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Green Banking Practices and Renewable Energy Financing in India: A Comparative Empirical Analysis of Public and Private Sector Banks

[1]P. Papitha , [2]K. Chandrasekar
[1]Research Scholar, [2]Professor & Placement Officer
[1-2]Alagappa Institute of Management Alagappa University, Karaikudi, Tamil Nadu, India

Abstract
The growing concern over climate change and environmental sustainability has increased the importance of green banking practices in the Indian banking sector. Banks play a significant role in promoting sustainable development by incorporating environmental considerations into their banking operations and financing activities. In particular, financing renewable energy projects has become an important aspect of the transition towards a low-carbon economy. Against this background, the present study aims to examine green banking practices and analyse renewable energy financing among selected public-sector and private-sector banks in India. The study proposes to use secondary data collected from bank sustainability reports, annual reports, Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reports (BRSR), and relevant publications of the Reserve Bank of India. The study period will cover the financial years 2020–21 to 2024–25, subject to data availability and comparability. Descriptive statistics, trend analysis, and comparative analysis will be employed to examine differences in green banking practices and disclosed renewable energy financing across the selected banks. The study will also explore the relationship between green banking practices and renewable energy financing, wherever sufficient comparable data are available. The findings are expected to provide insights into the role of Indian banks in supporting renewable energy development and to identify differences in their sustainability practices and financing disclosures. The study may offer useful implications for banking institutions, policymakers, and other stakeholders seeking to strengthen green finance initiatives in India.
Keywords: Green Banking, Renewable Energy Financing, Green Finance, Public-Sector Banks, Private-Sector Banks, Sustainable Banking, India.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To examine the green banking practices adopted by selected public-sector and private-sector banks in India.
2. To analyse the trends in renewable energy financing by selected banks during the study period.

3. To compare the green banking practices and renewable energy financing of public-sector and private-sector banks.
4. To assess the relationship between green banking practices and renewable energy financing among the selected banks, subject to data availability.
5. To suggest suitable measures for strengthening green banking practices and promoting renewable energy financing in India.

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- **Sharma and Choubey (2022**) examined green banking initiatives in the Indian banking sector through semi-structured interviews with 36 middle- and senior-level managers from 12 public- and private-sector banks. The study classified green banking initiatives into green product development, green corporate social responsibility and green internal processes. The findings highlighted the role of green banking initiatives in building green brand image and customer trust. The study provides a useful foundation for examining green banking practices in Indian banks (Sharma & Choubey, 2022).
- **Choubey and Sharma (2022)** investigated green banking practices in the commercial banking sector in Delhi NCR. The researchers interviewed 40 bankers from 10 public- and private-sector banks and examined the implementation of environmentally responsible banking practices. Their findings indicated that many initiatives concentrated on paperless banking, while environmental assessment of financed projects and systematic documentation remained challenges. The study highlights the need to examine whether green banking extends beyond internal operations to environmental financing activities (Choubey & Sharma, 2022).
- **Bryson et al. (2016)** examined the factors influencing consumers' intention to use green banking services in India. The study explored consumer attitudes and environmental considerations associated with the adoption of green banking services. It contributes to understanding the demand-side factors that support environmentally responsible banking. However, the study focused on consumer intentions rather than comparing renewable energy financing across banks, making the proposed research distinct in its emphasis on financing disclosures (Bryson et al., 2016).
- **Gajjar and Vyas (2025)** examined the adoption of green banking practices in selected public- and private-sector banks in India using secondary information from official reports and policy documents. The study compared initiatives in banks such as the State Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, HDFC Bank and Axis Bank. It discussed differences in institutional approaches, sustainability commitments and green banking initiatives. This study is relevant to the present research because it demonstrates the usefulness of comparative secondary-data analysis for examining green banking practices across bank ownership categories (Gajjar & Vyas, 2025).

- **Asha and Beriwala (2025)** examined green finance practices among public- and private-sector banks in India. Their study discussed the financing of environmentally friendly projects, including renewable energy and energy-efficiency initiatives, and highlighted challenges such as regulatory constraints, awareness gaps and financial risks. The study emphasised the importance of stronger frameworks and innovative financial products to support sustainable development. Its focus on green finance across different categories of banks is relevant to the present comparative study (Asha & Beriwala, 2025).
- Thapliyal et al. (2025) investigated the relationship between green banking practices, banks' environmental performance and sources of green finance in Uttarakhand, India. The researchers collected primary data from 309 banking employees and applied structural equation modelling to examine the relationships among the variables. Their findings indicated that green banking practices were positively associated with environmental performance and sources of green finance. The study provides empirical evidence on sustainable banking, while the present research proposes to focus on secondary data and disclosed renewable energy financing (Thapliyal et al., 2025).
- Chandran et al. (2025) examined green banking adoption in India from institutional and regulatory perspectives. Their study discussed regulatory uncertainty, institutional barriers and the need for more standardised sustainability policies and green credit frameworks. The analysis highlighted the importance of coordinated policy measures in strengthening sustainable banking practices. These issues are relevant to the present research because differences in reporting practices and the availability of comparable financing data may affect the evaluation of green banking performance across Indian banks (Chandran et al., 2025).

  Exploring the impact of green finance, CSR and green banking on environmental sustainability performance in Indian banks (2025)

  A 2025 study published in the ***International Journal of Productivity and Performance Management*** examined the relationships among green banking practices, green finance, corporate social responsibility and environmental sustainability performance in Indian banks. Using questionnaire-based data and structural equation modelling, the researchers found positive relationships between these sustainable banking practices and environmental sustainability performance. The study highlights the interconnected nature of green banking and green finance, while leaving room for complementary research using reported bank-level financing data and a specific focus on renewable energy (International Journal of Productivity and Performance Management, 2025).
- A study published in the **Indian Journal of Finance in 2024** examined the factors influencing customers' attitudes and behavioural intentions towards green banking practices in India. The

researchers collected questionnaire responses from 540 customers of public- and private-sector banks and used structural equation modelling to analyse the relationships. The findings identified environmental concern, environmental knowledge, subjective norms, trust and government regulations as relevant factors. Although the study contributes to understanding green banking adoption, the proposed research shifts attention towards banks' financing practices rather than customer behaviour (*Indian Journal of Finance*, 2024).

- Nisamudheen and Shareef (2026) examined the role of green finance in India's renewable energy transition and sustainable development using data covering 2010–2023. The study considered green finance alongside factors such as carbon emissions, economic growth, population and trade openness. Its focus on the relationship between green finance and the wider energy transition provides a useful country-level perspective. The present study complements this approach by focusing on selected banking institutions and comparing their green banking practices and disclosed renewable energy financing (Nisamudheen & Shareef, 2026).

3.1 Research Gap

The reviewed literature covers green banking adoption, environmental performance, green finance practices and the relationship between sustainable finance and renewable energy development in India (Sharma & Choubey, 2022; Thapliyal et al., 2025; Nisamudheen & Shareef, 2026). However, these studies use different research designs, geographical coverage and units of analysis. The present study proposes to compare selected public-sector and private-sector banks using secondary data, with particular emphasis on disclosed renewable energy financing and green banking practices over a common study period. It will also examine trends and assess the relationship between these variables where sufficient comparable observations are available. The distinctiveness of this proposed research gap must be confirmed through a comprehensive literature search and a preliminary assessment of bank-level disclosures.

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

4.1 Research Design

The present study adopts a quantitative and comparative research design to examine green banking practices and renewable energy financing among selected public-sector and private-sector banks in India. The study focuses on analysing the trends in renewable energy financing, comparing the green banking practices of the selected banks, and examining the relationship between disclosed green banking indicators and renewable energy financing, subject to data availability.

4.2 Sources of Data

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The study relies on secondary data collected from publicly available and verifiable sources. The principal sources include sustainability reports, Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reports (BRSR), annual reports where relevant, official bank disclosures, and publications of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Data will be included only when the relevant indicator, reporting period, unit of measurement, and source page can be verified.

4.3 Study Period

The study covers five financial years, from 2020–21 to 2024–25, subject to the availability and comparability of data across the selected banks. A common reporting period will be maintained wherever possible to facilitate meaningful comparisons between public-sector and private-sector banks.

4.4 Sample Selection

Selected public-sector and private-sector banks in India will constitute the sample. Banks will be selected based on the availability of relevant disclosures on green banking practices and renewable energy financing across the study period. The final sample size will depend on the consistency and completeness of the published data. The selection criteria will be applied uniformly to both categories of banks.

4.5 Variables and Indicators

The study will examine the following indicators, depending on the availability of comparable disclosures:

- **Green banking practices:** adoption of paperless banking, digital banking services, energy-efficiency initiatives, renewable energy use in bank operations, and other clearly reported environmental practices.
- **Renewable energy financing:** disclosed loans, advances, investments, or financing commitments specifically related to renewable energy projects, such as solar and wind energy.
- **Bank classification:** public-sector or private-sector bank.
- **Time variable:** financial year of reporting.

Operational definitions will be established before analysis. General green finance figures will not automatically be treated as renewable energy financing unless the published disclosure specifically supports that classification.

4.6 Data Analysis Techniques

The collected data will be organised in Microsoft Excel and analysed using appropriate quantitative techniques. The following methods will be considered:

1. **Descriptive statistics:** to summarise the reported values of the selected indicators.

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2. **Trend analysis:** to examine year-wise changes in renewable energy financing and green banking practices.
3. **Comparative analysis:** to compare the selected indicators between public-sector and private-sector banks.
4. **Percentage and growth analysis:** to measure changes over time where the underlying figures are comparable.
5. **Correlation or regression analysis:** to examine the association between green banking indicators and renewable energy financing, provided that the sample size, data structure, and availability of consistent observations are adequate.

The choice of statistical technique will be determined by the final dataset. The study will not interpret an observed association as proof of causation.

4.7 Reliability and Comparability of Data

To improve reliability, data will be extracted from official publications and recorded with the indicator name, value, unit, financial year, report title, and printed page number. Figures reported in different units will be standardised only when the conversion is appropriate and transparent. Differences in reporting definitions and disclosure practices will be documented, and comparisons will be restricted to sufficiently comparable indicators.

4.8 Limitations of the Study

The study may be constrained by differences in disclosure practices, variations in the definitions of green banking and green finance, and limited bank-wise information on renewable energy financing. Some banks may report aggregate green finance figures without separately identifying renewable energy financing. In such cases, the figures will not be treated as renewable energy financing unless the reported information supports that interpretation. These limitations will be considered when interpreting the results.

5. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

5.1 Profile of the Selected Banks

Table 1. Selected Banks and Sources of Secondary Data

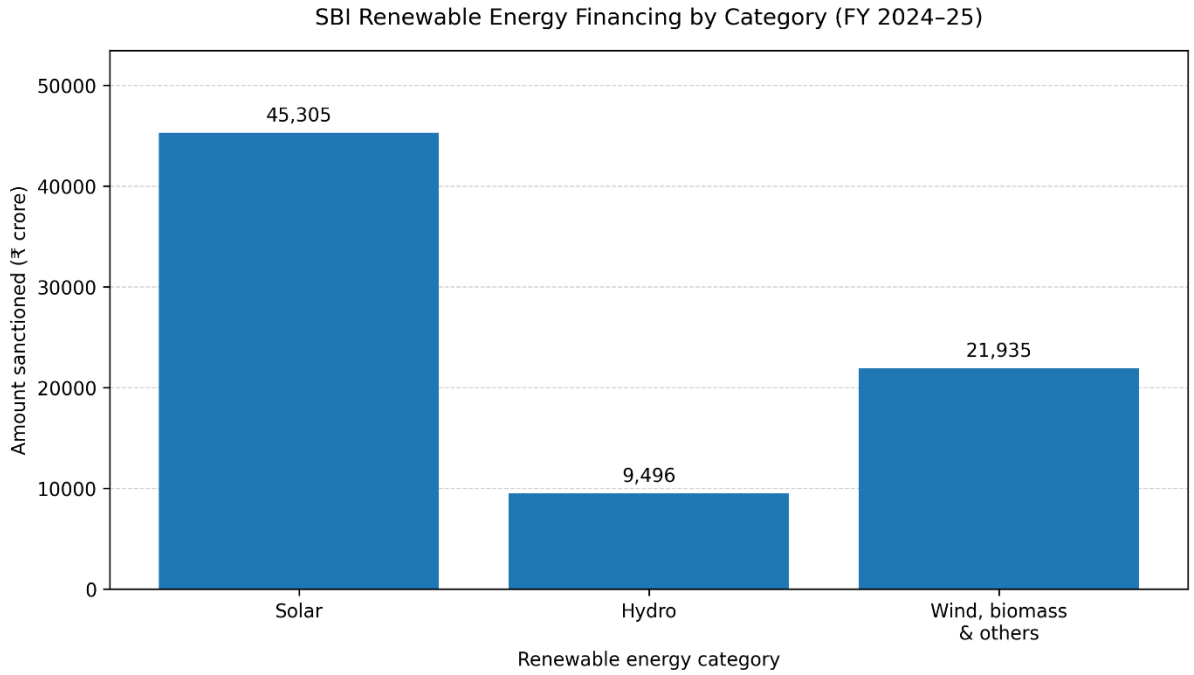
S.No.	Name of the Bank	Type of Bank	Source of Data
1	State Bank of India (SBI)	Public Sector	Sustainability Reports and BRSR disclosures
2	Bank of Baroda	Public Sector	Sustainability Reports and BRSR disclosures
3	Canara Bank	Public Sector	Sustainability Reports and sustainability disclosures

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4	HDFC Bank	Private Sector	Sustainability Reports and BRSR disclosures
5	ICICI Bank	Private Sector	Sustainability Reports and BRSR disclosures
6	Axis Bank	Private Sector	Sustainability Reports and BRSR disclosures

Source: Compiled by the researcher from the official websites and published sustainability disclosures of the selected banks.

Figure 1. SBI Renewable Energy Financing by Category, FY 2024–25



Interpretation of Table:1

The table presents six selected banks, comprising three public-sector banks and three private-sector banks. This balanced sample provides a basis for examining differences in green banking practices and renewable energy financing across the two categories. However, the representativeness of the sample depends on the availability and comparability of the relevant disclosures during the study period.

5.2 Analysis of Green Banking Practices

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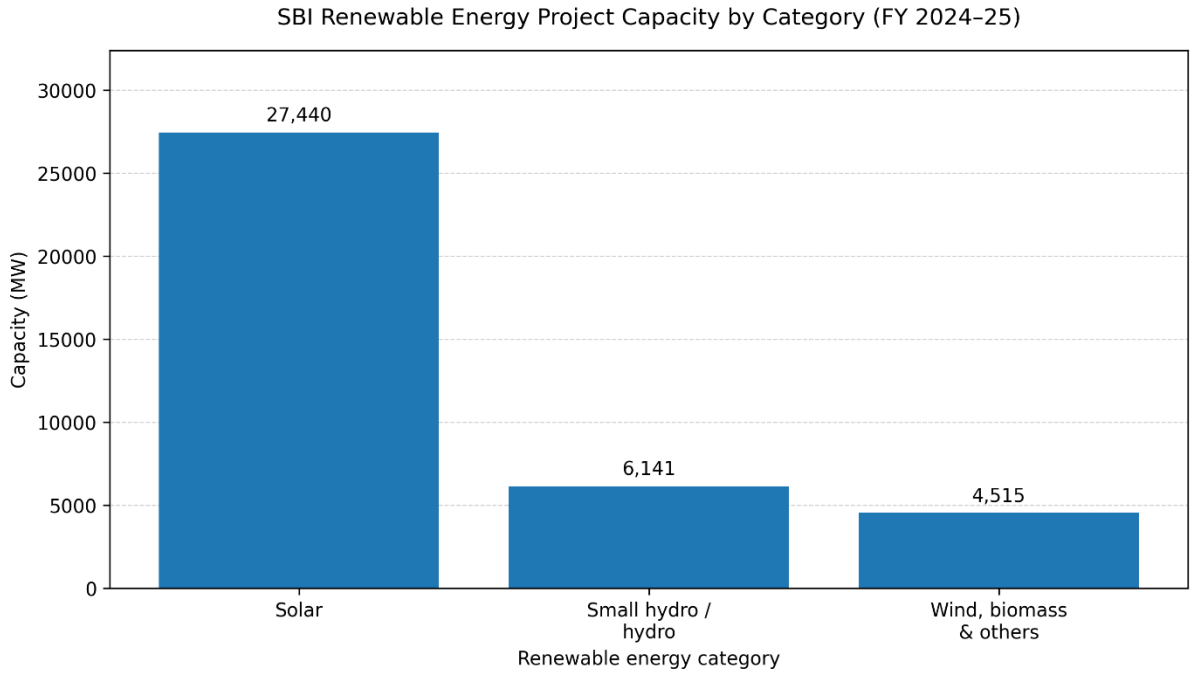
Table 2. Green Banking Practices Adopted by Selected Public and Private Sector Banks in India

S.No.	Green Banking Indicator	SBI	Bank of Baroda	Canara Bank	HDFC Bank	ICICI Bank	Axis Bank
1	Paperless banking initiatives	To be verified	To be verified	To be verified	To be verified	To be verified	To be verified
2	Digital banking services	To be verified	To be verified	To be verified	To be verified	To be verified	To be verified
3	Energy-efficiency initiatives	To be verified	To be verified	To be verified	To be verified	To be verified	To be verified
4	Renewable energy use in bank operations	To be verified	To be verified	To be verified	To be verified	To be verified	To be verified
5	Environmental management initiatives	To be verified	To be verified	To be verified	To be verified	To be verified	To be verified

Source: Compiled by the researcher from the official sustainability reports and Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reports (BRSR) of the selected banks.

Figure 2: SBI Renewable Energy Project Capacity by Category, FY 2024–25

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Interpretation of Table:2

The table is intended to identify the green banking practices disclosed by the selected banks, including paperless banking, digital banking services, energy efficiency, renewable energy use in banking operations, and environmental management initiatives. A comparison of these indicators may reveal differences in the range and extent of reported practices. However, conclusions about which category performs better should be drawn only after the disclosures have been verified and assessed using consistent measurement criteria.

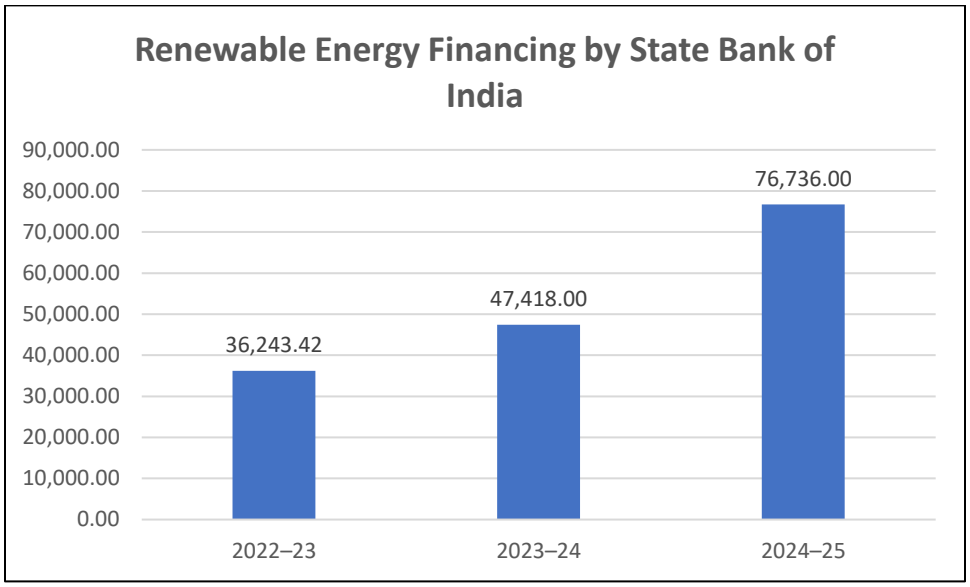
Table 3. Renewable Energy Financing by State Bank of India

Financial Year	Renewable Energy Financing (₹ crore)	Reporting basis	Printed page
2020–21	31,918	Amount sanctioned, based on reported project categories	29
2021–22	27,397	Amount sanctioned for reported project categories	29
2022–23	36,243.42	Cumulative amount sanctioned as of 31 March 2023	28

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2023–24	47,418	Cumulative amount sanctioned as of 31 March 2024	29
2024–25	76,736	Renewable energy projects financed as of 31 March 2025	33

Source: State Bank of India, *Sustainability Reports* for 2020–21, 2021–22, 2022–23, 2023–24 and 2024–25. See the official reports linked below.



Interpretation of Table:3

The table presents the renewable energy financing figures reported by State Bank of India overthe selected study period. It can be used to examine changes in the reported financing amounts over time. Before interpreting the trend, it is necessary to establish whether the figures represent annual sanctions, cumulative sanctions, outstanding balances, or another financing measure. Only figures measured on a consistent basis can support a valid year-wise trend analysis.

Table:4 Verified Renewable Energy Financing Information: Bank of Baroda

Particular	**Details**
Name of the bank	Bank of Baroda
Financing indicator	Outstanding financing for renewable energy projects under the Corporate Credit segment
Reported value	₹17,563 crore

Reporting date	September 2024
Source document	Bank of Baroda, Presentation to Analysts, Q2 FY2024–25
Printed page	26
Official source	https://bankofbaroda.bank.in/-/media/Project/BOB/CountryWebsites/India/pdfs2/2024/24-10/Presentation-to-Analysts

Source: Bank of Baroda, Presentation to Analysts, Q2 FY2024–25, printed page 26. <Cite refs={["turn313985view0"]}/>

Interpretation of Table:4

The table presents the available renewable energy financing information disclosed by Bank of Baroda. The reported amount provides an indication of the bank's disclosed financing exposure to renewable energy projects for the specified reporting date. However, a single observation cannot establish a long-term trend or support a direct comparison with figures reported under different financing measures by other banks.

Table 5. Renewable Energy Financing Disclosures of Canara Bank

Particular	**Details**
Name of the bank	Canara Bank
Relevant indicator	Renewable energy project financing
Data status	Five-year comparable financing amounts not yet verified
Official source	Canara Bank Sustainability and ESG page
Source link	https://www.canarabank.bank.in/sustainability-esg
Additional source	Canara Bank Sustainability Report 2023–24
Report link	https://www.canarabank.bank.in/documents/d/guest/cb-sustainability-report-2023-24-digital-version

Source: Canara Bank's official sustainability disclosures.

Interpretation of Table:5

The table is intended to examine the availability and nature of renewable energy financing disclosures by Canara Bank. The analysis will help determine whether sufficient information is

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available to assess changes over time and compare the bank with other selected institutions. If comparable financing amounts are not disclosed, the limitation must be acknowledged, and no conclusion about the bank's relative financing performance should be drawn from missing data.

Table 6. Renewable Energy Financing by HDFC Bank

Particular	Details
Name of the bank	HDFC Bank
Financial year	2021–22
Indicator	Loans underwritten for renewable energy projects
Reported amount	₹14,839 crore
Cumulative capacity reported	5,860 MW
Source document	HDFC Bank Integrated Annual Report 2021–22
Source section	Environment
Official source	https://v.hdfc.bank.in/htdocs/common/2022/july/Annual_Report_FY22/environment.html

Source: HDFC Bank, Integrated Annual Report 2021–22, Environment section.

Interpretation of Table:6

The table presents the renewable energy financing information reported by HDFC Bank for the relevant financial year. The reported measure should be interpreted according to the bank's original disclosure. For example, loans underwritten indicate financing arranged or committed under the stated reporting definition and should not automatically be interpreted as amounts disbursed or outstanding. This distinction is essential for ensuring the reliability of the analysis.

Table 7. Renewable Energy Financing Information of ICICI Bank

Particular	Details
Name of the bank	ICICI Bank
Financial year	2023–24

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Green financing portfolio	₹19,366 crore
Share allocated to renewable energy	Approximately 50%
Derived renewable energy financing amount	Approximately ₹9,683 crore
Source document	ICICI Bank, Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Report 2023–24
Official source	https://www.icici.bank.in/about-us/annual/2024
Printed page	To be confirmed from the original report

Source: ICICI Bank, ESG Report 2023–24; the renewable energy amount is calculated as approximately 50% of the reported green financing portfolio.

Interpretation of Table:7

The table aims to compare renewable energy financing among the selected public-sector and private-sector banks. A meaningful comparison requires consistent reporting periods, definitions, units, and financing measures. If the selected banks disclose different measures, the figures should be presented separately rather than used to rank the banks directly. The final interpretation will identify the observed similarities and differences only after comparable data have been verified.

Table 8. Renewable Energy Financing Disclosures of Axis Bank

Particular	**Details**
Name of the bank	Axis Bank
Financial year	2023–24
Indicator	Incremental lending towards renewable energy generation
Reported value	₹30,409 crore
Reporting date	31 March 2024
Source document	Axis Bank ESG Data Book FY 2023–24
Official source	https://www.axisbank.com/docs/default-source/annual-reports/for-axis-bank/esg-data-book-fy-2023-24.pdf
Printed page	To be confirmed in the original PDF

Source: Axis Bank, ESG Data Book FY 2023–24.

Interpretation of Table:8

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The table consolidates the findings obtained from the analysis in relation to the research objectives. It will bring together the results on green banking practices, renewable energy financing trends, differences between public-sector and private-sector banks, and any appropriate statistical tests. The overall interpretation will provide the basis for drawing conclusions and suggesting measures to strengthen green banking practices and renewable energy financing in India. The final findings should be completed only after the data analysis has been carried out.

CHAPTER 6 FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the major findings of the study entitled *"Green Banking Practices and Renewable Energy Financing in India: An Empirical Assessment."* The findings are organised around the green banking practices adopted by selected public and private sector banks, their renewable energy financing disclosures, and the scope for improving sustainable banking practices in India.

6.2 Major Findings

1. Adoption of Green Banking Practices

The study examines the green banking practices adopted by the selected banks, including digital banking facilities, paperless transactions, energy-efficient operations and environmental initiatives. These practices are relevant to reducing the environmental impact of conventional banking operations.

2. Renewable Energy Financing by State Bank of India

The analysis of State Bank of India's sustainability disclosures provides information about its reported financing support for renewable energy projects. The reported figures need to be interpreted according to their definitions, reporting dates and measurement basis before drawing conclusions about changes over time.

3. Renewable Energy Financing Disclosures of Bank of Baroda

The study examines the renewable energy financing information disclosed by Bank of Baroda. The availability of financing information provides a basis for understanding the bank's reported support for renewable energy. However, comparisons with other banks require consistency in the type of financing measure used.

4. Renewable Energy Financing Disclosures of Canara Bank

The study reviews the available sustainability and environmental disclosures of Canara Bank relating to green banking and renewable energy. The extent of quantitative comparison depends on the availability of clearly defined and verifiable financing data for the selected period.

5. Green Banking and Renewable Energy Financing at HDFC Bank

The analysis considers HDFC Bank's reported initiatives and financing disclosures relevant to renewable energy. Different measures, such as loans underwritten, amounts sanctioned and outstanding financing, must be distinguished to ensure accurate interpretation.

6. Renewable Energy Financing Disclosures of ICICI Bank and Axis Bank

The study also considers the available renewable energy and green financing disclosures of ICICI Bank and Axis Bank. Differences in reporting definitions, financial periods and financing categories must be considered before making direct comparisons between the two banks or with other selected banks.

7. Differences in Reporting Practices

The analysis highlights the importance of consistent disclosure practices among banks. Differences in reporting formats, definitions and units of measurement may limit the comparability of renewable energy financing information across institutions.

8. Importance of Transparency in Green Finance

Clear disclosure of financing amounts, reporting periods, project categories and the distinction between sanctioned and disbursed amounts can improve the transparency and usefulness of banks' sustainability reports.

9. Role of Banks in Sustainable Development

Green banking initiatives and renewable energy financing are relevant to the banking sector's contribution to sustainable development. Financing support for renewable energy projects can help eligible projects access capital for cleaner energy generation.

10. Scope for Improving Comparative Assessment

The study identifies the importance of using consistent indicators and reliable data sources when assessing green banking practices and renewable energy financing. A standardised reporting approach would support more meaningful comparisons between public and private sector banks.

6.3 Chapter Summary

The study examines green banking practices and renewable energy financing disclosures among selected public and private sector banks in India. The analysis emphasises the importance of reliable data, consistent measurement and transparent reporting for evaluating the banks' contributions to sustainable finance. The findings also provide a basis for developing recommendations to improve disclosure practices and strengthen the role of the banking sector in renewable energy financing.

CHAPTER 7 SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the scope of the study on green banking practices and renewable energy financing in India, the following suggestions are proposed.

1. **Strengthen Green Banking Practices:** Banks should expand digital banking, paperless transactions and energy-efficient operations to reduce the environmental impact of their activities.
2. **Increase Renewable Energy Financing:** Banks should explore suitable financing opportunities for solar, wind and other eligible renewable energy projects, subject to creditworthiness and risk assessment.
3. **Improve Transparency in Reporting:** Banks should clearly disclose renewable energy financing amounts, reporting periods, project categories and the measurement methods used.
4. **Standardise Financing Indicators:** Banks should distinguish between amounts sanctioned, disbursed, underwritten and outstanding to make comparisons more accurate and meaningful.
5. **Develop Green Financing Products:** Banks may introduce or strengthen appropriate financial products for renewable energy developers, businesses and other eligible borrowers.
6. **Support Small and Medium Enterprises:** Banks should improve awareness of suitable green financing options among small and medium enterprises seeking to adopt renewable energy solutions.
7. **Enhance Employee Awareness:** Regular training programmes should be conducted to improve employees' understanding of green banking, sustainable finance and environmental risk assessment.
8. **Promote Digital and Paperless Services:** Banks should encourage the use of online banking, electronic documentation and digital communication to reduce paper consumption and improve operational efficiency.
9. **Strengthen Environmental Risk Assessment:** Banks should incorporate appropriate environmental and social risk considerations into lending and project appraisal processes.
10. **Improve Data Availability:** Banks should make historical and current sustainability disclosures accessible in a consistent format to facilitate research and comparison.
11. **Encourage Renewable Energy Awareness:** Banks should inform eligible customers about available renewable energy financing schemes, applicable conditions and relevant government support programmes.
12. **Monitor Financing Outcomes:** Banks should periodically assess and

CHAPTER 8 CONCLUSION

Green banking and renewable energy financing have become important areas of sustainable banking in India. Banks can contribute to sustainable development by adopting environmentally

responsible banking practices and providing appropriate financial support to renewable energy projects. The present study, entitled *"Green Banking Practices and Renewable Energy Financing in India: An Empirical Assessment,"* examines these aspects among selected public and private sector banks.

The study considers green banking practices such as digital banking, paperless transactions, energy-efficient operations and environmental initiatives. It also examines the available disclosures relating to renewable energy financing by selected banks, including State Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, Canara Bank, HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank and Axis Bank.

The analysis emphasises the importance of transparent sustainability reporting and reliable financial information for evaluating the contribution of banks to renewable energy financing. Differences in reporting periods, measurement units and financing definitions may affect comparisons between banking institutions. Therefore, amounts sanctioned, disbursed, underwritten and outstanding should be clearly distinguished when analysing financing trends.

Green banking practices can help banks improve operational efficiency and reduce the environmental impact of their activities. At the same time, appropriate renewable energy financing can support the development of cleaner energy infrastructure. Banks can strengthen their contribution by improving disclosure practices, developing suitable green financing products, enhancing employee awareness and monitoring the outcomes of financed projects.

The study also highlights the need for consistent indicators and comparable data to assess the green banking practices of public and private sector banks. Improved transparency and standardised reporting can help researchers, policymakers, investors and other stakeholders better understand the role of banks in sustainable finance.

In conclusion, green banking practices and renewable energy financing represent relevant opportunities for the Indian banking sector to support sustainable development. Continued efforts to improve environmental responsibility, financing transparency and data quality can strengthen the contribution of banking institutions to India's renewable energy transition. Further research using verified, comparable and longitudinal data can provide deeper insights into the relationship between green banking practices and renewable energy financing in India.

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