

IBPS PO INTERVIEW QUESTIONS 2020

- Money laundering means – the process of conversion of money obtained illegally to appear to have originated from legitimate sources
- Money laundering refers to the conversion of money which is legally obtained
- Money lent for 15 days or more in Inter-bank market is called term money
- Money lent for one day is called call money
- Money market is the center of dealings mainly of short-term character in monetary assets
- Mortgage is security on immovable property for a loan given by a bank
- Mutual funds fall within the supervisory purview of SEBI
- NABARD was established in 1982
- National Income Estimates in India are prepared by Central Statistics Commission
- RBI declared that it had withdrawn the instruction of compensation to banks at how much percent of the national value of counterfeit notes detected? 25 Percent
- Public sector bank, foreign bank, private sector bank and regional rural bank are classified as commercial banks
- On which Rate at which commercial banks borrow short-term funds with RBI ~ ~ Repo Rate
- NRI and FII deposits are called as hot money
- Normally Economic Growth is coupled with? ~ ~ > Inflation.
- National savings certificates, infrastructure bonds, Indira Vikas Patras, Krishi Vikas Patra, etc. are examples of financial assets
- Regional Rural Banks fall within supervisory purview of-RBI, Note: RBI is the supervisor and NABARD are the regulators.
- Regional Rural Banks were set up in 1975
- Reserve Bank of India issues all the currency notes except one rupee note
- Reserve Bank of India undertakes the following rates: CRR; SLR and repo rates
- Revolving credit is made available by the issuer in the case of ~ ~ Credit Card
- Savings bank accounts are opened by individuals for savings purposes

- Scheduled commercial banks are banks which have been included in the second schedule of RBI act, 1934; registered under companies act and got a license as per Banking Regulations act 1949
- SEBI means Securities and Exchange Board of India.
- Securities and Exchange Board of India was established in 1988
- Six banks were nationalized during the second stage on 15.4.1980
- Small finance Banks must disburse how much percent of their total adjusted net bank credit to priority sector? 75%
- State Bank of India was formulated as per SBI act 1955
- State Bank of Indore was merged with state Bank of India in which year? ~-> 2010
- T-bills are financial instruments initially sold by _____ to raise funds.- the government
- The account in which trading of shares in their electronic form is called as DEMAT account
- The bank branches which can undertake foreign exchange business directly are known as approved dealers in foreign exchange
- The banking ombudsman resolves the complaints of the customers regarding services provided by the banks
- The capital market deals with long-term funds, both debt, and equity
- The conversion of money which is illegally obtained is called as – money laundering
- The credit risk to the bank is high from which of these cards – Credit cards
- The crossing on a cheque can be canceled by the drawer of the cheque under his full signature
- The Economy in which there is a mixture of Public and Private Sector both is called? ~-> Mixed Economy.
- The excess of the total expenditures over total receipts is known as? ~-> Budget Deficit.

- The financial literacy includes the following namely; how to invest the funds; how to use the limited funds carefully; how to minimize the risks and how to reinvest the money earned
- The first bank in India was set up on modern lines in 1770 by an agency house
- The first bank note issued by Independent India was the One Rupee note issued in which year? ~ ~ > 1949
- The first Indian bank to open a branch outside India in London in 1946 is Bank of India
- The first public sector bank to issue capital to the public is – Oriental Bank of Commerce
- The fixed deposits, reinvestment deposits, and recurring deposits are repayable after an agreed period.
- The following are the functions of a commercial bank namely; providing project finance; settlement of payments on behalf of the customers; issuing credit and debit cards to the customers and providing services such as locker facilities and remittances
- The following are the functions of banks – accepting deposits; granting loans; collecting cheques; issuing drafts; selling gold/silver coins
- The following are the sources of finance for any commercial bank – capital, borrowings from RBI, deposits and cash reserves with RBI
- The following constitutes the largest percentage of retail loans in the country – Home loans