Yes sir.

Member3: That security is of two types: Primary and collateral. What are those?

Candidate: Sorry sir I haven't read about this.....

Member3: No problem. Do you know what's Green Revolution?

Candidate: Explained it very well! When, how, who, everything!!

Member3: Heard of White Revolution? What is it about?

Candidate: Explained the same.
Okay Aditya, your interview is over.
Greeted everyone, Thankyou!

Third candidate interviews went like this:

Candidate: May I come in?

All panels: Yes come.

Candidate: Good Morning Sir

(Before I could wish other members)

Chairman: Please sit down

Candidate: Thank you sir.

(Chairperson reads the papers)

Chairman: Viplav Jain?

Candidate : Yes Sir.

Chairman: Are you comfortable?

Candidate: Yes sir.

Chairman: Tell me about yourself.

Candidate: Told

Chairman: Name one largest PSB and Private Sector bank.

Candidate: SBI is the largest PSB and HDFC is the largest Private sector bank.

Chairman: What are the differences between PSBs and Private Sector Banks.

Candidate: Told

Chairman: Why Private sector banks have lower NPA as compared to PSBs.

Candidate: Private banks place more emphasis on efficient management....

(Chairperson interrupted)

Chairman: So it means that PSBs are not efficient as Private Sector Banks.

Candidate: Sir, The motive of Private Sector banks and PSBs are different. Private sector banks are more profit oriented while the PSBs are more Social Service oriented. Hence, Private Banks do not lend to the marginalized and disadvantaged while PSBs provides loans to the marginalized and disadvantaged. Hence, private banks are able to manage loans and NPA better.

Chairman: Ok. What is Balance Sheet?





Candidate: Told.

Chairman: For which period?

Candidate: Yearly.

Chairman: That's Important.

(Chairman passes on to Member1)

Member1: Have you done any social service?

Candidate: Yes sir. I was a part of Enactus (Explained about Enactus Club)

Member1: What was your contribution and what did you learn from Social Service?

Candidate: Told.

Member1: What is team spirit?

Candidate: Told.

(Member1 passes on to Member2)

Member2: What is depreciation?

Candidate: Told

Member2: Mention two types of depreciation.

Candidate: (Slipped from my mouth - Sir, I am not able to recall. (Even though I knew)

(Member2 passes on to female panelist)

Female: Where do you live?

Candidate: In Mumbai.

Female: Exactly where in Mumbai?

Candidate: Marine Lines.

Female: At Metro side?

Candidate: Yes Ma'am.

Female: What are your parent's profession?

Candidate: Told.

Female: In which college your father works? (Since he is a professor)

Candidate: Told

Female: Which subjects he teaches?

Candidate: Told

(Female passes on to Member3)

Member3: What are the functions of NABARD?

Candidate: Told

Member3: What are the functions of EXIM Bank:

Candidate: Told.

Member3 (To other panelist): Any more questions you want to ask him?

Chairman and Female: You may go now.

Candidate: Thanked each and every one and exited the interview room.

Overall experience was good and interviewers were very cordial.

What Actually Happens on the Interview Day?

Once the candidate reaches the venue. The following things happen in the following manner:

1. Admit card along with identity card is checked.
2. Attendance sheet is signed
3. Then students are sent for the biometrics: where thumb print and retina are checked
4. Then students are given the form to fill
5. Then documents along with photo state are checked by the officials
6. After document verification candidates are sent to different panels.
7. Once the interview is done, you are requested to leave the campus.

What are the Documents Required for the Interview?

At the time of attending the Interview, you are requested to bring the following documents; Photocopies of the documents should be self-attested and the ORIGINALS of all documents should be invariably submitted for verification.

- **Photo ID Proof:** Candidates must carry photo identity proof such as a Passport, Voter's Card, PAN Card, Driving License, Aadhar Card with photographs, etc.
- **IBPS PO Interview Admit Card:** Candidates must carry their Interview admit card along with other certificates.
- **Income Certificate:** For candidates in the EWS category, an income and asset certificate is provided in the format required by the relevant agencies of the Government of India.
- **Caste Certificates:** Candidates belonging to a reserved category like OBC, ST, SC, etc must carry their caste certificates issued by the competent authority.
- **Experience Certificate:** Candidates who are in any kind of job must carry their work experience certificates.
- **Scribe Certificate:** If the candidate has utilized a scribe, then properly completed scribe details in the required format must be provided.
- **Ex-serviceman certificate:** Candidates who are ex-servicemen must present a copy of their Service or Discharge book, a pension payment order, and official documentation attesting to their held rank.





- **Defense Certificate:** Candidates who are currently serving in the armed forces must show a document certifying that they will be released from their position by August 2024 at the latest, issued by a recognized authority.
- **Domicile Certificate for J&K:** Those with a domicile certificate in Jammu and Kashmir who qualify for an age relaxation must present it.
- Individuals who qualify for age relaxation due to being affected by the 1984 riots must present a certificate from the District Magistrate attesting to this fact.
- **Educational Qualification Certificates:** Candidates must carry all their original educational qualification certificates like Degree/Diploma certificates, Mark sheets, etc.
- **Application Form:** The printout of the online application form that the candidates have submitted at the time of registration should be at the time of document verification.
- **Disability Certificate:** Candidates must carry their Disability Certificate in the prescribed format issued by the government in case of candidates belonging to the Benchmark Disability category.
- **Passport Size Photograph:** The candidate should have passport-size photographs with them. The photo should be the same as that uploaded in the application form at the time of registration.
- **NOC:** Candidates working in any government or private organization must possess a Non-Objection Certificate (NOC) at the time of Document Verification.
- **Proof of Date of Birth:** Candidates should carry valid and original proof of their date of birth such as a 10th mark sheet, or birth certificate.

