

Corporation bank interview questions for Clerks : corporation bank is a premier public sector bank in India. Corporation bank has creating opportunities for unemployed, as a probationary officers , clerks, specialist officers, advisors, consultants, security officers, law officers, generalist cadre officers.in continuation with that bank issues every year recruitment notifications mainly to recruit POs and clerks with large no of vacancies. Here giving corporation bank interview questions to the bank job aspirants for giving idea on interview questions. It may helpful who prepares for Po, clerks and other officer cadre jobs aspirants.

Corporation bank interview questions for clerks :

1)Where was the Head Quarters of Corporation Bank located ?

A) Mangalore in karnataka state

2)Who is the Chairman of Corporation Bank ?

A) Shri Ramnath Pradeep appointed on Sept 1st 2010.

3) When did the bank came into existence ?

A) Established on 12th march 1906 at the temple town of UDIPI in karnataka state.

4) What was the coporation bank initial name?

A) Initially the name was “Canara Banking Corporation (Udipi) Limited” later In 1939, the Bank’s name changed from Canara Banking Corporation (Udipi) Ltd., to “Canara Banking Corporation Ltd.,” with the motto-“ Sarve Janah Sukhino Bhavantu” which means “Prosperity to All ” .The second change in the name of the Bank occurred in 1972, from ‘Canara Banking Corporation Ltd.’ to ‘Corporation Bank Limited.’ and finally ‘Corporation Bank’ following its nationalization on 15th April,1980.

5) When was nationalised corporation bank?

A) 15th April, 1980

6) Corporation bank “Corporate Vision”?

A) ” The Most Preferred Bank with Global Standards ”

7) could you tell about Network of Corporation bank?

A) The Bank with a Network of 1176 Branches, 1159 ATM centers, and 1408 Grameen vikas kendras as on 30th Sept 2010 .with 10 million customers across india.

8) Why do you choose clerk job as your career ?

A) You just say, "Job Security and Job in Corporation bank is a privilege and it is a service to nation"

9) What do you think of the responsibilities / duties of a clerk job in the banking sector ?

10) How do you prove yourself as a successful employee ?

11) Tell us about yourself ?

A) Introduce yourself , your education, your current job, etc in a short and sweet manner.

12) Tell us about your schooling background ?

13) Tell us about your academic career ?

14) What are your hobbies ?

15) What are the primary functions of a commercial bank ?

A) The primary functions of a commercial bank include:

- a) accepting deposits; and
- b) granting loans and advances

16) What are the salient features of Indian Banking Sector ?

17) Can you explain the reforms that taken place in the Indian banking industry ?

A) The Narasimham Committee laid the foundation for the reformation of the Indian banking sector. Constituted in 1991, the Committee submitted two reports, in 1992 and 1998, which laid significant thrust on enhancing the efficiency and viability of the banking sector.

18)What are the functions of Reserve Bank of India ?

A)Mainly the functions of RBI are classified as follows:

Bank of Issue

Banker to Government

Bankers' Bank and Lender of the Last Resort

Controller of Credit

Custodian of Foreign Reserves

Supervisory functions

Promotional functions

19)Tell some of the Qualitative methods used by RBI for credit control in the country ?**20)Tell some of the Quantitative methods used by RBI for credit control in the country ?****21)What is Bank rate ?**

A) A Bank rate is the interest rate that is charged by a country's central or federal bank on loans and advances to control money supply in the economy and the banking sector. This is typically done on a quarterly basis to control inflation and stabilize the country's exchange rates. A fluctuation in bank rates triggers a ripple-effect as it impacts every sphere of a country's economy. For instance, the prices in stock markets tend to react to interest rate changes. A change in bank rates affects customers as it influences prime interest rates for personal loans.

22)What is Cash Reserve Ratio – CRR?

A)The Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) refers to the liquid cash that banks have to maintain with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as a certain percentage of their demand and time liabilities. For example if the CRR is 10% then a bank with net demand and time deposits of Rs 1,00,000 will have to deposit Rs 10,000 with the RBI as liquid cash.

23)What is Statutory Liquidity Ratio – SLR ?

A)Statutory Liquidity Ratio refers to the amount that the commercial banks require to maintain in the form of cash, or gold or govt. approved securities before providing credit to the customers. Statutory

Liquidity Ratio is determined and maintained by the Reserve Bank of India in order to control the expansion of bank credit.

24)What is Repo rate ?

A)Whenever the banks have any shortage of funds they can borrow it from the central bank. Repo rate is the rate at which our banks borrow currency from the central bank. A reduction in the repo rate will help banks to get Money at a cheaper rate. When the repo rate increases borrowing from the central bank becomes more expensive. The Reverse repo rate is the rate at which the central bank borrows from the banks, while the Repo rate is the rate at which the banks borrow from the central bank.

25)Can you explain the terms National bank, Scheduled bank, Commercial bank, Cooperative bank, Private bank, Foreign bank ?

26)What Is Inflation?

A)Inflation is increase in price of products & decrease in value of money.

27) Difference between Repo rate and Bank rate?

A)The Main difference between Repo rate and Bank rate is that Repo rate is the discounting offered by the RBI on the monetary bill hold by the Banks

28))Important Terms?

SLR – Statutory liquidity ratio

CRR - Cash reserve ratio

Repo rate - It is the rate at which RBI lends money to Banks.

Reverse Repo Rate – It is the rate at which Banks park their funds with RBI

Bank Rate – It is the rate at which RBI lends money to Banks.

Call money rate - It is the rate of interest charged by the banks for temporary borrows among banks Ledger

Tender Money – Currency issued by RBI Optional Money – Cheques, DDs, Bankers Cheques

Plastic Money – Credit card, Debit card Credit card is ready made overdraft in e-form for buying goods and services by the card holder within specified limits and according to terms and conditions of the

issuer Bank without having any account. Debit card is e-Cheque which can be used within the limits of the credit in the account associated with it for financial transactions.

Core Banking – Networking of Banks for providing any where any time Banking is called Core Banking.

Merchant Bank provides capital to firms in the form of shares rather than money.

Investment Banks tend to provide investment to firms.

Corporate Banking looks after the needs of big firms, companies, business entities.

Business Banking looks after needs of medium level business firms, entities, individuals.

Retail banking focuses to provide services to individuals.

Private banking focuses to provide services to high net worth individuals.

Lead Banking focuses on providing all type of financial services.

Narrow Banking focuses on a particular sector like Mortgage, Auto Finance etc.

29) What is a bank?

A) A bank is a financial institution whose primary activity is to act as a payment agent for customers and to borrow and lend money. It is an institution for receiving, keeping, and lending money.