

Effective Communication at Job Interviews

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Chapter 1

What is this report about?

1.1 Introduction

Job interview is a meeting between an eligible candidate who is looking for a position in an organisation and a recruiter who has been given the responsibility to select the most appropriate person for the particular job. It is an opportunity for both the aforementioned parties to know each other and fulfill the purpose.

This report focusses on the candidate side of the Job interview and how should a person present himself/herself to the interviewer in order to increase his/her chances of getting the job offer. It deals with two main kind of interviews Telephonic and Personal, and discusses the verbal and non verbal aspects of both.

I have also included two sections in the appendix which are not directly related to ones success at Job interviews but are more of informative nature for candidates sitting in an interview.

1.2 More on Job Interviews

1.2.1 Process

The process of hiring a candidate begins with a round for shortlisting eligible candidates based on their CV or a test conducted by the company. GD's may be scheduled for further refining the candidates, but this practice varies for different organisations. This is followed by a series of interviews: Technical or HR. Both of these have their own specific methods of preparation, yet the underlying principles for effective communication at both of these interviews is the same.

A typical job interview can last for anything around 10 minutes to as long as a few hours. It can be conducted face to face, i.e. a personal interview or over a telecommunication medium like a phone or over a video conference on software such as Skype.

A bulk of the time is spent by the recruiter in assessing the candidate by asking questions about his work history, style of work, personality, and any other quality relevant to the position itself. A job interview is a dynamic process for both the parties involved. An interviewee may predict to an extent whether the interview is going successfully or not and on the other hand the interviewer may learn something new about the interviewee which was not mentioned by him prior to the interview. So, due to the dynamic nature of interviews the thoughts and behaviour of both sides constantly changes and this subsequently affects their later thoughts and behaviour.

End of the interview may feature the recruiter encouraging the candidate to pose any questions to him. Such questions are highly encouraged as they depict an individual's interest in the company and work position offered to him.

The process finishes after all the eligible candidates have been interviewed and the recruiting team has assessed them. Although the assessing may depend on some of the previous achievements or the tests given by the candidate prior to the interview, but the interview is still remains the major contributor to the selection of a particular individual for a position.

Chapter 2

Classification of a Job interview

2.1 Telephonic

2.1.1 Introduction

Telephonic interviews, as is clear by the name, take place over a communication medium such as telephone. They are increasingly becoming popular in today's times as the number of applicants is growing. Usually a recruiter may want to reduce the number of applicants by interviewing all of them over telephone and eliminating some of them beforehand. They are cheaper to conduct than a traditional personal interview and far more convenient for both parties than their counterpart. They are also very useful when the interviewer is unable to be physically present to conduct the interview, eg. him being in other state or country.

But a telephonic interview has some obvious disadvantages also. If the interview is technical there is no means to put a check on cheating by the candidate unless a video conferencing occurs. Communication problems may hamper the conduction of a telephonic interview. In a telephonic interview, the interviewer is unable to judge all the qualities and shortcomings of the candidate as the non-verbal part is mostly absent.

Despite of these shortcomings, the advantages of telephonic interviews generally advocate the need to focus on them and prepare for them.

2.2 Personal

2.2.1 Introduction

This is the most common and effective type of interview.

Chapter 3

Telephonic Interviews

Chapter 4

Personal Interviews

Appendix A

Technical Knowledge vs. Communication Skills

Appendix B

Interviewer Biases

Bibliography