

Financial Performance of Public Sector Banks in India, A Comparative Analysis

Binay Kumar Sahu

Faculty in P.G. Department of Commerce
Government Autonomous College, Rourkela, Odisha, India

Abstract:

The financial performance of two prominent Indian public sector banks, State Bank of India (SBI) and Bank of Baroda (BOB), is compared in this study to evaluate their respective profitability, efficiency, and growth during a chosen time frame. The analysis focuses on important market and accounting statistics that are frequently employed in research on bank performance, as well as the relationship between deposits, net profit, and asset growth.

Secondary data from reputable financial databases, public annual reports, and regulatory filings served as the foundation for the study. Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), Earnings per Share (EPS), Return on Capital Employed (ROCE), net profit, and operational profit margin are all used in ratio analysis to assess profitability. Efficiency is assessed using cost-to-income ratio and related operating metrics, while growth and solvency are examined using Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), current asset growth, and trends in deposits and net profit. Where appropriate, statistical tools such as trend analysis and correlation are used to explore relationships between profitability indicators, asset quality, and growth.

The comparative findings highlight how SBI and BOB differ in generating returns from assets and equity, controlling costs, and converting deposit growth into sustainable profits. Evidence from related studies suggests that improvements in CAR, asset quality, and operating efficiency are closely linked to stronger ROA, ROE, EPS, and net profit. The study concludes by identifying which bank demonstrates relatively better profitability, efficiency, and growth dynamics over the period, and by suggesting that strategic focus on cost control, credit risk management, and capital strength is critical for enhancing financial performance in India's competitive banking sector.

Keywords: Financial performance, Comparative analysis, public sector banks, Profitability, Operational Efficiency, Growth.

INTRODUCTION

(Singh & Sharma, 2022) Banking sector in India plays a considerable role in the economy of a country. The role of the sector is significant because it caters timely credit to all the sections of the society. Economic Development of the country is not possible if there is an inadequate capital formation. Banks therefore motivate people to save their money with the Banks and mobilize that saving for investing in creative purposes. (Rao & Rao, 2022) For the past three decades Indian's banking system has several outstanding achievements to its credit. The most striking is its extensive reach even to the remote corners of the country. It has been increasingly focusing on adopting integrated approach to risk management. According to RBI, majority of the banks already meet capital requirements of Basel III (Economic times, June 20, 2017). (Singh & Sharma, 2022) India. The financial performance of banks is the sum total of the

activities for managing banking transactions. The performance of the banks is reflected through the Profit & loss Account and Balance sheet which is prepared annually. The study analyses the financial performance of public sector banks and private sector banks by calculating and comparing various ratios of selected banks.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

(Chilale, 2018) Return on Equity (ROE), Tobin's Q, and Return on Assets (ROA) were used in the study to analyze bank performance. Internal profitability and the effectiveness of using bank assets were measured using ROA. The results demonstrated that while credit risk, operational inefficiencies, and debt ratio have a negative impact on ROA, asset management and bank size have a beneficial impact. When market-based performance was analyzed using Tobin's Q, it became clear that market valuation is heavily influenced by bank size and debt ratio. The study also emphasized ROE as a crucial measure of managerial effectiveness and shareholders' return. Stronger growth potential and better use of shareholders' money are reflected in higher ROE. Overall, the study found that reduced financial risk and effective asset management enhance bank performance.

(Sodhi & Waraich, n.d.) Using a variety of profitability metrics, the study examined the financial performance of a few public and private sector banks. The results showed that SBI had the greatest average earnings per share, while having a negative compound annual growth rate in all but net profit margin. ICICI Bank had the strongest CAGR in Operating Profit Margin and Return on Equity, while HDFC Bank performed well in Net Profit Margin, Return on Equity, and P/E Ratio. The D/P Ratio was the primary indicator of positive growth for Bank of Baroda and PNB. The study also noted that public sector banks' profitability was impacted by a sharp fall in their Net Profit Margin and Return on Equity following 2013. On the other hand, public sector banks may perform better in the future if asset quality improves.

(Singh & Sharma, 2022) The study concluded that in terms of capital adequacy, non-performing asset management, profitability, return on equity, return on assets, and net interest margin, private sector banks outperformed public sector banks. Additionally, private banks demonstrated better financial management techniques and maintained a higher debt-to-equity ratio. Public sector banks, on the other hand, did better at preserving the current and credit-deposit ratios. Overall, it was discovered that private sector banks performed better financially throughout the study period. According to the study, public sector banks might improve their financial standing and lower non-performing assets by merging and consolidating.

(Budhedeo & Pandya, 2018) The study analysed the public sector banks' financial results in the years following reform and the global financial crisis. The results demonstrated enhanced profitability, productivity, and efficiency throughout the post-reform phase, as seen by the large improvements in return on assets, credit-deposit ratio, and net interest margin. During this time, net non-performing assets (NPAs) decreased, indicating improvements in credit quality and general banking health. However, the majority of financial indices displayed negative tendencies during the post-global financial crisis period. Bank performance was negatively impacted by a rapid rise in non-performing assets (NPAs) and a decline in profitability, efficiency, and the credit-deposit ratio. According to the study's findings, growing stressed assets and decreased operational effectiveness caused public sector banks' financial standing to deteriorate significantly after 2013–14. **(Avneet Kour, 2016)** The study looked at Public Sector Commercial Banks' (PSCBs) financial performance and profitability in India. The results showed that while total income and interest spread showed steady increase throughout the study period, PSCBs' interest income and net profit displayed erratic tendencies. The development of banking operations was shown by the compound growth rate of total income, which came out to be 16.1%. Additionally, the study found that factors including interest earned, interest paid, operating expenses, and other income were positively correlated with

profitability. Further, the ratio of net profit to total assets varied moderately, reflecting changes in operational efficiency over time. The median test results indicated no significant difference between the profitability of PSCBs and Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) in India. Overall, the study concluded that although profitability fluctuated, PSCBs maintained stable financial performance during the study period.

(P Thanigaivalen & M Vidya, 2025) Using financial ratio analysis, a study on a subset of Indian commercial banks from 2012–13 to 2016–17 assessed the financial performance of 16 banks, comprising 11 public sector banks and 5 private sector banks. Private sector banks outperformed public sector banks during the course of the study, according to the findings. Additionally, it used Fixed Effect and Random Effect models to analyse how liquidity, solvency, and efficiency affected profitability. The findings showed that whereas turnover and solvency ratios had a major impact on the profitability of private sector banks, liquidity and solvency ratios had a beneficial impact on the profitability of public sector banks. The study came to the conclusion that operational effectiveness, solvency position, and efficient liquidity management all have a major role in bank profitability.

Research Gap

- Due to a scarcity of recent banking data, the majority of studies concentrated on older times (2012–2017).
- The financial performance of banks after the epidemic was the subject of few research.
- Only profitability ratios like ROA and ROE were the focus of prior studies.
- The integrated study of asset quality, efficiency, liquidity, and solvency received little attention.
- An updated comparison analysis using current data between banks in the public sector.

Objective of the Study

- To analyse the financial performance of selected public sector banks in India.
- To compare the profitability, liquidity, solvency, and efficiency position of selected banks.
- To examine the impact of financial ratios on the profitability of banks.
- To evaluate the operational efficiency and asset management of selected banks.
- To identify differences in financial performance between public sector banks.

Methodology

1. Research Design

A descriptive and comparative research design is used in this study in several Indian banking studies comparing SBI, BOB.

2. Nature of data: Secondary data only.

3. Sample Selection

Two banks, make up the study's sample. These institutions were chosen based on objective standards. Banks with comparatively bigger asset sizes and a sizable market share in the Indian banking sector were selected to ensure that the results are representative and significant. This ensures that the sample represents systemically important institutions rather than tiny, specialized firms. The continuous availability of trustworthy secondary data for the duration of the study was another criterion; the sample was ultimately limited to banks whose annual reports and regulatory publications consistently provided information on profitability, asset quality, and other pertinent indicators.

4. Variables Construction

To analyse the financial performance of State Bank of India (SBI) and Bank of Baroda (BOB), the study selected different financial variables and ratios under three major dimensions: profitability, efficiency, and growth/solvency. These ratios were calculated using secondary data collected from the annual reports and financial statements of the selected banks.

The profitability dimension included ROA, ROE, EPS, ROCE, Net Profit, and Net Profit Margin to measure the earning performance of the banks. The efficiency dimension consisted of the Cost-to-Income Ratio and Operating Profit Margin to evaluate operational efficiency and cost management. Growth and solvency were measured using Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Asset Growth, Deposit Growth, Debt-Equity Ratio, and Credit-Deposit Ratio (CDR), which indicate financial stability and growth performance. These variables together provide a comprehensive basis for comparing the financial performance of SBI and BOB during the study period.

5. Sources of data: Published annual reports of SBI and BOB, RBI publications, and recognized financial databases, similar to prior work that relies on RBI, Money control, and bank reports

6. Study period: This study examines financial performance of State Bank of India and Bank of Baroda between 2021 and 2025.

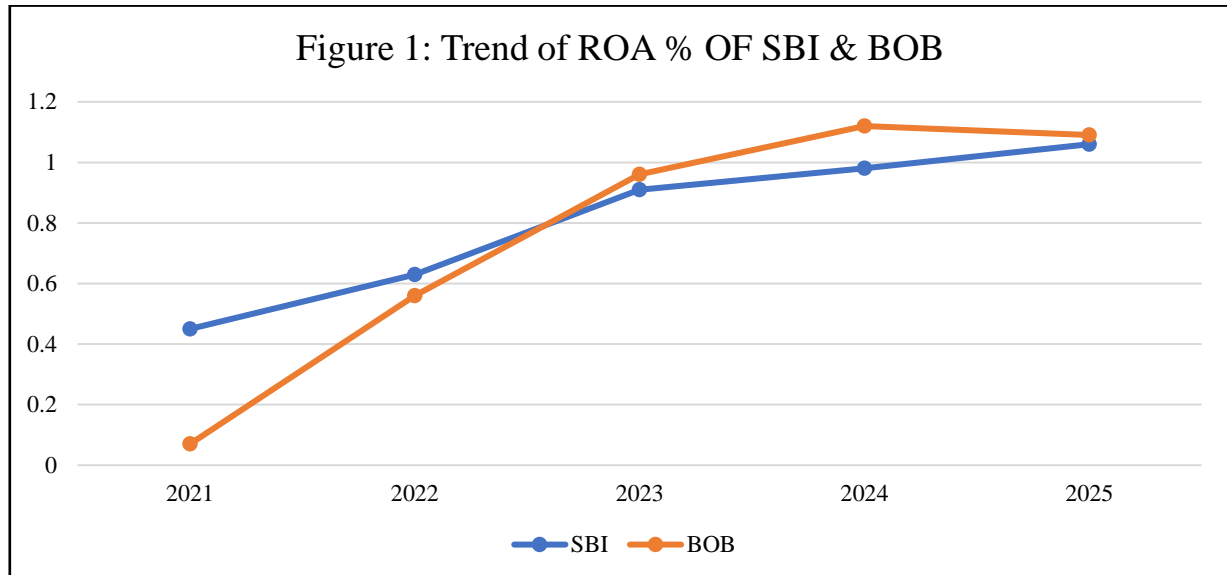
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Profitability Analysis

Table-1: Comparative Analysis on ROA, ROE, ROCE, EPS, OPM, NPM Between Public Sector Banks in India.

COMPARATIVE MEASURES	STATE BANK OF INDIA					BANK OF BARODA				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
ROA %	0.45	0.63	0.91	0.98	1.06	0.07	0.56	0.96	1.12	1.09
ROE %	8.86	12.33	16.75	17.46	17.13	1.07	8.46	14.36	15.85	14.30
ROCE %	1.64	1.42	1.59	1.47	1.73	1.85	1.81	1.91	2.01	1.87
EPS	22.87	35.49	56.29	68.44	79.44	1.78	14.06	27.28	34.40	37.86
Operating Profit Margin %	13.23	19.64	27.68	28.86	31.00	2.01	16.48	27.46	30.04	31.42
Net Profit Margin %	7.69	11.49	15.12	14.71	15.33	1.17	10.40	15.74	15.79	16.12

(Source: Annual reports of these public sector banks)



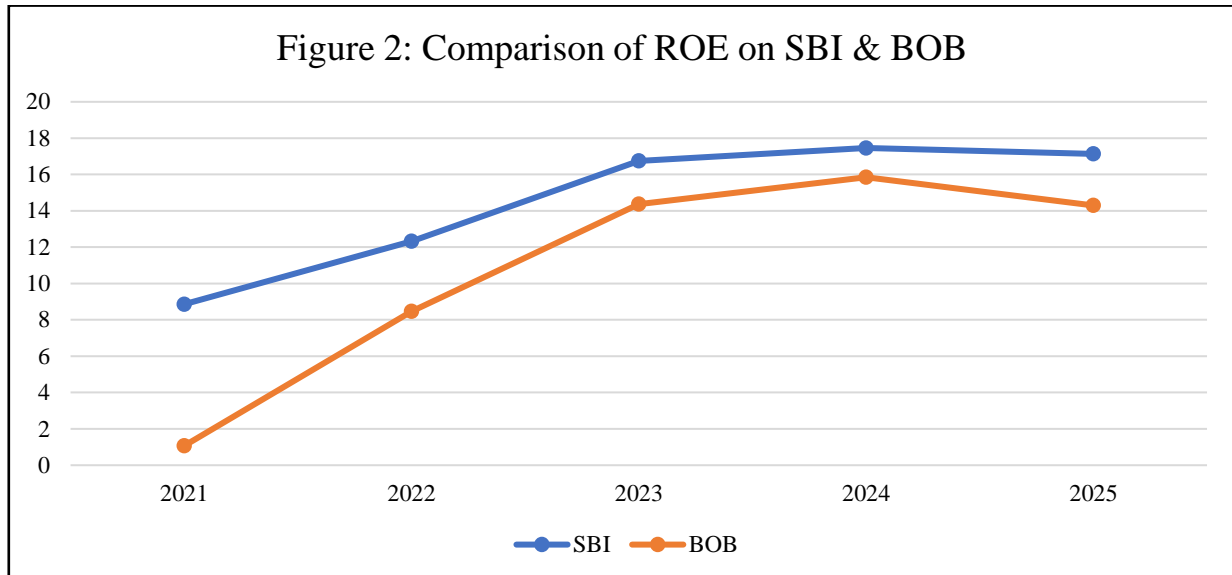
(Source: Compiled by author using MS Excel)

In the above figure 1, it is seen that the trend of Return on Assets (ROA) of State Bank of India and Bank of Baroda throughout the period from 2021 to 2025. ROA represents the efficiency of a bank in employing its total assets to create profits. A greater ROA shows superior managerial efficiency and effective usage of assets.

In the instance of State Bank of India, the ROA showed a continuous rising trend throughout the research period. It increased from 0.45% in 2021 to 0.63% in 2022 and further surged to 0.91% in 2023. The bank continued its improvement with 0.98% in 2024 and reached the greatest level of 1.06% in 2025. This continuous growth indicates that SBI was able to improve its profitability and asset utilization efficiency over the years.

In a similar vein, Bank of Baroda's ROA significantly improved over that time. From 0.07% in 2021 to 0.56% in 2022 and then to 0.96% in 2023, the ROA rose dramatically. Before marginally falling to 1.09% in 2025, it peaked in 2024 at 1.12%. The bank's overall performance remained robust and demonstrated improved operational efficiency despite the slight decline in the last year.

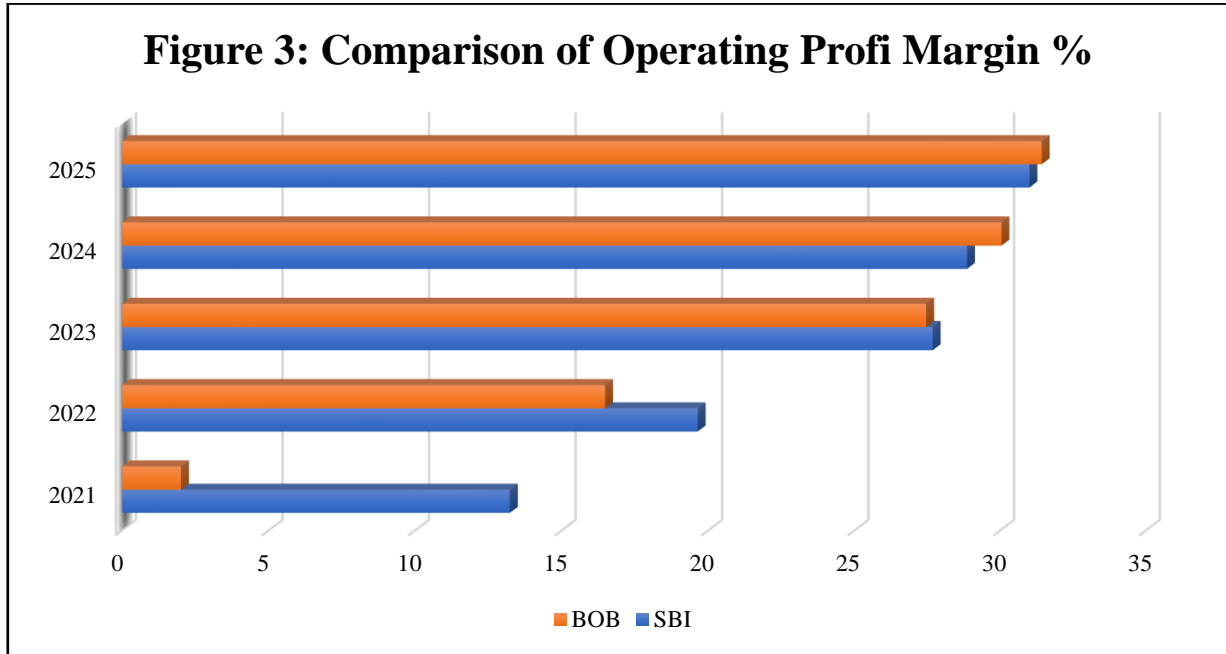
In contrast, Bank of Baroda shown quick improvement after 2021 and attained a little better ROA than SBI in 2024 and 2025, while SBI maintained steadier and more consistent rise in ROA. Overall, over the study period, both public sector banks showed increased profitability and higher asset utilization.



(Source: Compiled by author using MS Excel)

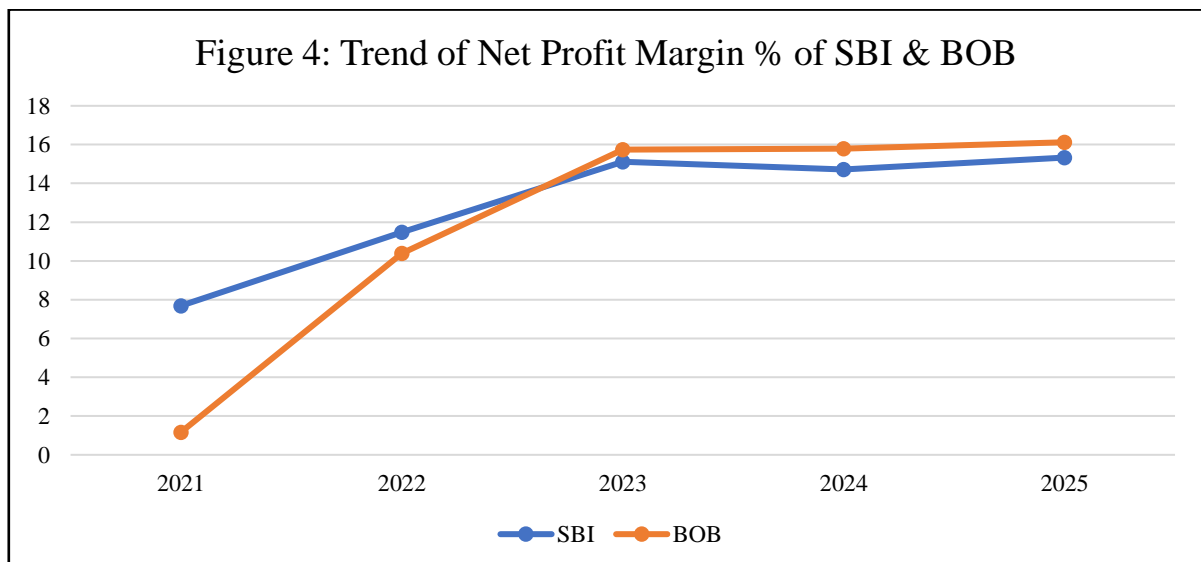
In the above figure 2, The Return on Equity (ROE) performance of State Bank of India and Bank of Baroda is compared between 2021 and 2025. ROE gauges a bank's capacity to make money off of shareholders' equity and shows how well management uses shareholders' money overall. The ROE for State Bank of India increased steadily from 8.86% in 2021 to 12.33% in 2022 and then to 16.75% in 2023. The ratio significantly decreased to 17.13% in 2025 after peaking at 17.46% in 2024. Overall, the pattern shows that during the research period, SBI greatly increased its profitability and produced more returns for its stockholders.

Similarly, over time, Bank of Baroda's ROE increased significantly as well. From a relatively low 1.07% in 2021, the ROE improved to 8.46% in 2022 and then to 14.36% in 2023. It kept getting better, peaking at 15.85% in 2024 before declining marginally to 14.30% in 2025. The bank's increasing financial efficiency and improved use of shareholders' equity are reflected in this rise. Over the course of the study, SBI consistently maintained a greater ROE than Bank of Baroda, demonstrating stronger profitability and better equity fund management. SBI continuously produced higher returns for its shareholders, despite Bank of Baroda's notable improvement after 2021. Overall, ROE increased for both banks, indicating better financial performance and increased shareholder value.



(Source: Compiled by author using MS Excel)

In the above figure 3: Between 2021 and 2025, the Operating Profit Margin (OPM) of both State Bank of India and Bank of Baroda demonstrated a positive and improving trend, showing improved operational efficiency and profitability management. From 13.23% in 2021 to 19.64% in 2022, 27.68% in 2023, 28.86% in 2024, and ultimately 31.00% in 2025, State Bank of India reported a consistent rise in OPM. Comparably, Bank of Baroda's operating profit margin increased dramatically from 2.01% in 2021 to 16.48% in 2022, 27.46% in 2023, 30.04% in 2024, and 31.42% in 2025. Bank of Baroda improved more quickly and marginally outperformed SBI in 2025, despite SBI maintaining a larger OPM in the early years. Overall, the rising trend of OPM in both banks over the course of the study indicates enhanced earning efficiency, better cost control, and greater operational performance.



(Source: Compiled by author using MS Excel)

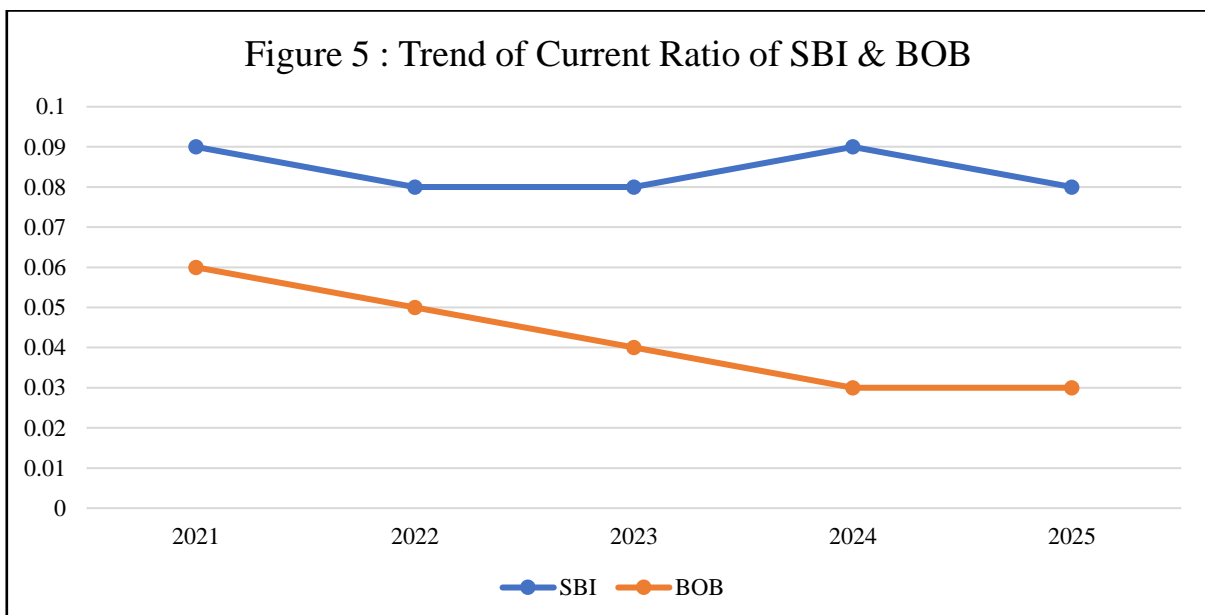
In the above figure 4: Between 2021 and 2025, both State Bank of India and Bank of Baroda's Net Profit Margin (NPM) showed a general upward trend, indicating an increase in their financial performance and profitability position. From 7.69% in 2021 to 11.49% in 2022 and then to 15.12% in 2023, State Bank of India reported a consistent increase in NPM. Despite a minor drop to 14.71% in 2024, the margin increased to 15.33% in 2025. However, from a low level of 1.17% in 2021 to 10.40% in 2022, 15.74% in 2023, 15.79% in 2024, and 16.12% in 2025, Bank of Baroda's net profit margin increased significantly. In contrast, Bank of Baroda grew more quickly and overtook SBI starting in 2023, whereas SBI held a greater position in the early years. Both banks increased their profitability and efficiency in turning revenue into net profit during the research period, as seen by the net profit margin's overall increasing trend.

Liquidity & Solvency Analysis

Table-2: Comparative Analysis on Current Ratio and Capital Adequacy Ratio Between Public Sector Banks in India.

BANK & YEAR		CURRENT RATIO	CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO
SBI	2021	0.09	13.74
	2022	0.08	13.85
	2023	0.08	14.68
	2024	0.09	14.28
	2025	0.08	14.25
BOB	2021	0.06	14.99
	2022	0.05	15.84
	2023	0.04	16.24
	2024	0.03	16.31
	2025	0.03	17.19

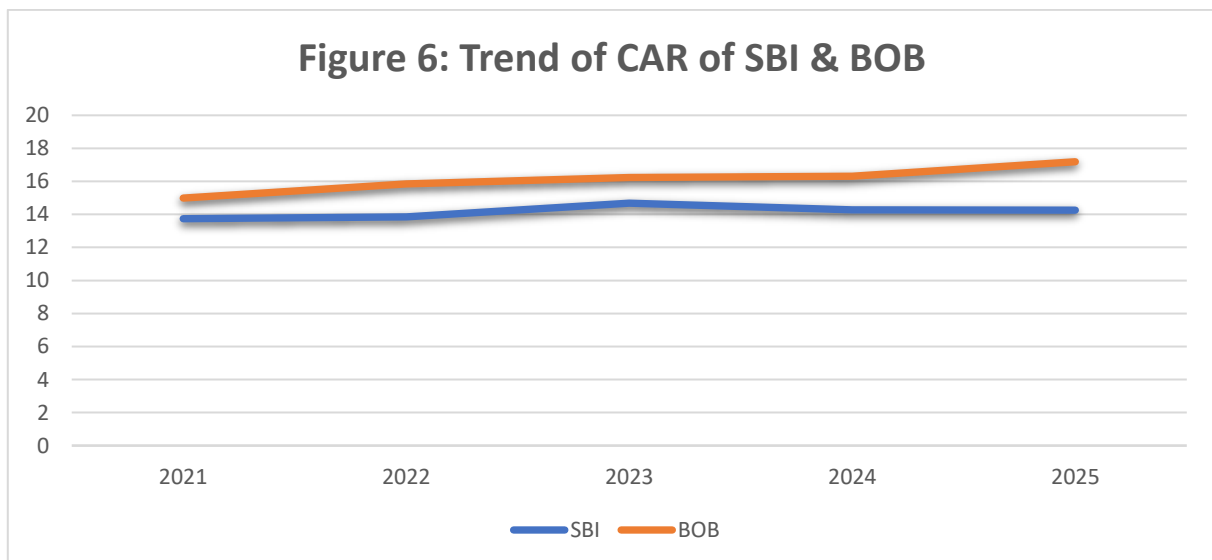
(Source: Annual reports of these public sector banks)



(Source: Compiled by author using MS Excel)

The above figure highlights the trend of the Current Ratio of State Bank of India and Bank of Baroda during the period from 2021 to 2025. The current ratio is an important liquidity indicator that measures the ability of a bank to meet its short-term obligations through its current assets. State Bank of India maintained a comparatively stable current ratio throughout the study period. The ratio stood at 0.09 in 2021, declined slightly to 0.08 in 2022 and 2023, improved again to 0.09 in 2024, and finally remained at 0.08 in 2025. The minor fluctuations indicate that SBI was able to maintain a consistent liquidity position and manage its short-term liabilities effectively over the years.

In contrast, Bank of Baroda showed a continuous decline in its current ratio during the same period. The ratio decreased from 0.06 in 2021 to 0.05 in 2022, further falling to 0.04 in 2023 and reaching 0.03 in both 2024 and 2025. This declining trend reflects a comparatively weaker liquidity position and suggests that the bank's current liabilities increased more rapidly than its current assets. Comparatively, SBI maintained a stronger current ratio than Bank of Baroda throughout the study period, indicating better short-term solvency and liquidity management.



(Source: Compiled by author using MS Excel)

The above figure shows an overall upward trend in both State Bank of India's and Bank of Baroda's Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) between 2021 and 2025, indicating their good financial stability and capacity to withstand possible financial threats. The CAR for State Bank of India was 13.74% in 2021, rising to 13.85% in 2022 and then to 14.68% in 2023. SBI continuously kept its CAR above the regulatory requirement, demonstrating a strong capital position and efficient risk management procedures, even if the ratio slightly decreased to 14.28% in 2024 and 14.25% in 2025.

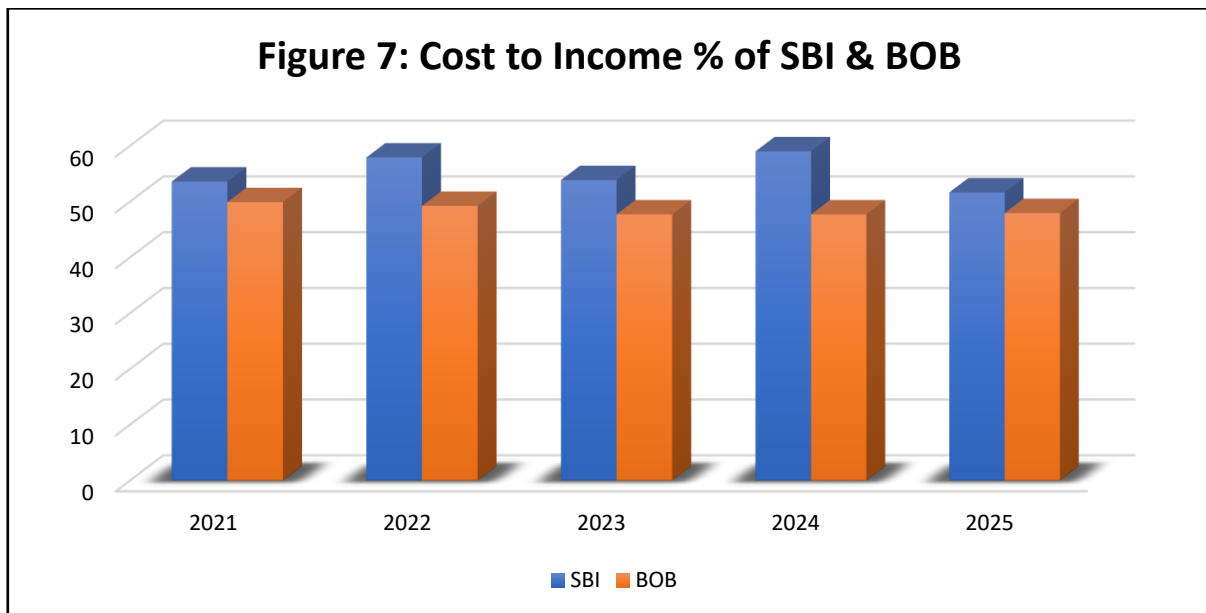
However, over the course of the study, Bank of Baroda showed a consistent rise in its Capital Adequacy Ratio. The CAR increased from 14.99% in 2021 to 15.84% in 2022, 16.24% in 2023, 16.31% in 2024, and 17.19% in 2025. This consistent improvement shows that the bank improved its capacity to withstand financial uncertainty and strengthened its capital base. In contrast, Bank of Baroda consistently maintained a higher CAR than SBI throughout the study period, indicating a more robust capital structure and improved solvency situation.

Operational Efficiency Analysis

Table-3: Comparative Analysis on Cost to Income % Between Public Sector Banks in India.

BANK & YEAR		COST TO INCOME%
SBI	2021	53.59
	2022	57.91
	2023	53.86
	2024	59.01
	2025	51.63
BOB	2021	49.89
	2022	49.23
	2023	47.71
	2024	47.70
	2025	47.94

(Source: Annual reports of these public sector banks)



(Source: Compiled by author using MS Excel)

The above figure 7 shows the comparative analysis of the Cost to Income Ratio of State Bank of India and Bank of Baroda from 2021 to 2025. The Cost to Income Ratio is an important indicator of operational efficiency, as it reflects the proportion of operating expenses incurred to generate income. State Bank of India experienced fluctuations in its ratio during the study period. The ratio increased from 53.59% in 2021 to 57.91% in 2022, declined slightly to 53.86% in 2023, and again rose to 59.01% in 2024, which was the highest during the period. However, the ratio improved significantly to 51.63% in 2025, indicating better control over operating expenses and improved efficiency in the final year.

In contrast, Bank of Baroda maintained a comparatively lower and more stable Cost to Income Ratio throughout the study period. The ratio steadily declined from 49.89% in 2021 to 49.23% in 2022 and

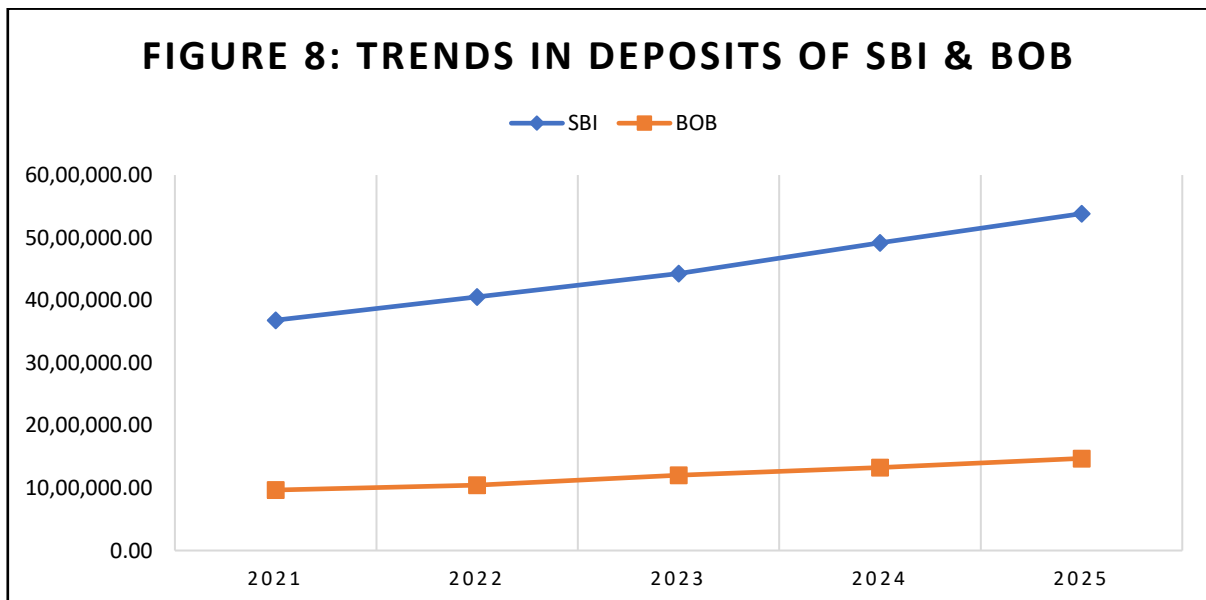
further to 47.71% in 2023. It remained almost stable at 47.70% in 2024 and slightly increased to 47.94% in 2025. The consistently lower ratio indicates that Bank of Baroda managed its operational costs more effectively than SBI. Comparatively, Bank of Baroda demonstrated better cost efficiency and stability, whereas SBI showed greater fluctuations in managing its operating expenses.

Growth Performance Analysis

Table-3: Comparative Analysis on Deposits and Net Profit Between Public Sector Banks in India.
(In Crores)

BANK & YEAR		DEPOSIT	NET PROFIT
SBI	2021	36,81,277.00	20,410.47
	2022	40,51,534.00	31,675.98
	2023	44,23,778.00	50,232.45
	2024	49,16,077.00	61,076.62
	2025	53,83,190.00	70,900.63
BOB	2021	9,66,996.93	828.96
	2022	10,45,938.56	7272.28
	2023	12,03,687.89	14,109.62
	2024	13,26,957.84	17,788.78
	2025	14,72,034.85	19,581.15

(Source: Annual reports of these public sector banks)

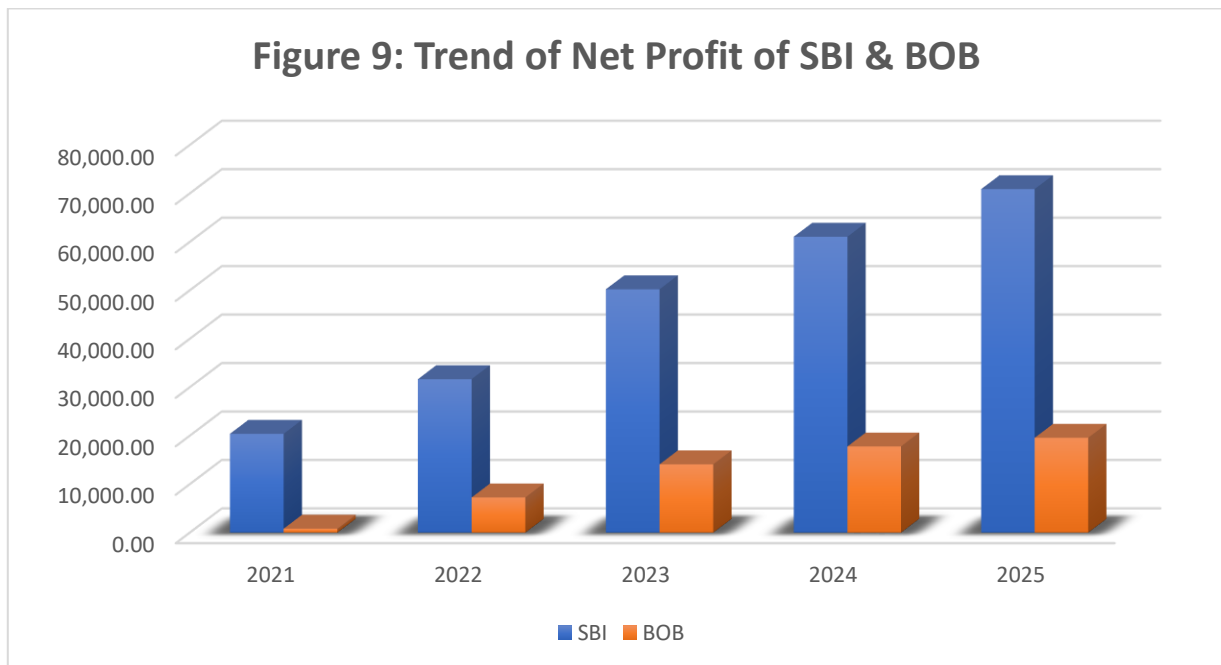


(Source: Compiled by author using MS Excel)

A comparison of the deposits made by State Bank of India and Bank of Baroda between 2021 and 2025 is shown in *figure 8* above. One of the main sources of funding for banks is deposits, which show the degree of public trust and the bank's ability to raise capital. Deposits at State Bank of India increased steadily over the course of the research. From ₹36,81,277 crore in 2021 to ₹40,51,534 crore in 2022 and ₹44,23,778 crore in 2023, the deposits grew. Deposits reached ₹49,16,077 crore in 2024 and ₹53,83,190 crore in 2025,

continuing the rising trend. This consistent expansion is a result of SBI's robust market position, expanded clientele, and growing public confidence in the bank.

In a similar way, Bank of Baroda's deposits have been steadily increasing over time. From ₹9,66,996.93 crore in 2021 to ₹10,45,938.56 crore in 2022 to ₹12,03,687.89 crore in 2023, the deposits grew. With deposits of ₹14,72,034.85 crore in 2025 and ₹13,26,957.84 crore in 2024, the bank maintained its growing trend. Despite having fewer deposits than SBI, Bank of Baroda showed steady growth over the course of the study. In contrast, SBI maintained substantially larger deposits than Bank of Baroda during the whole study period, demonstrating its stronger financial standing and increased capacity to draw in client deposits.



(Source: Compiled by author using MS Excel)

The above figure 9 presents the comparison of State Bank of India's and Bank of Baroda's net profits from 2021 to 2025. After subtracting all costs, taxes, and provisions from total income, net profit shows a bank's overall profitability. Over the course of the study, State Bank of India's net profit increased steadily. From ₹20,410.47 crore in 2021 to ₹31,675.98 crore in 2022 and ₹50,232.45 crore in 2023, the net profit soared dramatically. Profits reached ₹61,076.62 crore in 2024 and ₹70,900.63 crore in 2025, continuing the rising trend. This consistent rise is a sign of greater asset quality, enhanced operational performance, and efficient bank financial management.

Similarly, During the research period, Bank of Baroda's net profit also demonstrated a notable improvement. From ₹828.96 crore in 2021 to ₹7,272.28 crore in 2022 and ₹14,109.62 crore in 2023, the net profit grew. With net profits of ₹17,788.78 crore in 2024 and ₹19,581.15 crore in 2025, the bank maintained its upward trajectory. The bank's improved financial efficiency and improved profits performance are reflected in the notable increase in profitability. Throughout the research period, State

Bank of India maintained significantly higher net profits than Bank of Baroda, demonstrating its larger operational scale and superior profitability position.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Only secondary data forms the basis of the complete data analysis. Any bias in secondary data will result in analysis that is deceptive.
- Three public sector banks and three private sector banks—representative of their respective industries—have had the data gathered.
- Due to time and resource constraints, the study's duration was constrained.

FINDINGS

Profitability and Growth

- Earnings Growth: Over the course of the five years, both banks' net profits showed a notable increase. While BOB experienced an even more remarkable rebound from ₹828.96 crores to ₹19,581.15 crores during the same period, SBI's net profit increased from ₹20,410.47 crores in 2021 to ₹70,900.63 crores in 2025.
- Earnings Per Share (EPS): SBI continuously outperformed BOB, with an EPS of 79.44 in 2025 as opposed to BOB's 37.86.
- Margin Trends: From 13.23% to 31.00%, SBI's Operating Profit Margin (OPM) increased gradually. With its OPM rising from a low of 2.01% in 2021 to 31.42% by 2025, BOB likewise shown a robust recovery, momentarily surpassing SBI in terms of operating efficiency at the conclusion of the period.

Operational Efficiency

- Cost management: In 2025, Bank of Baroda's cost-to-income ratio ended at 47.94%, maintaining a superior level. SBI's ratio, on the other hand, varied significantly, peaking at 59.01% in 2024 before rising to 51.63% in 2025.

Liquidity and Solvency

- Capital Adequacy: Throughout the period, BOB's Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) was higher, reaching 17.19% in 2025. SBI's CAR stayed steady but decreased, averaging 14%.
- Liquidity Issues: Both banks have extremely low current ratios (less than 0.10), which is normal for the nature of the banking industry but suggests strict immediate liquidity control.

SUGGESTIONS

- SBI-Cost Optimization: SBI has a larger cost-to-income ratio than BOB, although leading in absolute profit and deposit mobilization. To get this ratio closer to the 45–48% range observed in its competitor, SBI should concentrate on digital transformation and cutting administrative costs.
- BOB-Deposit Mobilization: BOB's total deposits are around one-fourth of SBI's, notwithstanding its outstanding efficiency and soundness. To grow its market share in deposits, BOB must engage in aggressive marketing and retail development.
- Yield Improvement: Stabilizing Return on Equity (ROE) should be the goal for both institutions. SBI's ROE slightly decreased in 2025 after reaching a peak of 17.46% in 2024. Long-term capital appreciation depends on maintaining steady returns for shareholders.

CONCLUSION

Both State Bank of India and Bank of Baroda have considerably improved balance sheets and profitability after the 2021 timeframe, according to the comparative research. In terms of total volume, deposits, and

earnings per share, State Bank of India continues to be the market leader. High-quality asset management is demonstrated by its capacity to produce enormous net profits and sustain a consistent ROA above 1%. However, when it comes to capital solvency and cost control, Bank of Baroda seems to be the more "efficient" operator. Compared to SBI, its greater Capital Adequacy Ratio indicates a stronger buffer against financial shocks. In conclusion, BOB exhibits better operational leanness and solvency, whilst SBI offers size and large profitability per share. With a distinct upward trend in financial health over the past five years, both banks are currently in a strong position within the Indian public sector banking market.

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