



The Impact of Green Banking Practices on India's Environmental Performance and Sustainable Development

Harshita Dhabhai^{1*} | Prof. Shiv Prasad²

¹Research Scholar Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati University, Ajmer.

²Head, Department of Management Studies, Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati University, Ajmer.

*Corresponding author: harshita.dhabhai@gmail.com

Citation: Dhabhai, H., & Prasad, S. (2026). The Impact of Green Banking Practices on India's Environmental Performance and Sustainable Development. *International Journal of Academic Excellence and Research*, 01(04), 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.62823/IJAER/2026/02.01.145>

Abstract: This review paper explores the impact of green banking practices on banks' environmental performance based on research papers. Green banking, which integrates environmental sustainability into banking operations, is becoming increasingly important as financial institutions balance their profitability with environmental stewardship. This review identifies key benefits and challenges and suggests future research directions to further understand the impact of green banking on financial performance. This study relies on an in-depth review of secondary data obtained from diverse sources, including quarterly reports, annual reports, websites of the central bank of India, commercial banks, non-bank financial institutions, and articles and newspaper reports on green banking in India. The findings indicate that the central bank of India significantly contributed to the development of an environmentally sustainable financial system in India by implementing a range of green policies and regulatory measures. India has made significant advancements in implementing and expanding green banking practices, developing infrastructure, and promoting green growth in recent years. However, it still lags behind developed nations in terms of environmental performance.

Article History:

Received: 23 December, 2025

Revised: 25 January, 2026

Accepted: 17 February, 2026

Published Online: 25 February, 2026

Keywords:

Green Banking, Sustainable Finance, Environmental Risk Management, Green Bonds.

Introduction

Green banking refers to the integration of environmental sustainability into banking practices, including sustainable financing, environmental risk management and corporate social responsibility. Banks around the world are implementing green banking practices because of rising environmental awareness along with financial benefits that go beyond regulatory requirements. The study reviews research findings about green banking impacts on environmental performance of banks through evaluation of different green banking dimensions and their results.

Green banking signifies a fundamental change in financial institutions which implements environmental factors into all banking operations. Financial institutions now adopt green banking practices because of rising environmental concerns and regulatory standards as well as market advantages and sustainability targets. This study integrates existing research about environmental effects of green banking to evaluate present results and establish upcoming research priorities.

The concept of "green growth" represents balanced economic development that aims to grow industrial productivity while minimizing environmental pollution and increasing resource availability and

energy supply. Financial institutions including banks and mutual funds and stock companies consider green financing as a core aspect of their corporate social responsibility which leads to the achievement of green growth. It seeks to advance the finance sector, environment, and economic growth simultaneously. Targeted finance is essential for promoting green economic activities because it provides financial assistance specifically to green activities while excluding non-green ones. Authorities worldwide are addressing ecological imbalances resulting from the excessive release of carbon dioxide, contributing to global warming. The incorporation of green finance, investment, and technology can be seamlessly integrated into a robust strategy. Governments must actively encourage and oversee the development of green industrial markets to facilitate the widespread adoption and use of environmentally friendly products. Robust green finance is crucial for promoting sustainable economic expansion and facilitating environmentally conscious consumer spending.

Human actions, motivated by the pursuit of economic expansion, contribute to climate change concerns, such as flooding and extreme heat events. The growing global awareness of environmental concerns has prompted the creation of assessment techniques, such as the 'Champion of the Earth Award' and the 'Golden Peacock Climate Management Award.' Climate change continues to be a significant global issue for both industrialized and developing nations.

Bangladesh, a prominent developing country with significant investment and economic growth prospects, faces risks posed by climate change and its environmental ramifications. Owing to its high vulnerability, Bangladesh has implemented many measures aimed at mitigating risks and minimizing negative environmental impacts. Green banking and financing are integral elements of green finance and include a comprehensive approach. Green banking prioritizes economic, social, and ecological considerations to save the climate and natural resources. Environmental products and services investment is vital for protecting ecosystems and solving climate change problems. Green finance plays an essential role in worldwide efforts to fight climate change and achieve sustainable development goals.

Literature Review

Evolution of Green Banking

- **Historical Background** Green banking emerged during the first decade of the 21st century when banks started responding to rising regulatory requirements alongside growing public support for sustainability. The shift from conventional banking to green banking represents a major transformation which stems from worldwide environmental initiatives and global treaty agreements. (Khan, 2021; Singh & Kumar, 2022).
- **Regulatory Influences** The establishment of regulatory frameworks including the Equator Principles together with Green Bond Principles has played an essential role in directing green banking operations (Celik & Yilmaz, 2020; Zhou, 2021). These frameworks establish operational standards that help banks integrate environmental factors into their financial products and business processes.
- **Key Milestones** Several key milestones have been identified in the evolution of green banking, including the establishment of green bonds and the adoption of environmental risk assessment models (Huang & Zhang, 2020; Sharma, 2023).

Impact of Green Banking on Financial Performance

- **Sustainable Financing** The implementation of sustainable financing products including green bonds and green loans demonstrates positive effects on banks' financial results. Research shows that banks which provide these products gain better market prospects and improved brand image. Studies demonstrate that financial performance improves through the implementation of green banking products which include green bonds and green loans. Banks which provide these products gain better market prospects and enhanced brand image and potential cost savings related to sustainability. (Arora & Kumar, 2019; D'Souza, 2022).
- **Environmental risk management practices** serve banks to protect themselves from financial losses which emerge from environmental concerns when they make lending and investment choices. Research shows that banks which implement solid environmental risk management procedures show decreased default rates together with decreased financial volatility. (Ghosh and Sen, 2021; Patel and Patel, 2023).

- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Green banking practices are often part of broader CSR strategies. Banks that adopt CSR initiatives focusing on environmental sustainability will strengthen their brand reputation while drawing investors who care about social responsibility and developing stronger connections with their customers (Lee & Lim, 2020; Sharma & Singh, 2022).
- Technology and Innovation Technological progress brings enhancements to green banking operations through blockchain technology applied to green bonds as well as AI-powered risk evaluation systems. Studies demonstrate that these modern technologies generate improved financial results because they optimize operational processes while lowering expenses. (Kumar and Tripathi, 2021; Zhang and Zhang, 2024).

Benefits of Green Banking

- Technology and Innovation Technological progress brings enhancements to green banking operations through blockchain technology applied to green bonds as well as AI-powered risk evaluation systems. Studies demonstrate that these modern technologies generate improved financial results because they optimize operational processes while lowering expenses. (Garg & Jha, 2022; Reddy and Rao, 2023).
- Financial Performance Green banking initially requires substantial investment yet its long-term financial advantages include better profitability and improved market standing and access to fresh revenue streams. Research shows that green banking practices enhance shareholder value together with financial return rates. (Singh et al., 2021; Choi & Lee, 2023).
- Green banking initiatives enable financial institutions to meet environmental legal requirements while protecting themselves from possible penalty charges. Following environmental regulations decreases both legal exposure and improves bank public perception and operational strength. (Chen & Chen, 2020; Zhao & Wu, 2024).

The implementation of green banking methods in India leads to multiple benefits including better service quality and enhanced client satisfaction together with decreased paper usage. Such techniques draw and keep environmentally conscious workers who build positive workplace relations. Green banking practices lead to improved bank reputation which simultaneously results in increased profitability alongside higher sales. The shortened cycle time demonstrates environmental commitment while simultaneously building customer loyalty. The implementation of green banking offers cost-saving benefits through decreased energy consumption and reduced paper consumption and minimized waste management expenses. The implementation of digital technologies and efficient procedures strengthens both the effectiveness and long-term viability of eco-friendly banking practices within India.

Research Gap

The present research examines and addresses the gaps found in existing studies about green banking operations and their value in India. The research examines performance indicators together with banking consumer opinions and financial impacts as well as banking regulations and successful banking programs. The research aims to improve understanding about Indian green banking operations while demonstrating their value for both economic growth and sustainable development. The adoption of paper reduction practices and solar power utilization serves dual purposes to protect ecosystems while providing protection to vulnerable animal species. The Indian government together with banking institutions work toward strengthening green banking operations within the country.

Green Banking in India

• Emergence of Green Banking in India

The concept of green banking in India began to gain momentum in the early 2000s, driven by growing environmental awareness and regulatory frameworks. Initial efforts focused on integrating environmental considerations into banking practices, with an increasing emphasis on sustainability in recent years (Khan, 2021). India's regulatory environment has played a crucial role in promoting green banking. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has introduced several guidelines and policies to encourage banks to adopt green practices, including issuing green bonds and financing renewable energy projects (RBI, 2020). The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and various state-level initiatives also support green banking efforts (Singh & Kumar, 2022).

Key developments in green banking in India include the establishment of the Green Bond Market, implementation of environmental risk management frameworks, and adoption of sustainability reporting standards by banks (Huang & Zhang, 2020; Sharma, 2023).

- **Sustainable Financing**

Green banking products, such as green bonds and loans, have positively impacted the financial performance of Indian banks. Research indicates that banks offering these products benefit from enhanced reputation, increased market opportunities, and potential cost savings (Arora & Kumar 2019; D'Souza 2022). For instance, ICICI Bank and State Bank of India have successfully issued green bonds, attracting significant investor interest (ICICI Bank, 2021)

The integration of environmental risk management into lending and investment decisions helps Indian banks to mitigate potential financial losses related to environmental issues. Studies have shown that banks with strong environmental risk management practices experience lower default rates and reduced financial volatility (Ghosh & Sen, 2021; Patel & Patel, 2023). This approach aligns with global best practices and enhances banks' resilience to environmental risks. Technological advancements, such as blockchain for green bonds and artificial intelligence for environmental risk assessment, have improved the efficiency and transparency of green banking in India. Research highlights that these innovations contribute to better financial performance by enhancing operational efficiency and reducing costs (Kumar and Tripathi, 2021; Zhang and Zhang, 2024). Green banking contributes to environmental sustainability by supporting projects that reduce carbon emissions and promote renewable energy. Indian banks financing such projects play a crucial role in advancing national and global sustainability goals (Garg and Jha, 2022; Reddy and Rao, 2023). For instance, Axis Bank's green-bond issuance has supported various renewable energy projects in India (Axis Bank, 2022).

Although the initial costs of implementing green banking practices can be high, research indicates long-term financial benefits, including improved profitability, enhanced market position, and access to new revenue streams (Singh et al., 2021; Choi & Lee, 2023). The positive impact on financial performance is evident in the growing interest in and investment in green financial products.

This study examines the Green Banking Initiatives undertaken by Commercial Banks in India, emphasizing their crucial contribution to environmental sustainability and their potential to enhance asset quality in the future by raising awareness about global warming. (Ragupathi. M and Sujatha. S (2015) Green banking, a method used by "Green Banks," seeks to address climate change and environmental repercussions through the adoption of environmentally friendly operations and the reduction of carbon footprints. Nevertheless, obstacles remain in establishing a theoretical and ethical basis for social responsibility efforts. These issues include the need for clear logic, conceptual clarity, and ethical advice to assist decision-makers (. Zairani Zainol en al (2020)

Material and Methods

This study is characterized by its descriptive approach and primarily relies on secondary sources. This document highlights the regulatory and policy measures, both financial and non-financial, undertaken by banks in relation to green finance. A benefit of this review method is that the data already exist in a certain format and may be assessed for suitability and excellence before being utilized.

Challenges in Green Banking

- **High Initial Costs**

The implementation of green banking practices often involves significant upfront investments. Smaller banks may struggle with the financial burden of adopting green technologies and practices (Sinha & Sinha, 2021; Yadav & Sharma, 2023).

- **Lack of Standardization**

A major challenge in green banking is the lack of standardized metrics and frameworks. Inconsistent definitions and measurement criteria can lead to difficulties in assessing and comparing the effectiveness of green banking initiatives (Mehta and Singh, 2020; Patel and Gupta, 2024).

- **Market Perception**

Despite growing consumer interest in sustainability, there is often a gap between consumer demand and actual green banking adoption in Malaysia. Banks may face challenges in aligning their

practices with customer expectations and perceptions (Singh & Gupta, 2022; Wang & Zhao, 2024; Wang & Zhao, 2024).

Future Directions

- **Enhanced Regulatory Frameworks** Future research suggests that more robust and standardized regulatory frameworks are needed to support the expansion of green banking practices. Enhanced regulations can provide clearer guidelines and incentives for banks (Ghosh and Kumar, 2022; Sharma and Gupta, 2023).
- **Integration with Broader Sustainability Goals** Green banking should be integrated with broader sustainability and development goals, such as the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Aligning green banking practices with these goals can enhance their impact and effectiveness (Lee and Kim, 2021; Wang and Li, 2024).
- **Focus on Emerging Markets** Although green banking is well established in developed economies, there is significant potential for growth in emerging markets. Future research should explore strategies for expanding green banking practices in these regions (Kumar & Singh, 2023; Zhao & Zhang, 2024).
- **Innovative Financial Products** Continued development of innovative financial products and technologies tailored to sustainability goals is crucial. Research indicates that advancements such as green fintech and impact investing will shape the future of green banking (Arora and Sharma 2022; Patel and Yadav 2024).

Conclusion

Green banking is crucial for achieving sustainable economic growth and preserving the environment by ensuring that financial operations are in line with environmental sustainability objectives. Research indicates that green financing has a favorable effect on promoting economic development of high quality, stimulating innovation, enhancing resilience and reducing poverty. Furthermore, the implementation of green banking techniques, such as the integration of environmental risk assessments, promotion of energy efficiency, and financing of renewable energy projects, plays a substantial role in promoting sustainable development and preserving the environment. Moreover, the banking sector's implementation of environmentally friendly measures into financial strategies seeks to diminish ecological consequences and promote balanced cohabitation of economic advancement and environmental conservation. By prioritizing sustainability as a top priority, financial institutions not only reduce environmental hazards but also attract ecologically aware clients and investors, thereby promoting a shift towards a more sustainable global economy. The adoption of green banking practices significantly impacts banks' performance, offering both opportunities and challenges. This review synthesizes findings from over 60 research studies, highlighting the benefits of sustainable financing, environmental risk management, and CSR, as well as the challenges of high costs, lack of standardization, and market perception. Future research should focus on enhancing regulatory frameworks, integrating green banking with broader sustainability goals, and exploring opportunities in emerging markets. The impact of green banking on environmental performance is significant, offering both direct and indirect benefits to banks. By reducing carbon emissions, improving resource efficiency, and contributing to broader environmental goals, green banking practices help banks meet regulatory requirements and align with global sustainability objectives. However, the challenges in adoption highlight the need for continued innovation, awareness, and support from both policymakers and the financial sector to maximize the positive impact of green banking on the environment.

References

1. Zheng, G.W.; Siddik, A.B.; Masukujaman, M.; Fatema, N.; Alam, S.S. Green Finance Development in Bangladesh: The Role of Private Commercial Banks (PCBs). *Sustainability* 2021, 13, 795.
2. Sarma, P.; Roy, A. A Scientometric Analysis of Literature on Green Banking (1995-March 2019). *J. Sustain. Financ. Invest.* 2020, 11, 1–20.
3. Ngwenya, N.; Simatele, M.D. The Emergence of Green Bonds as an Integral Component of Climate Finance in South Africa. *S. Afr. J. Sci.* 2020, 116, 10–12

4. Noh H.J. (2010a): Financial Strategy to Accelerate Innovation for Green Growth. Korea Capital Market Institute.
5. Noh H.J. (2010b): Strategic Approaches to Develop Green Finance. Korea Capital Market Institute.
6. Carroll A.B. (1979): A three-dimensional conceptual model of corporate performance. *Academy of Management Review*, 4: 497–505.
7. Koo J.H. (2010): The Current Status and Future of Green Finance. Finance VIP series 2010-01, Korea Institute of Finance
8. Chopra K., Kumar P. (2005): Ecosystems and Human WellBeing: Our Human Planet: Summary for Decision Makers. Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, Island Press, Washington D.C
9. Nawaz, M.A.; Seshadri, U.; Kumar, P.; Aqdas, R.; Patwary, A.K.; Riaz, M. Nexus between Green Finance and Climate Change Mitigation in N-11 and BRICS Countries: Empirical Estimation through difference in Differences (DID) Approach. *Environ. Sci. Pollut. Res.* 2020, 28, 6504–6519.
10. Akter, N.; Siddik, A.B.; Mondal, M.S.A. Sustainability Reporting on Green Financing: A Study of Listed Private Sustainability Reporting on Green Financing: A Study of Listed Private Commercial Banks in Bangladesh. *J. Bus. Technol.* 2018, XII, 14–27.
11. Hossain, M. Green Finance in Bangladesh: Policies, Institutions, and Challenges. ADBI Work. Pap. Ser. 2018, 892, 1–24
12. Bouteraa, M., Hisham, R. R. I. R., & Zainol, Z. (2020). Islamic banks customers' intention to adopt green banking: Extension of UTAUT Model. *International Journal of Business and Technology Management*, 2(1), 121-136.
13. Charan, A., Dahiya, R., & Kaur, M. (2019). Customers Perception towards Green Banking Practices in India. *Think India Journal*, 22(4), 3653-3665.
14. Ragupathi, M., & Sujatha, S. (2015). Green Banking initiatives of commercial banks in India *International research journal of business and management*. VIII (2) ISSN-2322-083X, 74-75.
15. Sharmila, M. S. (2019). A Study of Disability in Kiran Desai's Hullabaloo in the Guava Orchard. *Think India Journal*, 22(5), 414-418.
16. Durani, N. (2023). Impact of Green Banking on Environment: A Synergistic Paradigm Shift in Indian Banking Strategies. *International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR)*, 12(6), 981-988.
17. Prakash, V., Dubey, S., Sachdeva, S., Mishra, P., Mishra, A. K., & Bhagat, I. R. Green Banking Revolution in India: A Strategies for Sustainable Development in The Indian Economy.
18. Bihari, S. C. (2011). Green banking: Towards socially responsible banking in India. *International Journal of Business Insights & Transformation*, 4(1), 82-87.
19. Deka, G. (2015). Green banking practices: A study on environmental strategies of banks with special reference to State Bank of India. *Abhinav International Monthly Refereed Journal of Research in Management & Technology*, 4(1), 13-19.
20. Goyal, K. A., & Joshi, V. (2011). A study of social and ethical issues in banking industry. *International Journal of Economics and Research*, 2(5), 49-57.
21. Hart, S. L. (1995). A natural-resource-based view of the firm. *Academy of Management Review*, 20(4), 986-1014. <https://doi.org/10.5465/amr.1995.9512280033>
22. Lalon, R. M. (2015). Green banking: Going green. *International Journal of Economics, Finance and Management Sciences*, 3(1), 34-42. <https://doi.org/10.11648/j.ijefm.20150301.15>
23. Mittal, R. K., & Dhar, U. (2008). Green banking practices: A review and synthesis. *International Journal of Business Management*, 2(3), 65-75.
24. Purohit, H. (2015). Green banking in India: A roadmap to success. *International Journal of Business and Administration Research Review*, 3(10), 103-107.
25. Rajput, N., & Kaura, R. (2013). An analysis of green banking initiatives by Indian banks. *Journal of Research in Management and Technology*, 2(3), 83-85.

26. Sharma, N., & Gangrade, A. (2015). Green banking practices: A review of Indian banks. *Pacific Business Review International*, 7(11), 19-23.
27. Thombre, K. (2011). Green banking in India. *Journal of Economics and Management Studies*, 1(3), 45-53.
28. Ahuja, N. (2015). Green banking in India: A study of various strategies adopted by banks for sustainable development. *Journal of Research in Business and Management*, 3(5), 1-6.
29. Ahmad, F. (2013). Green banking: A sustainable approach. *Asian Journal of Research in Business Economics and Management*, 3(3), 27-37.
30. Aracil, E., & Fonseca, M. J. (2018). Corporate social responsibility in banking: A study of the impact of environmental, social, and governance criteria on banking performance. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 192, 186-204. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2018.04.224>
31. Bahl, S. (2012). Green banking: The new strategic imperative. *Asian Journal of Research in Business Economics and Management*, 2(2), 176-185.
32. Bisht, M. (2013). Green banking as initiative for sustainable development in India. *Journal of Business Management & Social Sciences Research*, 2(10), 56-61.
33. Choudhury, T. T., & Salim, M. (2012). Green banking: An innovative initiative for sustainable development in Bangladesh. *ASA University Review*, 6(2), 171-179.
34. Chakrabarty, K. C. (2013). Green banking initiatives in India. *Speech delivered at the National Conference on Green Banking*, Mumbai, India.
35. Chaurasia, A. K. (2014). Green banking practices in Indian banks. *Journal of Commerce and Accounting Research*, 3(2), 1-10.
36. Dash, R., & Mahapatra, A. K. (2015). Green banking in India: A study on environmentally sustainable practices. *Indian Journal of Applied Research*, 5(4), 27-29.
37. Deka, K. (2016). Green banking in India: A review of initiatives and outcomes. *Journal of Environmental Science, Computer Science and Engineering & Technology*, 5(1), 35-39.
38. Garg, S. (2015). A study on green banking and its impact on sustainable development in India. *Journal of Business and Management*, 17(11), 42-44.
39. Goyal, K. A., & Joshi, V. (2012). Indian banking industry: Challenges and opportunities. *International Journal of Business Research and Management*, 3(1), 18-28.
40. Gupta, P., & Jha, A. (2015). Green banking initiatives: A step towards sustainable development. *Journal of Commerce & Accounting Research*, 4(2), 15-20.
41. Haider, S. Z., & Nasreen, S. (2014). Green banking: Practices and initiatives in Bangladesh. *Journal of Business and Management*, 16(7), 39-44.
42. Islam, M. S., & Das, P. C. (2013). Green banking practices in Bangladesh: An overview. *Journal of Business Studies Quarterly*, 5(1), 37-47.
43. Joshi, S., & Sharma, M. (2011). Green banking: A concept paper. *International Journal of Research in Finance & Marketing*, 1(1), 1-5.
44. Kapoor, R. (2014). Green banking practices: A review. *International Journal of Business Economics & Management Research*, 5(4), 69-78.
45. Kaur, G., & Kaur, P. (2014). Green banking in India: A review of current practices and future trends. *Global Journal of Finance and Management*, 6(1), 93-98.
46. Lalon, R. M. (2015). Green banking in Bangladesh: Current practices and future directions. *World Review of Business Research*, 5(4), 123-138.
47. Laskar, S., & Maji, S. G. (2016). Green banking practices in India: A study of select banks. *Indian Journal of Finance*, 10(9), 10-22. <https://doi.org/10.17010/ijf/2016/v10i9/101515>
48. Manoj, P. K. (2014). Green banking in India: A study on environmental sustainability practices by the commercial banks. *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications*, 4(1), 1-11.

49. Mishra, P., & Sharma, P. (2010). Green marketing in India: Emerging opportunities and challenges. *Journal of Engineering, Science & Management Education*, 3(1), 9-14.
50. Mitra, S. (2020). The role of green banking in sustainable development in India. *International Journal of Current Research and Review*, 12(18), 43-49. <https://doi.org/10.31782/IJCRR.2020.12187>
51. Mollah, M. A., & Zaman, M. (2017). Shari'ah supervision in Islamic banks: Delays and consequences. *Journal of Islamic Finance*, 6(1), 1-11.
52. Murari, K., & Ranjan, J. (2016). Green banking: A study of benefits and challenges in an emerging economy. *Journal of Business and Management*, 18(12), 65-71.
53. Nath, V., Nayak, N., & Goel, A. (2014). Green banking practices: A review of global initiatives. *International Journal of Research in Business Management*, 2(4), 45-62.
54. Nisha, N. (2016). Green banking in India: A study of public and private sector banks. *Journal of Marketing & Communication*, 12(2), 31-38.
55. Padhy, P. K., & Mishra, P. (2013). Green marketing practices in the banking sector in India: An empirical study. *International Journal of Green Economics*, 7(3), 256-267. <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJGE.2013.057518>
56. Pooja, K., & Singh, M. (2018). Green banking: Perception and practices of customers and employees. *Journal of Environmental Management and Sustainable Development*, 7(2), 54-62. <https://doi.org/10.5296/jemsd.v7i2.13219>
57. Prasad, K. V., & Sahoo, D. (2016). Green banking in India: An empirical analysis of select banks. *IUP Journal of Bank Management*, 15(4), 23-39.
58. Rai, K. (2015). Green banking initiatives in India: Challenges and opportunities. *Journal of Financial Services Research*, 10(4), 45-57.
59. Rathore, S. (2020). Green banking: A systematic review of literature and future research directions. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 256, 109984. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2020.109984>
60. Rituparna, B., & Mukherjee, A. (2019). Impact of green banking initiatives on environmental sustainability: Evidence from India. *Global Business Review*, 20(2), 323-337. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0972150918812384>.

