Green Financing: Consumer perception towards green products with reference to SBI, Ernakulam.

Dissertation Submitted to

MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY, KOTTAYAM

In partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF COMMERCE

Submitted by

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BHARATA MATA COLLEGE, THRIKKAKARA
KOCHI– KERALA

2019-2022

BHARATA MATA COLLEGE, THRIKKAKARA

(AFFILIATED TO MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY, KOTTAYAM)

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this dissertation entitled **"Green Financing: Consumer perception towards green products with reference to SBI, Ernakulam"** is a record of original work done by Mr. NIKHIL BIJU (REG NO: 190021049183), in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce – Finance and Taxation under the guidance of Asst. Prof. PADMAJA P MENON, Department of B.Com Finance and taxation, the work has not been submitted for the award of any other degree or title of recognition earlier.

Asst. Prof. JULIE P.J
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(Project Guide)

Place: THRIKKAKARA

External Examiner

Date:

DECLARATION

I, NIKHIL BIJU hereby declare that the project report titled "**Green Financing: Consumer perception towards green products with reference to SBI, Ernakulam**", is a Bonafide Record of work done by me under the guidance and supervision of Asst. Prof. PADMAJA P MENON. Department of Finance and Taxation, BHARATA MATA COLLEGE, THRIKKAKARA. I also declare that this report embodies the findings based on my study and observation and has not been submitted earlier for the award of any Degree or Diploma to any institute or university.

Place: THRIKKAKARA NIKHIL BIJU

Date:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

At the outset, words are inadequate to express my whole hearted thankfulness to GOD ALMIGHTY, the source of all wisdom and power for leading me kindly in each and every association of this project endeavour.

I acknowledged our sincere thanks to Asst. Prof. JULIE P. J. Head of the Department, Bharata Mata College, Thrikkakara for her valuable suggestions regarding the project.

I proudly utilise this opportunity to express my thanks and sincere gratitude to my esteemed guide Asst. Prof. PADMAJA P MENON, Department of Commerce for her timely and valuable guidance, encouragement enthusiasm and dynamism, which enabled me to bring out the project.

I express our profound, gratitude to all the Teachers of the Department of Commerce for their valuable suggestions regarding the project.

I remember with great sense of gratitude, the encouragement and support given by parents, friends and well - wishers in the successful completion of this project.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Introduction

Sustainable finance, often known as Green finance, is a set of financial policies, standards, norms, and products aimed at achieving a specific environmental goal, such as easing the energy transition. It enables the financial sector to interact with the economy and its people by supporting its agents while still pursuing a growth goal. The Paris Climate Agreement, which mandates that parties must make "finance flows commensurate with a roadmap towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development," advanced the long-standing concept. The goal of green financing is to enhance the amount of money flowing into sustainable development goals from the governmental, private, and non-profit sectors (via banking, microcredit, insurance, and investment). A key aspect of strategy is to effectively manage environmental and social risks, seize opportunities that provide a good return while also benefiting the environment, and increase accountability.

Changes in countries' regulatory frameworks, harmonising public financial incentives, increases in green financing from various sectors, alignment of public sector financing decision-making with the environmental dimension of the Sustainable Development Goals, increases in investment in clean and green technologies, financing for sustainable natural resource-based green economies and climate-smart blue economies, and increased use of renewable energy sources could all help promote green financing.

UN Environment has been collaborating with countries, financial regulators, and the financial sector to align financial systems with the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, directing financial flows to promote the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Financial markets, through which banks and investors allocate cash to various sectors, are at the heart of today's worldwide economy. The capital allocated today will define tomorrow's ecosystems, as well as production and consumption habits.

The following are the key areas of current work on green financing:

- Assisting the public sector in developing a conducive climate
- Promoting public-private collaborations on funding instruments like green bonds
- Microcredit-based capacity building for community enterprises

Green financing is crucial in the pursuit of net-zero energy and the fight against climate change. Green financing gives a significant chance to rebuild with a greener future, producing new businesses and jobs, as we begin to recover from the pandemic.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Green financing is referred to as any structured financial activity that's been created to ensure a better environmental outcome. This is a recent concept therefore there are no proper guidelines and framework for accounting green activities. This study attempts to provide the readers with information relating to green financing and the different products available to them. This study will also enable the readers to better understand green bonds offered by the State Bank of India.

OBJECTIVES

- To gather information on green financing and to identify the different products offered through it.
- To study the consumer perception towards green bonds offered by the State Bank of India.
- To analyse the consumer understanding about green products.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The method of study is through primary and secondary data. For the collection of Primary data a questionnaire was designed to collect the view of the respondents about the Green products and the products offered by SBI and a comparative study is done with the results so provided by the responders. A Chi square analysis has also been performed. The secondary data is collected through magazines, articles, websites and books.

The sample size selected for the study is 35.

The questionnaire includes 17 questions.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- People are not very much aware of Green Financing and its products.
- There are less Green Financing products offered in Ernakulum.
- There is no proper framework for green Finance accounting.
- There is limited number of banks offering Green financing.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Jacob Cherian & Muhammad Safdar Sial (2021). "Green bond as a new determinant of sustainable green financing, energy efficient investment, and economic growth: a global perspective." The study tested the role of green bond financing on energy efficiency investment and economic growth. To achieve this study objective, fuzzy decision-making modelling technique was applied. The results revealed that bank loans are now the main source of financing for energy efficiency projects. The concept of green finance, however, is yet to reach a common agreement. It can spread across areas such as green financing policies, green investments, and green financing instruments, such as green bonds. The paper recommended incorporating Value-at-Risk-type energy efficiency analysis in utility, state, and federal incentive programs and in government energy efficiency projects, through professional organizations, licensing requirements, and other means. Value-at-Risk is defined as a new application called Energy Budgets at Risk is provided for building efficiency project risk and return analysis for financial decision-makers.

RBI Bulletin (2021): "Green finance in India; its progress and development."Green finance refers to the financial arrangements specific to the use for environmentally sustainable projects or projects that adopt the aspects of climate change. Various green financing instruments are discussed as well the problems faced by the environment. The major issues discussed in the paper are Dwindling natural resources; degraded environment and rampant pollution are hazardous to public health which poses challenges to sustainable economic growth. Also in this paper, various instruments which help in these kinds of projects are green bonds, carbon market instruments (e.g. carbon tax); and new financial institutions (e.g. green banks and green funds). The certain progress due to the green finances which are discussed here is improvement in general awareness of public on these aspects of financing which can be utilized for the betterment of the environment as well as the society, green lending, green bonds, etc. the major challenges could be high borrowing costs, false claims of environmental compliance, the plurality of green loan definitions, maturity mismatches between long-term green investment and relatively short-term interests of investors. From the paper, we can understand that the green financing sector has the same amount of disadvantages as well as advantages for the environment and society.

RuiCai and JianluanGuo (2021). "Finance for the Environment: A Scientometrics Analysis of Green Finance." To protect environmental sustainability, organizations are moving their focus towards greening the business process. Similarly to any other business function, financial management has also turned to environmentally friendly activities. This paper analyses the publications on green finance, and their intellectual structure and networking. Given that green finance is fundamentally a finance topic, there is an immediate need to research the problems of green finance from the viewpoint of finance and the use of financial techniques. In conventional finance papers, green bonds, green risk management, and green governance may be of concern. Further research from developed countries viewpoints on green finance issues will be beneficial for regulators and decision-makers to coordinate diverse policy priorities and develop well-defined policy targets.

Sushma BS (2021):"Green Finance an effective tool to sustainability." The paper discusses the emergence of green financing in India and the increasing awareness of conserving natural resources. This article considers the aspects of Green Banking, Green Insurance, and Green Bonds as a part of Green Financing. It also evaluates the opportunities and challenges for Green Finance in developing countries like India with the help of existing literature and attempts to give new insight about Green Finance as an effective tool of Sustainability. Sustainable development is the need of the day, green financing being an effective tool of sustainability is gaining more importance in the present scenario. Investors are thinking beyond risk and returns, they are becoming more and more responsible towards society. Raising awareness about the need of protecting nature and increased funding of green projects has opened a wide variety of opportunities in the area of green finance. Policymakers, researchers, environmentalists, government, investors, and financial institutions have to work together to clearly define the concept of green finance. A proper regulatory framework has to be set to evaluate the green projects and thus to ensure that investors are not created by the label of green. India being a developing country should concentrate on renewable energy generation, protecting natural resources, efficient energy management, climate adoption, and other ecological issues with the help of green financing. Thus, it can be concluded that green finance if properly managed will work as an effective tool for sustainable development.

Farhad Taghizadeh-Hesary and Naoyuki Yoshino (2020). "Sustainable Solutions for Green Financing and Investment in Renewable Energy Projects."This paper aimed to highlight the challenges of green financing and investment in renewable energy projects and to provide practical solutions for filling the green financing gap. Practical solutions include increasing the role of public financial institutions and non-banking financial institutions (pension funds and insurance companies) in long-term green investments, utilizing the spill over tax to increase the rate of return of green projects, developing green credit guarantee schemes to reduce the credit risk, establishing community-based trust funds, and addressing green investment risks via financial and policy de-risking. The paper also provides a practical example of the implementation of the proposed tool the proposed tools.

HaithamNobanee (2020). "Green Finance: A Mini-Review". Green finance is a concept that combines the use of business processes with sensitivity to environmental issues. This concept is defined by the behaviour of all parties involved in the supply chain of goods and services, including but not limited to the providers of financial resources, the producers of goods and services, and the consumers of the goods and services. In this regard, this paper had provided a mini-review of available literature on green finance from various sources. Different sectors are adopting sustainability to ensure they are compliant with the various environmental regulations and policies governing operations. Financial lenders are willing to offer support to these organizations on the condition that they incorporate the risk assessment and return on green investment in their annual financial reports. However, a significant proportion of organizations and countries have staggering policies and oversight authorities too verse the deployment of green finance the implementation of intended projects.

Sajeewani Jaythilake (2019): "Impact of green financing for the corporate governance in the banking industry." The research shows the role of the banking industry in the sustainable economy. Also, the banking sector is rarely involved in environmental matters. Harming the environment through economic activities has become a common issue in the world. Therefore, it was understood that many issues such as an increase in carbon emission, global warming, acid rains, and many negative environmental impacts have occurred. The banking industry is the backbone of the economic sector can contribute immensely to sustainability. Hence, the research was mainly done to understand the concept of green finance in-depth and its applicability to the banking industry. Further to understand the impact of the green finance concept on corporate governance in the banking industry. Focusing attention on the balance between economy and environment adds value to the banking industry as well as it is a contribution to sustainable development as well. Hence, it is clear that the banking industry contributed immensely to the achievement of sustainable development goals with the implementation of the green finance concept.

Asian Development Bank Institute (2019). "Why is green finance important?" In 2017, global investment in renewable and energy efficiency declined by 3% and there is a risk that it will slow further; clearly fossil fuels still dominate energy investment. This could threaten the expansion of green energy needed to provide energy security and meet climate and clean air goals. In recent years, several new methods for financing green projects have been developed, including green bonds, green banks, village funds, etc. Green banks and green bonds have some potential to support clean energy development.

Wayan Budiasa (2019). "Green financing for supporting sustainable agriculture in Indonesia." The author has stated that the present green finance practices in agricultural sector as implementation of sustainable finance policy in Indonesia seems to be very limited. These indicated by the small achievements of green financing in the form of agricultural insurance for supporting sustainable food crops farming system, animal husbandry and smallholders' fisheries, green financing for sustainable plantations, green financing for sustainable industrial forestry, and green financing for organic agriculture development.

Failler and Zhenghui Li (2019). "Welcome to Green Finance: A new open access journal for sustainable research professionals." Green finance research is an important means to promote the sustainable development of society, economy and ecology. Green finance is defined as comprising "all forms of investment or lending that consider environmental effect and enhance environmental sustainability". Green Finance builds a much-needed platform for publishing original contributions and comprehensive technical review articles with a scope that spans all areas of green finance, green economics, and environmental and sustainable issues.

Cristina RalucaGh. Popescu and Gheorghe N. Popescu (2019). "An Exploratory Study Based on a Questionnaire Concerning Green and Sustainable Finance, Corporate Social Responsibility, and Performance: Evidence from the Romanian Business Environment." Green and sustainable finance, corporate social responsibility and financial and non-financial performance are attracting widespread interest due to the challenging times that the business environment is currently facing. Moreover, green and sustainable finance, corporate social responsibility, and intellectual and human capital have become central issues in measuring organizations' success, competitive advantage and influence on the marketplace. This scientific paper addresses the relationship between corporate social responsibility, intellectual capital and performance.

Sajeewani Jayathilake (2019). "Impact of green financing for the corporate governance in the banking industry". This research was conducted with the aim of understanding the effect of green financing for the corporate governance in the banking industry. Therefore the objectives of the research were, to identify the concept of green finance, to evaluate the dimensions of green financing, understand the concept of corporate governance and to understand the effect of green finance in the corporate governance in the banking industry. This study revealed that the concept of green finance is a latest concept which has recently introduced for the private and public sector. The concept of green finance evolved from the concept of environment sustainability. It is understood that the world has faced several climate and environmental issues due to acts of industrialisations.

Md. SabujHoshen, Sanuar Hossain, Md Najmul Hasan and Md. Abdullah (2018). "Green Financing: An Emerging Form of Sustainable Development in Bangladesh". Green financing is a term that refers to sustainable development projects and initiatives, environmentally friendly products and policies that encourage financial investment to stimulate more sustainable economy. This paper mainly determined the allocation of green financing to the various green projects by categorized banking and non banking sectors in Bangladesh. This study shows the trend of the refinancing project for the green products by the Bangladesh Bank. The research is based on the secondary data in the descriptive and analytical nature. This study hadobserved that the Private Commercial Banks (80.4 Percent) contribute more funds to the green project and the tendency to reinvest in green projects is increasing day by day. It recommends in order stimulating the advancement of sustainable development in Bangladesh, it is important to review the policies related to green financing.

Sharif Mohd. and Vijay Kumar Kaushal (2018). "Green Finance: A Step towards Sustainable Development". In present times of technological progress the worldwide economy is undermined from three major challenges: environmental change, vitality limitations and money related emergency. This is on account of financial improvement conveys alongside itself expenses to the countries in the shape of environmental degradation. Green finance is the solution for accomplishing contract between the economy and nature. Green finance is considered as the monetary help for green development, which decreases ozone depleting substance discharges and air contamination emanations altogether. Green fund in horticulture, green structures, green security and other green activities should increase for the monetary improvement of the nation. In this paper an endeavour has been made to explore the existing literature on the green finance and future scope of green finance in India.

Tasnim Uddin Chowdhury, Rajib Datta & Haradhan Kumar Mohajan (2017). "Green finance is essential for economic development and sustainability". Green finance is part of a broader occurrence; from the incorporation of various non-financial or ethical concerns onto the financial universe. Generally green finance is considered as the financial support for green growth which reduces greenhouse gas emissions and air pollutant emissions significantly. In this paper they have discussed green financing and have tried to show that it is essential for the development of a country. Global warming is creating various problems in the economy. They have stressed that green financing will reduce green house gas emissions significantly. They have provided the usefulness of green buildings which save energy and keep healthy environment and reduce illness of the dwellers.

CHAPTER III

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

GREEN FINANCE

Green finance is any structured financial activity - a product or service – that is designed to have a positive impact on the environment. It consists of a variety of loans, financing instruments, and investments that are used to support the development of green projects or to reduce the climate effect of more conventional initiatives. Or a combination of the two.

IMPORTANCE OF GREEN FINANCE

Green finance is significant because it encourages and supports the flow of financial instruments and related services toward the creation and implementation of sustainable business models, investments, trade, economic, environmental, and social projects and regulations. The intertwinement of these two sectors is critical because the financial sector plays a major role in driving sustainable economic development while channelling investment to the real economy through its intermediary functions and risk management.

The effects of global warming, and the need for more sustainable business practises, Green Finance Initiatives have been addressing the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals Agenda by emphasising a shift in focus from shareholder value creation (economic) to the generation of social value.

Green finance reflects the financial sector's future through encouraging investments in projects with positive and sustainable externalities through innovative financial structures.

BENEFITS OF GREEN FINANCE

- **Climate Finance**: Climate finance is a subset of green finance, which includes water sanitation, industry pollution management, and biodiversity protection, among other things. Financial flows may be considered an investment towards initiatives that can significantly contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions when adjusting these types of climate-changing activities.
- **Green Investments**: Green finance is a word that is frequently used interchangeably with green investment. Even though green finance encompasses more than just investments, it cannot be fully ignored. The operational costs of the investments are not included in the green investment components. It will almost certainly include the price of site acquisition and project planning. Despite the fact that these expenses are minor, they can help you overcome a variety of financial difficulties.
- **Environmental Financial Products**: From a banking standpoint, green finance can be defined as financial products or services that account various environmental issues when making loan decisions. Processes for risk management can be provided to encourage environmental investments and low-carbon technologies.

- **Sustainable Investment**: Green finance encompasses all sorts of investment and financing operations aimed at promoting environmental sustainability. Investment decisions should be made after considering the risks and ensuring that all environmental standards are met.
- **Capital Intensive Projects**: The majority of green projects are capital expensive. The benefits are nurtured over a lengthy period of time using business cycle strategies. As a result, the return on investment can be realised over a longer period of time. The green cash will undoubtedly aid in the correct continuation of the project.
- **Green Funding from Debt Relief Companies**: Companies that specialise in debt relief can step forward to re-negotiate and return the financing that is available for green initiatives. Companies can also assist the beneficiaries of green projects by forgiving a significant portion of their loans. Because green finance projects can benefit one portion of the world, debt forgiveness will undoubtedly be a key consideration element. Other parts of the world will undoubtedly benefit from it, and hence the advantages and costs may be simply dispersed fairly.

Advantages of Green Financing

- It provides funding for businesses to develop or invest in environmentally friendly products, services, and activities that employ creative solutions.
- It also assists people in making the best purchases for themselves and the environment through loans and credits.
- Increased demand for "green" items drives long-term growth.
- Increasing the number of employment, economic activity, and wealth.
- It is beneficial to the environment, as well as to business and the economy.
- More lending and expansion are on the way.

Banks, institutional investors, and multinational financial institutions, as well as central banks and financial regulators, are among the primary players pushing the development of green finance. To assist the greening of the financial system, some of these entities undertake policy and regulatory measures for various asset classes, such as priority lending requirements, below-market-rate loans via interest-rate subsidies, or preferential central bank refinancing possibilities.

Even though estimates of the real financial needs for green investments vary widely among sources, public budgets will fall well short of the required cash. As a result, a significant quantity of private capital is required.

Limitations of Green Financing

- Due to many microeconomic hurdles, such as problems internalising environmental externalities, information asymmetry, insufficient analytical capacity, and a lack of clarity in the notion of "green," capital mobilisation for green initiatives has been limited.
- There are maturity mismatches between long-term green investments and savers' and – more importantly – investors' typically short-term time horizons.
- Furthermore, financial and environmental policy approaches are frequently disjointed.
  Furthermore, many governments are ambiguous about how and to what extent they support the green transition

DIFFERENT GREEN PRODUCTS

1. Green cards

2. Green car loans

3. Green mortgages

4. Green home equity loans

5. Green certificates of deposits (CDs)

6. Green Bonds

7. Green equity funds

1. Green credit and debit cards are becoming increasingly popular, particularly in Europe. To put it another way, these cards normally work by donating 0.1 percent to 0.5 percent of the purchase or transaction value to environmental NGOs or to a specific environmental cause organised by the bank. A yearly fee is normally charged, but it is not required.

2. Green car loans have a lower interest rate than regular car loans, which are especially popular in Europe and Australia. The interest rate should be at least 0.25 percent cheaper than the average auto loan, and it might be as much as 0.50 percent lower in some situations. The amount of interest that will be charged depends on a variety of factors. The intensity of CO_2 emissions and fuel economy are used to generate the majority of metrics. Decreased interest rates will result from lower CO_2 emissions and improved fuel efficiency. Green auto loans typically offer cheaper fees and no early payment penalties.

3. Green mortgages offer consumers a lower interest rate than the market; typically, the interest rate difference is between 0.125 percent and 0.25 percent. Homes offered or renovated with these mortgages

are more energy efficient, have more energy efficient appliances, or a green mortgage lender wants to lend money to cover the costs of converting a home to green power. Taking out a green mortgage allows you to live in a more ecologically friendly space while also lowering your monthly expenses. Green mortgage loans have one flaw: they require a lot more paperwork.

4. A green home equity loan enables a customer to invest in energy-efficient home improvements. The interest rate will be lower than if you took out a traditional home equity loan. Interest rates are typically at least 0.33 percent lower than conventional loans, and can be as low as 1% lower. Solar and wind energy systems, energy efficient windows, furnace replacement, green roofs, improved insulation, passive heating systems, and other investments are common.

5. Green Certificates of Deposits (GCDs) are new certificates that invest in energy-efficient, environmentally friendly projects. The majority of CD proceeds are utilised to fund various solar energy initiatives. These CDs have a one- to two-year maturity and pay somewhat higher interest rates than conventional CDs in order to attract new investors.

6. Green bonds have become the preferred investment mechanism for the commercial and governmental sectors to fund projects that help the environment. Low-carbon transportation, sustainable energy, and energy-efficient buildings have all benefited from this form of funding. While there is great disagreement over whether green bonds are better than conventional bonds, there is little doubt that they are. This is now a well-known asset loss that is attracting increasing amounts of institutional capital and is expected to be a mainstay of the green finance revolution.

7. A green equity fund is a structured investment vehicle that makes investment decisions based on a green investing strategy. This structure allows a group of investors to combine their funds and work with competent investment managers to achieve a common investment plan. Over the last 15 years, this type of investment structure has been widely employed to boost renewable energy investment, and it is now a widely acknowledged financial tool.

WAYS TO PROMOTE GREEN FINANCE

- Changing a country's regulatory framework to allow for green financing.
- Aligning budgetary decisions in the public sector with long-term development goals.
- Encouraging participation from various industries in this financing.
- Increasing funding for clean and green technologies.
- Increasing the use of green bonds.
- Encouraging private-public collaboration on green projects.

Green finance market

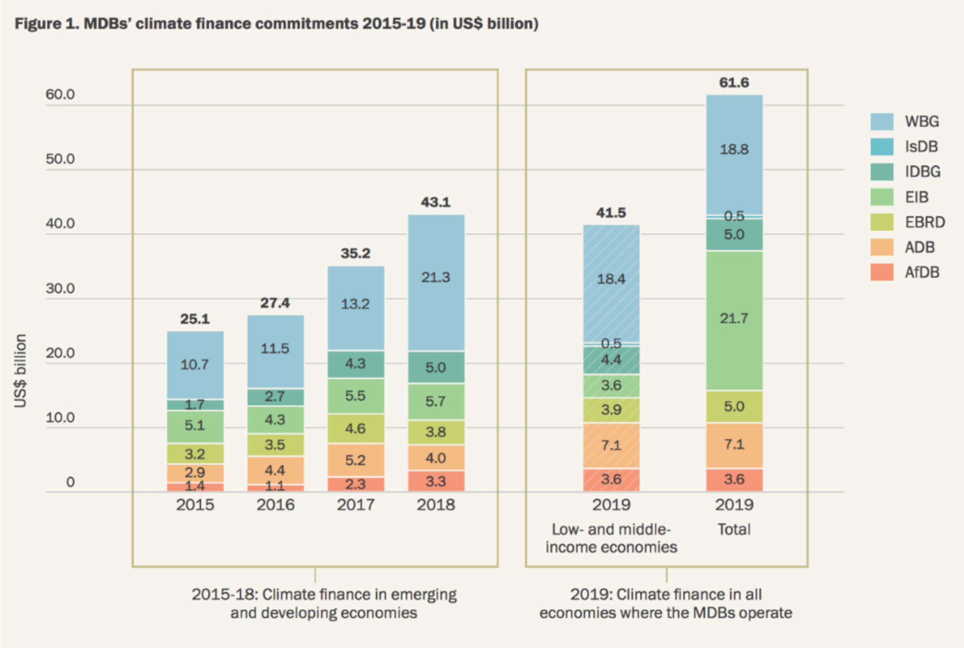
Climate finance flows reached a record high of USD 608 billion in 2017, according to the Climate Policy Initiative's Updated view on the Global Landscape of Climate Finance 2019. This was fuelled by renewable energy capacity additions in China, the United States, and India and increased public commitments to land use and energy efficiency. This was followed by an 11% reduction to USD 540 billion in 2018.

Climate Policy Initiative's early projection, based on currently available data, estimates that climate finance flows in 2019 will be USD 608–622 billion, indicating a 6%–8% rise above 2017/18 averages. Development finance institutions such as MDBs and members of the International Development Finance Club are likely to have fuelled the growth (IDFC).

Source: Climate policy initiative 2019

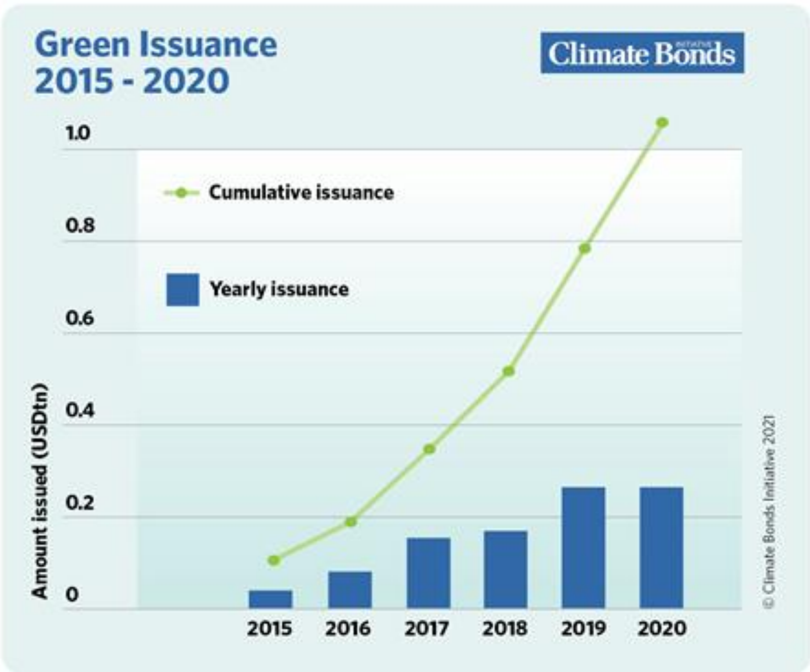
MDBs have deep institutional expertise in providing and catalysing investments in sustainable development, and they are taking steps to align their activities with the 2030 Agenda, such as scaling up climate finance, designing new SDG-related financial instruments, and advancing global public goods in areas like combating climate change.

Climate funding by the world's largest MDBs totalled US$ 61,562 million in 2019, with low- and middle-income economies receiving US$ 41,467 million (67%) of total MDB commitments and high-income economies receiving US$ 20,095 million (33%) of total MDB commitments.



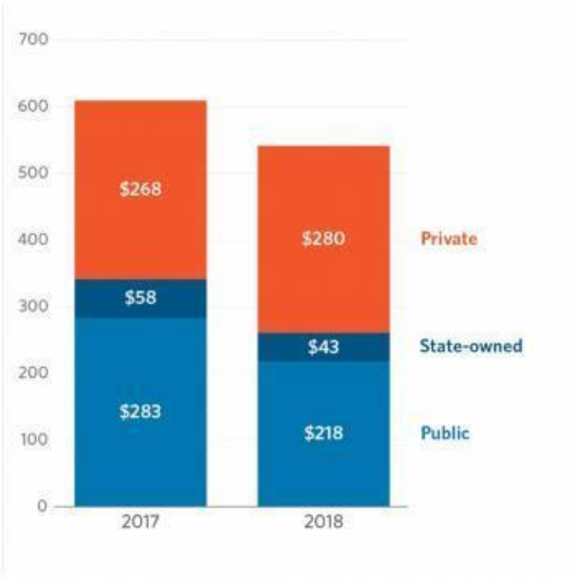
Source: Climate policy initiative 2019

Climate Bonds: According to the report, annual green bond and loan issuance that meets internationally accepted standards of green will total US$350 billion in 2020, up 31.8 percent from 2019. The annual worldwide green bond and loan market reached US$194.6 billion at the end of October 2020, up 9% from the same period in 2019.



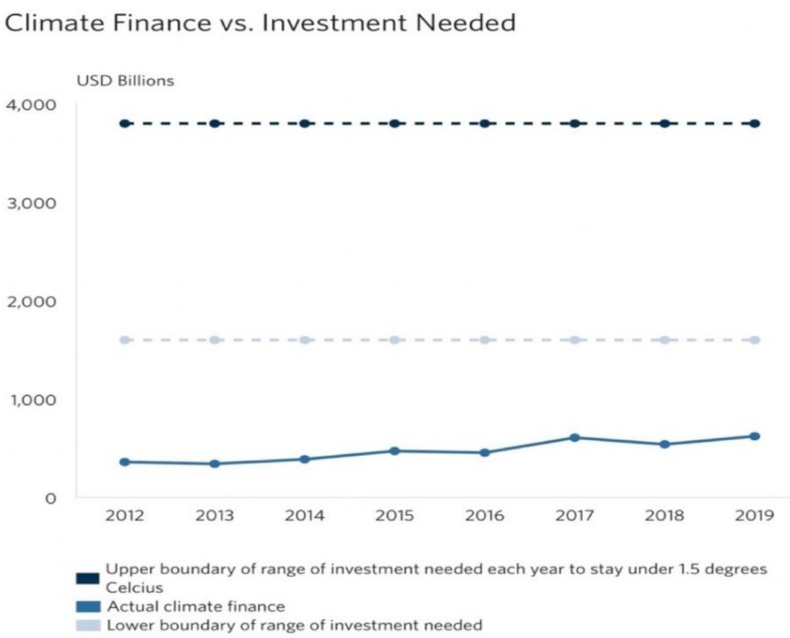
Source: Climate bonds initiative

Scaling up the private sector: According to the Climate Policy Initiative, private firms continue to be the most financially responsible actor, accounting for USD 155 billion in 2017/18. State-ownedenterprises (SOE), state-owned financial institutions (SOFI), and public money are now included in CPI's new database as public players.



Source: Climate policy initiative 2019

However, climate financing flows look to be much below what is required to meet the Paris goals, and the COVID-19 pandemic has cast doubt on climate finance's mid- to long-term prospects. In reality, until 2050, the supply side of the global energy system will require over USD 1.6 to 3.8 trillion in new climate investment each year (IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C). Furthermore, the UNEP Adaptation Gap Report 2020 estimates that developing nations alone will require USD 70 billion per year to adapt to the current and future impacts of climate change. In 2030, this value is predicted to rise to USD 140-300 billion, and in 2050, it will rise to USD 280-500 billion. To achieve this goal, current efforts are being made.



Source: Climate policy initiative 2019

INDUSTRY AND COMPANY PROFILE

INDUSTRIAL PROFILE

A bank is a financial institution that offers its customers banking and other financial services. Banks are a part of the financial services industry, and they play a critical role in global economies. They have an important role in boosting economic growth. Banking is a significant endeavour. Banks facilitate the movement of capital, allowing economies to flourish and prosper. Businesses and governments require money to function, and banks serve as mediators between fund providers and fund recipients.

Banks borrow money through receiving funds from current accounts, term deposits, and issuing debt securities like banknotes and bonds. Banks lend money to consumers by making advances on current accounts, offering instalment loans, investing in marketable debt securities, and other methods. Banks offer a variety of payment services, and most organisations and individuals consider a bank account to be essential. Payment services provided by non-banks, such as remittance businesses, are typically not considered suitable substitutes for a bank account. When a bank makes a loan, it might create fresh money. New deposits are created throughout the financial system as a result of new loans.

Types of banking

Personal banking, corporate banking, investment banking, private banking, transaction banking, insurance, consumer financing, trade finance, and other related services are all provided by banks.

Banks provide a variety of ways to access their banking and other services, including:

- In-branch, face-to-face banking at a retail location.
- Automated teller machine banking is a type of banking that takes place near or far from a bank.
- Using the mail to bank: Most banks accept checks by mail and connect with their customers via mail.
- Online banking allows you to do a variety of transactions through the internet.
- Using one's mobile phone to make banking transactions is known as mobile banking.
- Customers can use telephone banking to make transactions over the phone with an automated attendant or, if desired, with a live person.
- Video banking entails conducting banking transactions or professional banking consultations via a remote video and audio connection. Video banking can be done by specially designed banking transaction machines (similar to an automated teller machine) or through a video conference equipped bank branch office.
- Relationship manager who visits customers at their homes or businesses, usually for private banking or business banking.
- A Direct Selling Agent is a person who works for a bank on a contract basis and whose primary goal is to build the bank's customer base.

Products

Retail

- Savings account
- Recurring deposit account
- Fixed deposit account
- Money market account
- Certificate of deposit (CD)
- Individual retirement account (IRA)
- Credit card
- Debit card
- Mortgage
- Mutual fund
- Personal loan
- Time deposits
- ATM card
- Current accounts
- Cheque books
- Automated teller machine (ATM)
- National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT)
- Real-time gross settlement (RTGS)

Business (or commercial/investment) banking

- Business loan
- Capital raising (equity/debt / hybrids)
- Revolving credit
- Risk management (foreign exchange (FX)), interest rates, commodities, derivatives
- Term loan
- Cash management services (lockbox, remote deposit capture, merchant processing)
- Credit services
- Securities Services

Economic functions

1. Money is issued in the form of banknotes and current accounts that are subject to payment by check or at the customer's request. Because these bank claims are negotiable or repayable on demand, and thus valued at par, they can be used as money. In the case of banknotes, they can be effectively transferred by simply delivering them, or by drafting a check that the payee can deposit or cash.
2. Netting and settlement of payments - banks function as both collection and payment agents for their customers, using interbank clearing and settlement systems to collect, present, receive, and pay payment instruments. Because inner and outbound payments cancel each other out, banks can save money on reserves kept for payment settlement.
3. Banks provide money to regular business and personal borrowers (low credit quality), yet they are high credit quality borrowers. The improvement is due to the bank's asset and capital diversification, which offers a cushion to absorb losses without defaulting on its obligations. Banknotes and deposits, on the other hand, are often unsecured; if the bank runs into trouble and wants to acquire funds, it must pledge assets as security, putting note holders and depositors in an economically subservient position.
4. Banks borrow more on-demand debt and short-term debt, but give more long-term loans, resulting in an asset-liability mismatch/maturity transformation. In other words, they borrow for a short time and then lend for a long time. Banks can do this by aggregating issues (such as accepting deposits and issuing banknotes) and redemptions (such as withdrawals and redemption of banknotes), maintaining cash reserves, investing in marketable securities that can be converted to cash quickly if needed, and raising replacement funding as needed from various sources (e.g. wholesale cash markets and securities markets).

Company profile

The State Bank of India (SBI) is an Indian multinational public sector bank and statutory entity that provides financial services. Its headquarters are in Mumbai, Maharashtra. SBI is the world's 43rd largest bank and the only Indian bank in the Fortune Global 500 list of the world's largest firms for 2020, ranking 221st. . It is India's largest public sector bank, with a 23 percent asset market share and a 25 percent share of the total loan and deposit market. . With almost 250,000 employees, it is India's fifth largest employer.

SBI is forging strategic alliances in a variety of new areas, including pension funds, general insurance, custodial services, private equity, mobile banking, point-of-sale merchant acquisition, advisory services, and organised products, to name a few. There’s a lot of room for growth here. SBI is forging ahead with cutting-edge innovation and imaginative new saving money models, to strengthen its presence and widen its client base. The bouquet of services provided by SBI includes Personal Banking, International, and Banking. Agriculture/ Rural and Corporate Banking, SME, Government Business and Domestic Treasury. SBI is a universally acknowledged regional banking giant and has 20 percent market share in deposits and loans among Indian commercial banks.

The bank is descended from the Bank of Calcutta, which was created in 1806 via the Imperial Bank of India, making it the Indian Subcontinent's oldest commercial bank. The Bank of Madras joined with the Bank of Calcutta and the Bank of Bombay, British India's other two presidential banks, to form the Imperial Bank of India, which later became the State Bank of India in 1955. [11] Over the course of its 200-year history, the bank has been founded by the merger and acquisition of roughly twenty banks. [12] [13] In 1955, the Indian government assumed control of the Imperial Bank of India, with the Reserve Bank of India (India's central bank) owning a 60% interest and renaming the bank State Bank of India.

COMPANY PROFILE OF SBI, NSE, INDIA	
Date of Incorporation	31-Dec-1955
Date of Listing	03-Nov-1994
Management	
Name	Designation
Rajnish Kumar	Chairman
Sanjiv Malhotra	Director
Basant Seth	Director
Bhaskar Pramanik	Director
Rajiv Kumar	Director
Pravin Hari Kutumbe	Director
Rajnish Kumar	Managing Director
P K Gupta	Managing Director
Dinesh Kumar Khara	Managing Director
B Sriram	Managing Director
Chandan Sinha	Nominee Director
Pushpendra Rai	Nominee Director
Girish K Ahuja	Nominee Director
Registered Office Address	
State Bank Bhavan, Corporate Centrem,MadameCamaRoad,Nariman Point,400021,Mumbai,Maharashtra,India	
Website	
http://www.sbi.co.in	

The Bank of Calcutta, later called the Bank of Bengal, was founded on 2 June 1806 and became the forerunner of the State Bank of India in the first decade of the nineteenth century. The Bank of Bengal was one of three Presidency banks, with the Bank of Bombay (established on April 15, 1840) and the Bank of Madras (incorporated on 1 July 1843). Royal charters resulted in the formation of all three Presidency banks as joint stock companies. These three banks had exclusive rights to issue paper currency until 1861, when the Government of India took over the right via the Paper Currency Act. On January 27, 1921, the Presidency banks merged, and the reorganised banking organisation was given the name Imperial Bank of India. The Imperial Bank of India remained a joint-stock concern, but it was no longer backed by the government.

The Reserve Bank of India, India's central bank, acquired a majority shareholding in the Imperial Bank of India under the provisions of the State Bank of India Act of 1955. The Imperial Bank of India became the State Bank of India on July 1, 1955. Because the RBI is the country's banking regulatory authority, the government of India purchased the Reserve Bank of India's holding in SBI in 2008 to avoid any potential conflict of interest.

The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act was passed by the government in 1959. As a result, SBI acquired eight banks that had previously been owned by princely states. This occurred during the First Five-Year Plan, which placed a strong emphasis on rural development. To increase its rural outreach, the government amalgamated these institutions into the State Bank of India system. SBI combined the State Bank of Jaipur (founded in 1943) and the State Bank of Bikaner in 1963. (Est.1944).

SBI has rescued local banks by purchasing them. The first was the Bank of Bihar (founded in 1911), which SBI purchased along with its 28 branches in 1969. The next year, SBI purchased the National Bank of Lahore (founded in 1942) and its 24 branches. SBI purchased Krishnaram Baldeo Bank in 1975, five years after it was founded in 1916 in Gwalior State under the patronage of Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia. The Dukan Pichadi, a tiny moneylender owned by the Maharaja, had been the bank. Jall N. Broacha, a Parsi, was the bank's first manager. SBI bought the Bank of Cochin in Kerala, which had 120 branches, in 1985. SBI was the buyer since its Travancore affiliate, the State Bank of Travancore, already had a large presence in Kerala.

SBI's existing network of branches was expanded by 470 branches following the acquisition of State Bank of Indore. SBI's total assets also topped $10 trillion after the transaction. As of March 2009, SBI and the State Bank of Indore had combined assets of $9,981,190 million. The merger of State Bank of Indore and State Bank of India was finalised in April 2010, and the SBIndore branches began operating as SBI branches on August 26, 2010.Arundhati Bhattacharya became the first woman to be named Chairperson of the bank on October 7, 2013.Mrs. Bhattacharya was given a two-year extension to integrate the five remaining affiliate banks into SBI.

State Bank Bhavan, Nariman Point, Mumbai	
Formerly	Imperial Bank of India
Type	Public Sector Undertaking
Traded as	NSE: SBIN BSE: 500112 LSE: SBID BSE SENSEX Constituent NSE NIFTY 50 Constituent
ISIN	INE062A01020

Industry	Banking, financial services
Predecessor	Imperial Bank of India (1921 – 1955) Bank of Calcutta (1806 – 1921) Bank of Bombay (1840 – 1921) Bank of Madras (1843 – 1921)
Founded	1 July 1955; 66 years ago State Bank of India • 27 January 1921 Imperial Bank of India 2 June 1806 Bank of Calcutta 15 April 1840 Bank of Bombay 1 July 1843 Bank of Madras
Headquarters	State Bank Bhawan, M.C. Road, Nariman Point, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India
Number of locations	22,219 Branches, 62,617 ATMs in India, International: 229 Branches in 31 countries
Key people	Dinesh Kumar Khara (Chairman)[1]
Products	• Retail banking • Corporate banking • Investment banking • Mortgage loans • Private banking • Wealth management • Credit cards • Finance and Insurance
Revenue	▲₹385,338 crore (US$51 billion) (2021)

Operating income	▲₹78,898 crore (US$10 billion) (2021)
Net income	▲₹22,405 crore (US$3.0 billion) (2021)
Total assets	▲₹4,845,619 crore (US$640 billion) (2021)
Total equity	▲₹274,669 crore (US$36 billion) (2021)
Number of employees	245,642 (March 2021)
Parent	Government of India
Subsidiaries	• SBI Life Insurance Ltd • SBI Cards and Payment Services Ltd • SBI General Insurance (70%) • Jio Payments Bank (30%) • Yes Bank (30%) • Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank (35%) • Kaveri Grameena Bank (35%)
Website	bank.sbi

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

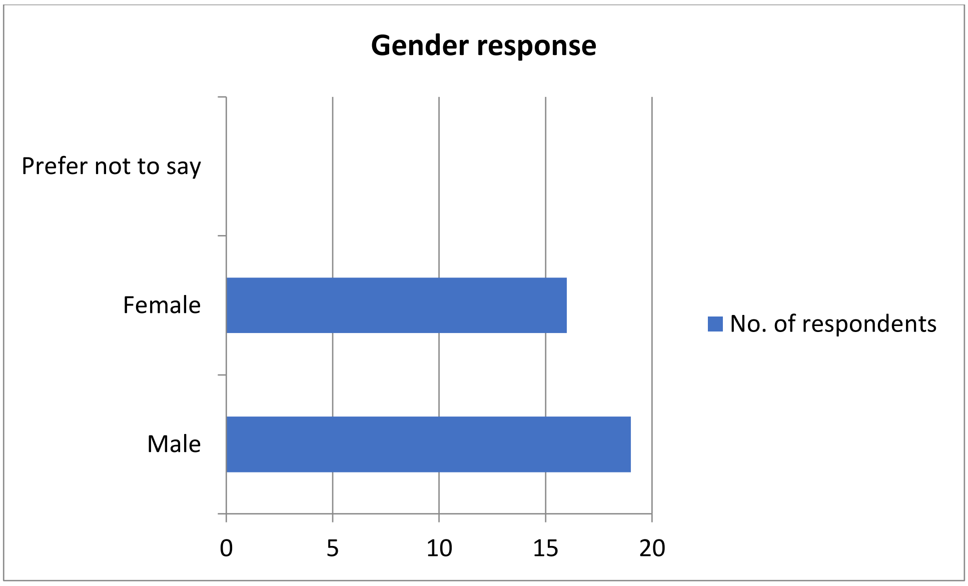
TABLE 1

Primary Data

Gender response

Category	No. of respondents	Percentage
Male	19	54.3
Female	16	45.7
Prefer not to say	0	0
Total	35	100

CHART 1



INTERPRETATION

Among the sample size of 35 respondents, 54.3% among this are male respondents and 45.7% are female respondents. This shows male respondents are more than female respondents.

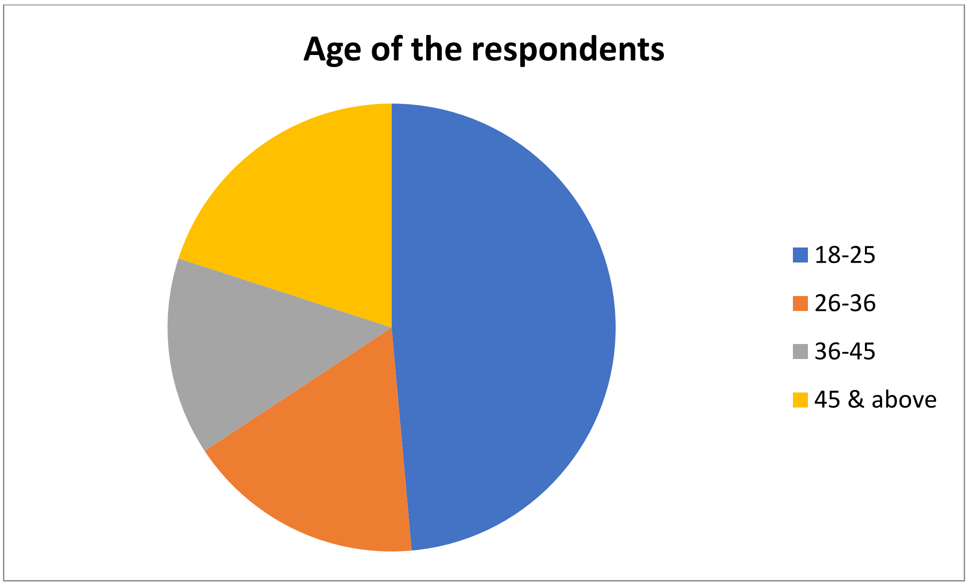
TABLE 2

Primary Data

Age of the respondents

Age	No. of respondents	Percentage
18-25	17	48.6
26-36	6	17.1
36-45	5	14.3
45 & above	7	20
Total	35	100

CHART 2



INTERPRETATION

Among the sample size of 35, 48.6% of the respondents are from the age between 18 &25. This shows that green financing is more likely to be known among the modern era.

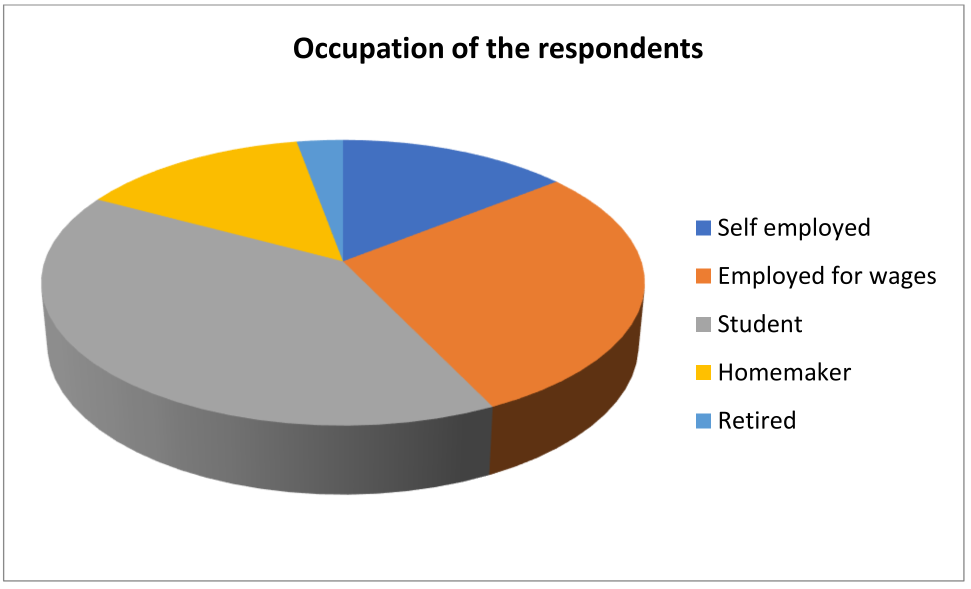
TABLE 3

Primary Data

Occupation of the respondents

Response	**No. of respondents**	**Percentage**
Self employed	5	14.3
Employed for wages	10	28.5
Student	14	40
Homemaker	5	14.3
Retired	1	2.9
Total	35	100

CHART 3



INTERPRETATION

Among the 35 respondents, 40% of the respondents are students, 28.5% of respondents are employed for wages and there is a 14.3% response from self employed and homemakers.

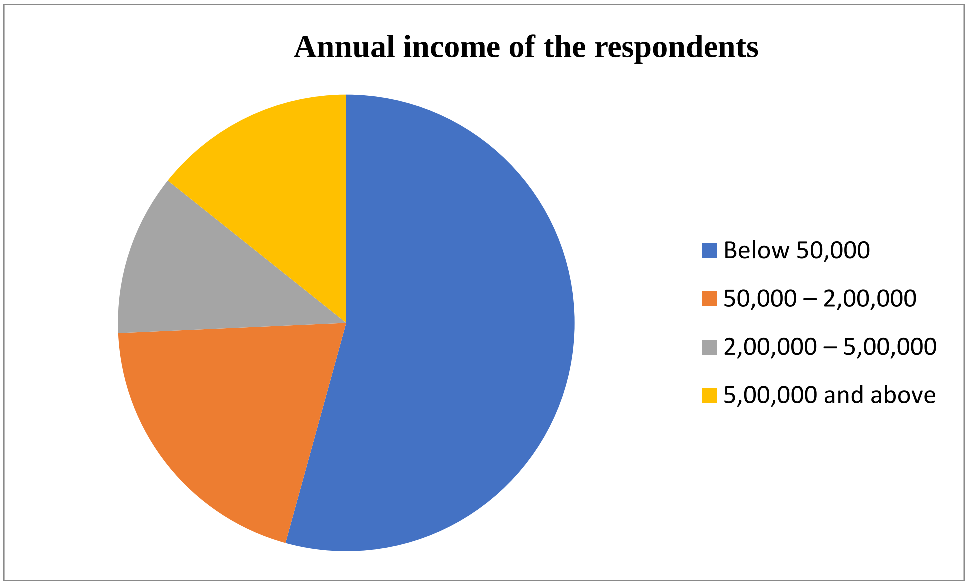
TABLE 4

Primary Data

Annual income of the respondents

Response	No. of respondents	Percentage
Below 50,000	19	54.3
50,000 – 2,00,000	7	20
2,00,000 – 5,00,000	4	11.4
5,00,000 and above	5	14.3
Total	35	100

CHART 4



INTERPRETATION

From the sample size of 35, 54.3% of the respondent's annual income is less than 50,000, 20% of them have annual income between 50,000 and 2,00,000 and about 14.3% of them are having an annual income above 5,00,000.

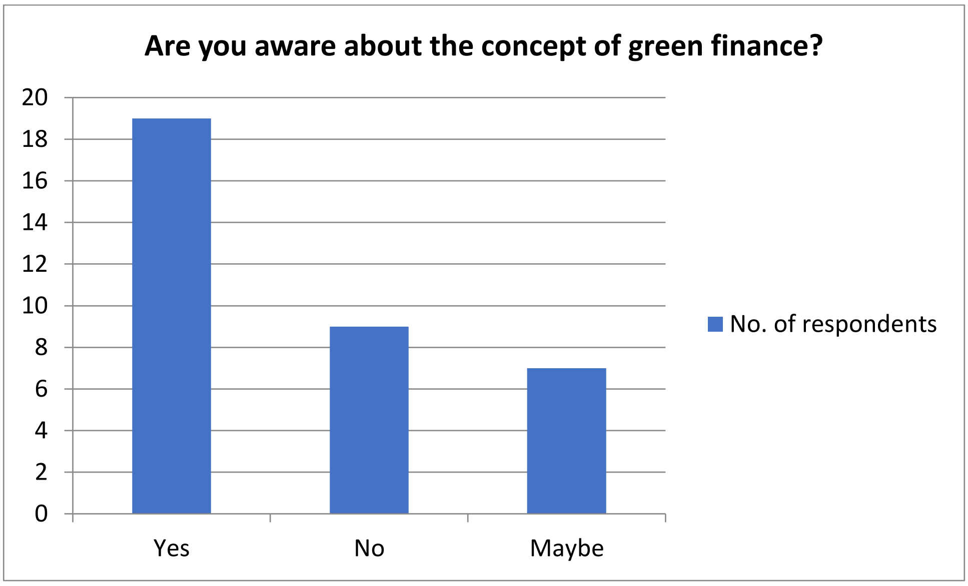
TABLE 5

Primary Data

Are you aware about the concept of green finance?

Response	No. of respondents	Percentage
Yes	19	54.3
No	9	25.7
Maybe	7	20
Total	35	100

CHART 5



INTERPRETATION

More than 1/2th of the sample size is aware about the concept of green finance and the rest half is divided where 25.7% of them are not aware of the concept and 20% of them are partially aware of the concept. This shows people have a moderate knowledge about the concept of green financing.

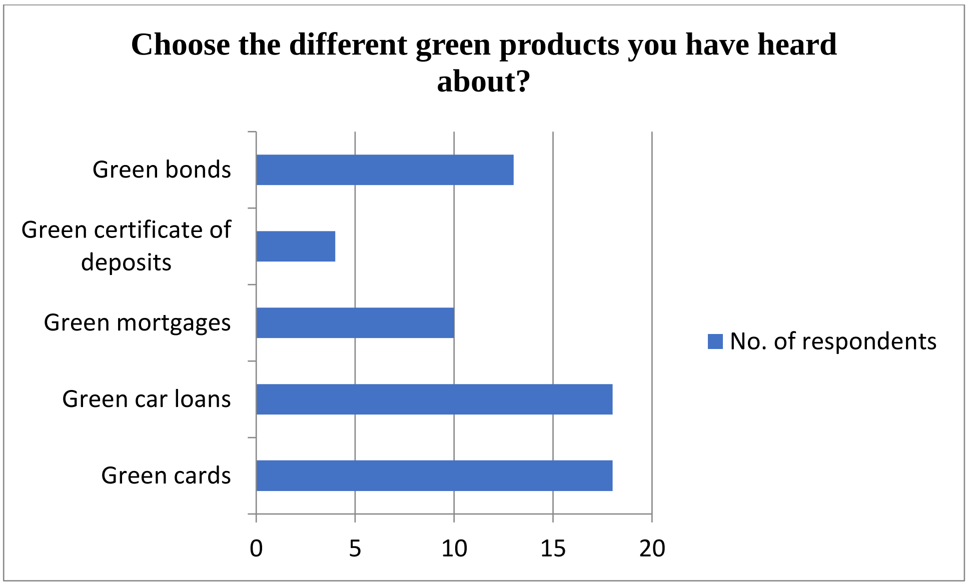
TABLE 6

Primary Data

Choose the different green products you have heard about? (Multiple choice)

Response	No. of respondents
Green cards	18
Green car loans	18
Green mortgages	10
Green certificate of deposits	4
Green bonds	13

CHART 6



INTERPRETATION

The table shows that among the listed products the respondents are more aware about the two products namely green cards and green car loans which got 18 responses each. Among the other instruments of green financing, green bonds are more popular among the respondents.

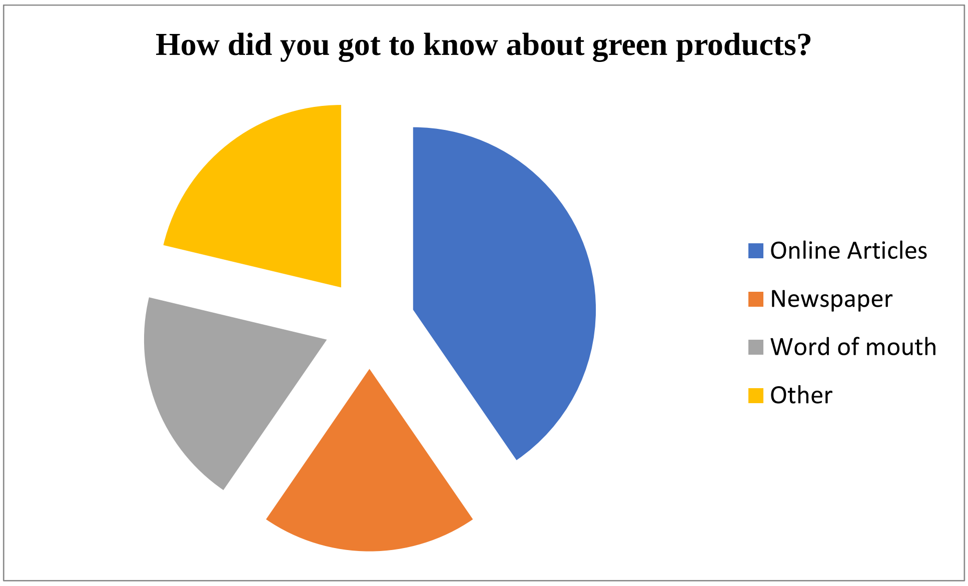
TABLE 7

Primary Data

How did you got to know about green products?

Response	No. of respondents
Online Articles	19
Newspaper	9
Word of mouth	9
Other	10

CHART 7



INTERPRETATION

The response from the sample size shows that among the 35 respondents, 19 of them got to know about green financing from online articles, this shows that online articles are where people are getting to know more about green financing.

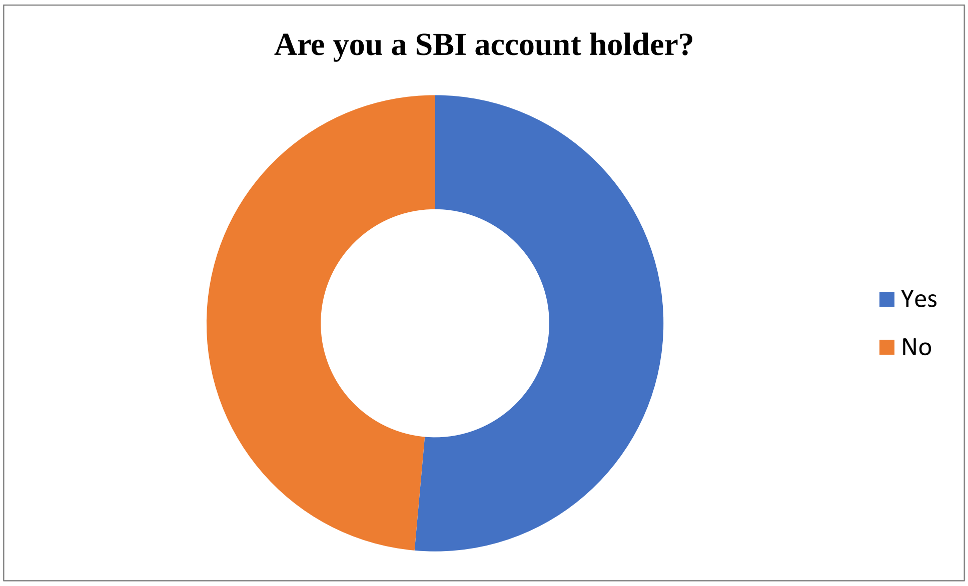
TABLE 8

Primary Data

Are you a SBI account holder?

Response	**No. of respondents**	**Percentage**
Yes	18	51.4
No	17	48.6
Total	35	100

CHART 8



INTERPRETATION

Among the respondents 51.4% of them are SBI account holders and 48.6% are not SBI account holders.

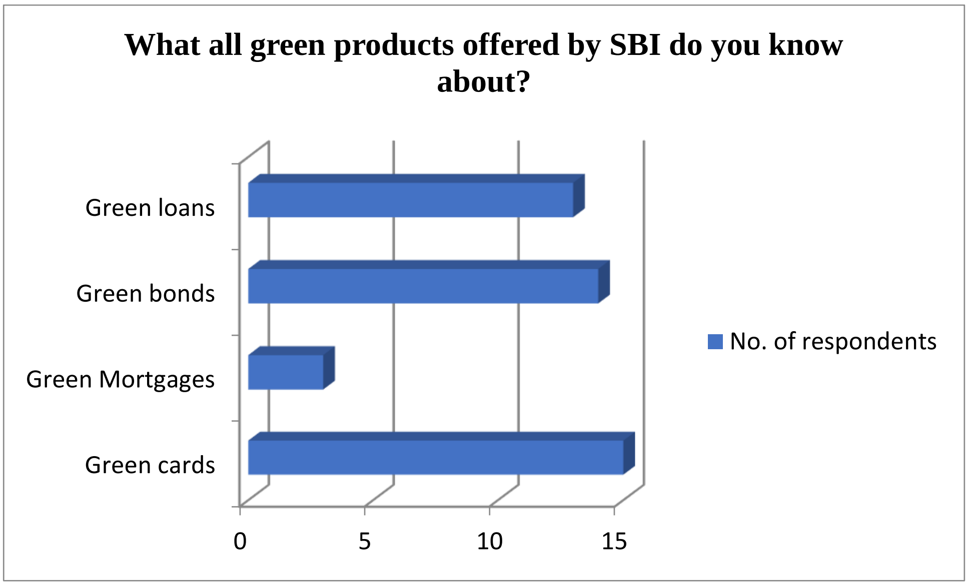
TABLE 9

Primary Data

What all green products offered by SBI do you know about?

Response	No. of respondents
Green cards	15
Green Mortgages	3
Green bonds	14
Green loans	13

CHART 9



INTERPRETATION

Among the various green products offered by SBI, Green cards, Green loans and Green bonds are popular among the sample size with 15,13,14 responses.

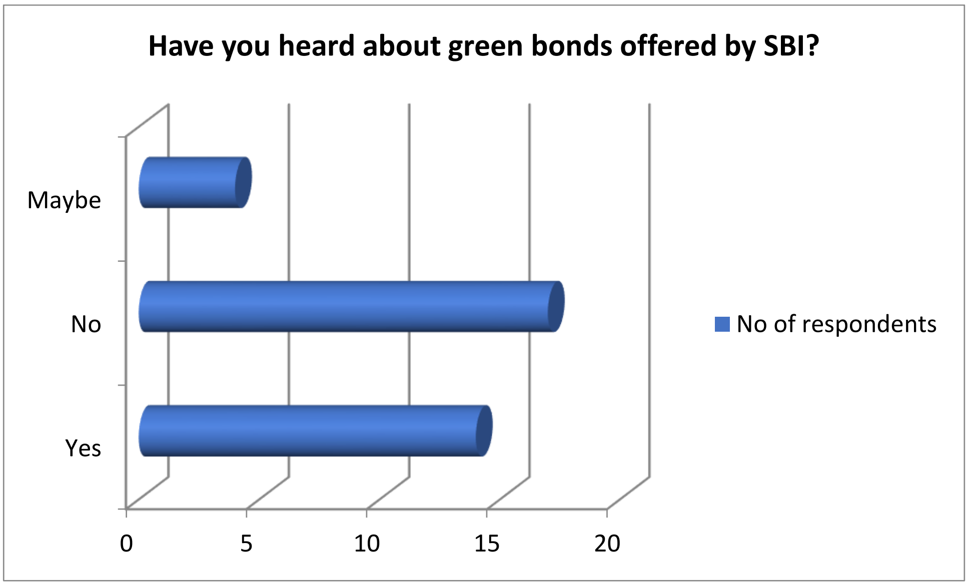
TABLE 10

Primary Data

Have you heard about green bonds offered by SBI?

Responses	No of respondents	Percentage
Yes	14	40
No	17	48.6
Maybe	4	11.4
Total	35	100

CHART 10



INTERPRETATION

The responses from the sample size shows that 48.6% of the respondents are not aware about the green bonds offered by SBI, whereas 40% of them are aware of the green bonds and 11.4% are partially aware about the green bonds offered by SBI.

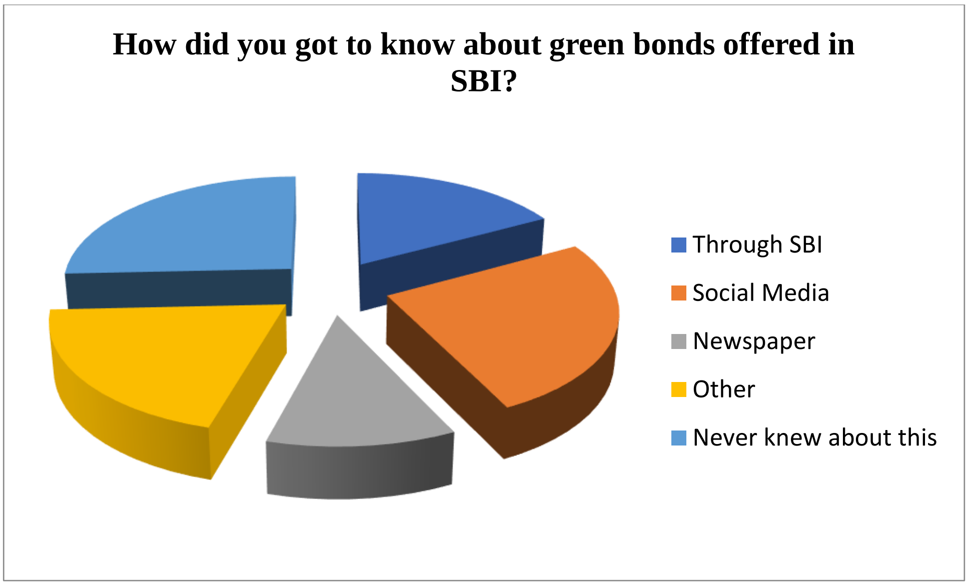
TABLE 11

Primary Data

How did you got to know about green bonds offered in SBI?

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage
Through SBI	6	17.1
Social Media	9	25.7
Newspaper	4	11.5
Other	7	20
Never knew about this	9	25.7
Total	35	100

CHART 11



INTERPRETATION

Among the sample size 25.7 % of them got to know about the green bonds offered by the SBI through social media, and another 25.7% of them are not aware of the green bonds offered by SBI. Also among the respondents there are some who got know about it from SBI itself and newspapers and other sources which consists 17.1%,11.5% and 20% respectively

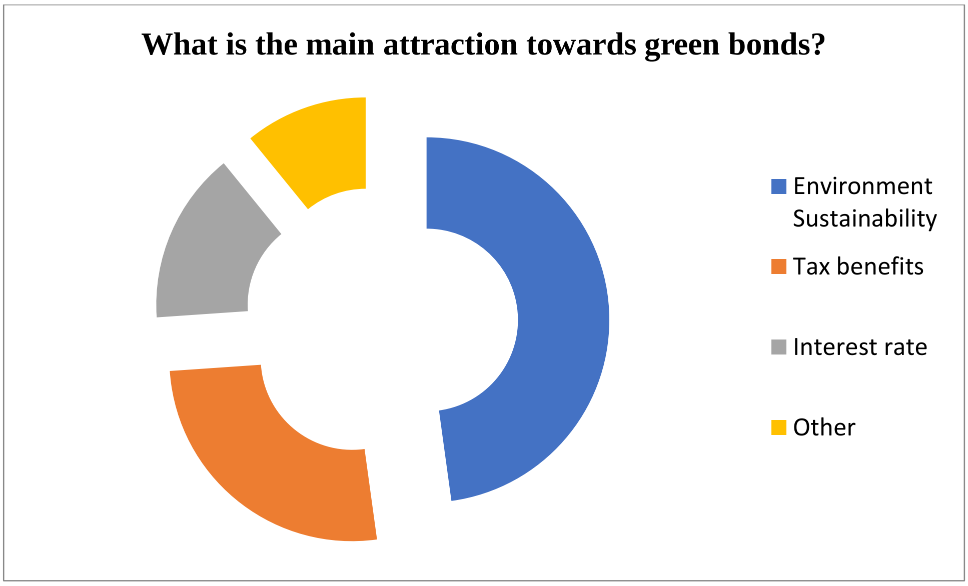
TABLE 12

Primary Data

What is the main attraction towards green bonds?

Responses	No. of respondents
Environment Sustainability	22
Tax benefits	12
Interest rate	7
Other	5

CHART 12



INTERPRETATION

The main attraction of the respondents towards green bonds is its environment sustainability where 22 responses are agreeing to the same. Tax benefits are also one among the main attractions of green bonds where 12 of the responses agree to it.

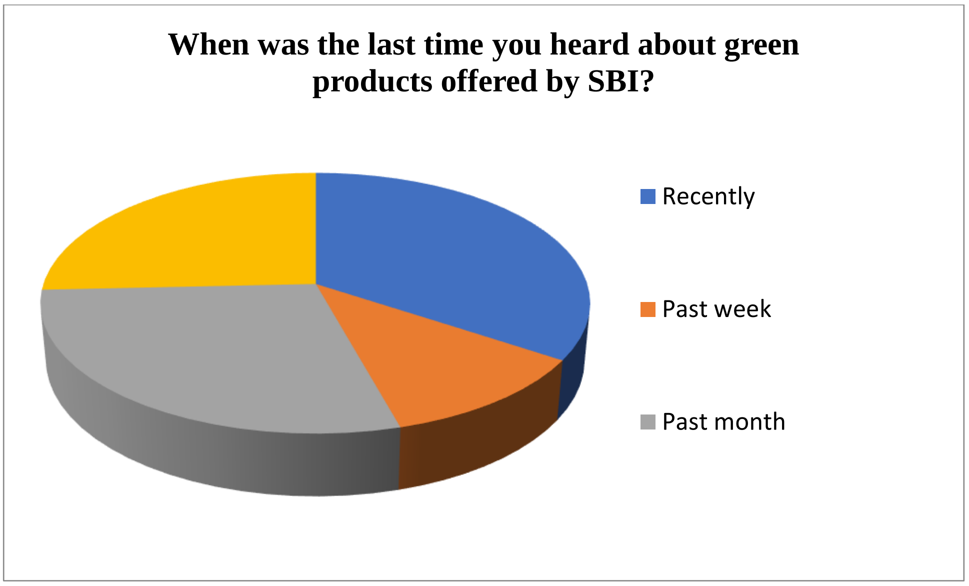
TABLE 13

Primary Data

When was the last time you heard about green products offered by SBI?

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage
Recently	12	34.3
Past week	4	11.4
Past month	10	28.6
Never knew about green products offered through SBI	9	25.7
Total	35	100

CHART 13



INTERPRETATION

Among the 35 respondents, 34.3% had recently heard about green products offered by SBI, while 25.7% people never knew about green products offered by SBI.

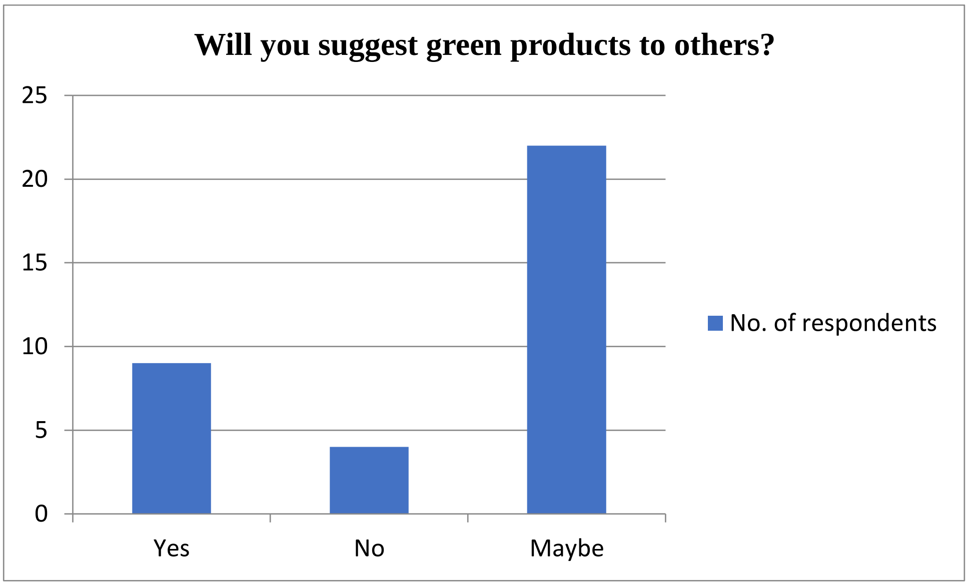
TABLE 14

Primary Data

Will you suggest green products to others?

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage
Yes	9	25.7
No	4	11.4
Maybe	22	62.9
Total	35	100

CHART 14



INTERPRETATION

Out of the 35 respondents, only 25.7% of respondents are willing to suggest green products to others. While 62.9% of respondents weren't sure about suggesting green products to others.

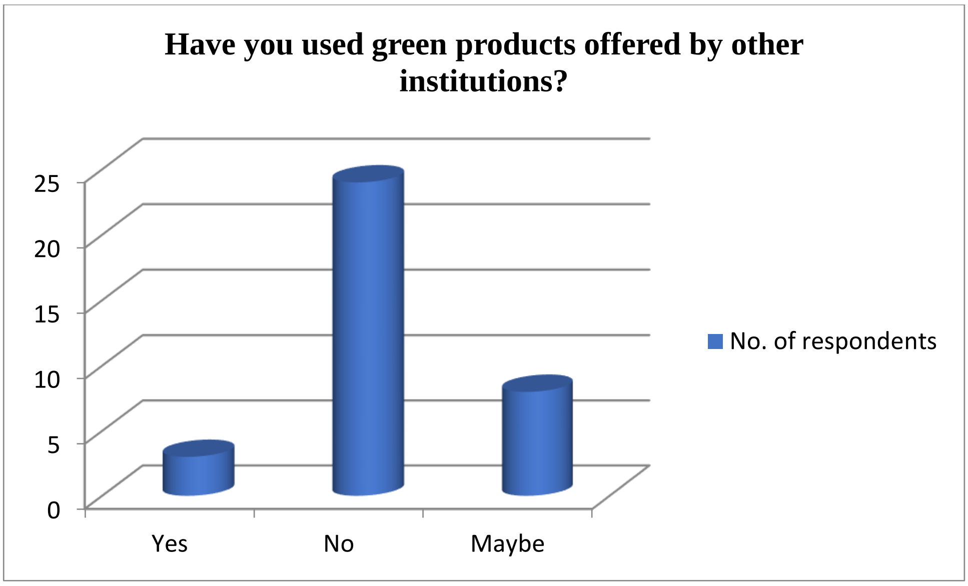
TABLE 15

Primary Data

Have you used green products offered by other institutions?

Responses	**No. of respondents**	**Percentage**
Yes	3	8.5
No	24	68.6
Maybe	8	22.9
Total	35	100

CHART 15



INTERPRETATION

68.6 percent of the respondents have not used green products offered by other institutions. Only 8.5 percent have used green products offered by other institutions.

CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS

TABLE 16

Primary Data

Table on observed values.

Occupation/ Awareness about green finance	**Aware about green finance**	**Not aware about green finance**	**TOTAL**
Employed for Wages	5	2	7
Homemaker	3	1	4
Retired	1	0	1
Self Employed	2	2	4
Student	8	4	12
TOTAL	19	9	28

Null Hypothesis: - There is no relationship between occupation and awareness about green finance.

Alternative Hypothesis: - There is significant relationship between occupation and awareness about green finance.

Significance level = 0.05

TABLE 17

Table of expected values

Occupation/ Awareness about green finance	Aware about green finance	Not aware about green finance
Employed for Wages	(7x19)/28 = 4.75	(7x9)/28 = 2.25
Homemaker	(4x19)/28 = 2.71	(4x9)/28 = 1.29
Retired	(1x19)/28 = 0.68	(1x9)/28 = 0.32
Self Employed	(4x19)/28 = 2.71	(4x9)/28 = 1.29
Student	(12x19)/28 = 5.43	(12x9)/28 = 3.86

TABLE 18

Calculation of X^2

Observed values (O)	Expected values (E)	(O-E)	$(O-E)^2$	$(O-E)^2/E$
5	4.75	0.25	0.06	0.01
2	2.25	-0.25	0.06	0.01
3	2.71	0.29	0.08	0.03
1	1.29	-0.29	0.08	0.06
1	0.68	0.32	0.1	0.15
0	0.32	-0.32	0.1	0.31
2	2.71	-0.71	0.5	0.18
2	1.29	0.71	0.5	0.39
8	8.14	-0.14	0.2	0.02
4	3.86	0.14	0.2	0.05
				$X^2 = 1.21$

Degrees of freedom= (Columns-1) (Rows-1) = (2-1) (5-1) = 4

Percentage Points of the Chi-Square Distribution

Degrees of Freedom	Probability of a larger value of x^2								
	0.99	0.95	0.90	0.75	0.50	0.25	0.10	0.05	0.01
1	0.000	0.004	0.016	0.102	0.455	1.32	2.71	3.84	6.63
2	0.020	0.103	0.211	0.575	1.386	2.77	4.61	5.99	9.21
3	0.115	0.352	0.584	1.212	2.366	4.11	6.25	7.81	11.34
4	0.297	0.711	1.064	1.923	3.357	5.39	7.78	9.49	13.28
5	0.554	1.145	1.610	2.675	4.351	6.63	9.24	11.07	15.09
6	0.872	1.635	2.204	3.455	5.348	7.84	10.64	12.59	16.81
7	1.239	2.167	2.833	4.255	6.346	9.04	12.02	14.07	18.48
8	1.647	2.733	3.490	5.071	7.344	10.22	13.36	15.51	20.09
9	2.088	3.325	4.168	5.899	8.343	11.39	14.68	16.92	21.67
10	2.558	3.940	4.865	6.737	9.342	12.55	15.99	18.31	23.21
11	3.053	4.575	5.578	7.584	10.341	13.70	17.28	19.68	24.72
12	3.571	5.226	6.304	8.438	11.340	14.85	18.55	21.03	26.22
13	4.107	5.892	7.042	9.299	12.340	15.98	19.81	22.36	27.69
14	4.660	6.571	7.790	10.165	13.339	17.12	21.06	23.68	29.14
15	5.229	7.261	8.547	11.037	14.339	18.25	22.31	25.00	30.58
16	5.812	7.962	9.312	11.912	15.338	19.37	23.54	26.30	32.00
17	6.408	8.672	10.085	12.792	16.338	20.49	24.77	27.59	33.41
18	7.015	9.390	10.865	13.675	17.338	21.60	25.99	28.87	34.80
19	7.633	10.117	11.651	14.562	18.338	22.72	27.20	30.14	36.19
20	8.260	10.851	12.443	15.452	19.337	23.83	28.41	31.41	37.57
22	9.542	12.338	14.041	17.240	21.337	26.04	30.81	33.92	40.29
24	10.856	13.848	15.659	19.037	23.337	28.24	33.20	36.42	42.98
26	12.198	15.379	17.292	20.843	25.336	30.43	35.56	38.89	45.64
28	13.565	16.928	18.939	22.657	27.336	32.62	37.92	41.34	48.28
30	14.953	18.493	20.599	24.478	29.336	34.80	40.26	43.77	50.89
40	22.164	26.509	29.051	33.660	39.335	45.62	51.80	55.76	63.69
50	27.707	34.764	37.689	42.942	49.335	56.33	63.17	67.50	76.15
60	37.485	43.188	46.459	52.294	59.335	66.98	74.40	79.08	88.38

Significance level = 0.05

$X^2_{tabular}$ = 9.49

$X^2_{calculated}$ = 1.21

Condition

If the $X^2_{tabular} > X^2_{calculated,}$ we accept the Null hypothesis.

If the $X^2_{calculated} > X^2_{tabular,}$ we reject the Null hypothesis and accept the Alternative hypothesis.

Result

Since $X^2_{tabular} > X^2_{calculated,}$ we accept the Null hypothesis.

It is noted from the table that the calculated chi-square value is less than the table value and the result is not significant at 5% level. Hence the hypothesis "There is no relationship between occupation and awareness about green finance". Hold good. It is found from the analysis, that there is no significant association between occupation and awareness about green finance.

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

FINDINGS

- Out of the 35 respondents, 54.3 percent of respondents are aware about green finance while 25.7 percent of respondents aren't aware and 20 percent of respondents are not sure about green finance
- Majority of the respondents, 18 responses each have heard about green cards and green car loans this might be because of the high use of these products among people in this era. Green bonds and green mortgages are also chosen by 13 and 10 respondents respectively.
- Online articles getting 19 responses have showed that it played an important role in creating awareness among people about green products. Newspaper, word of mouth and other means have also contributed to this.
- Among the green products offered by SBI, green cards, green bonds and green loans have got the most responses with 15, 14 & 13 responses respectively. So we can understand that these products are well understood by people.
- The green bonds offered by SBI even though are known by people there is still a huge need to create awareness about this since 48.6 percent of the respondents are unaware about this.
- Most of the people got to know about green bonds offered by SBI through social media and other means with 25.7 percent responses each.
- According to the responses the main attraction to green bonds is due to its feature of environment sustainability as these got 22 responses and the other features are tax benefits and interest on bonds.
- Green products offered by SBI needs to be promoted as some people are unaware about the green products offered in SBI. 25.7 percent of respondents in the survey were unaware about green products offered in SBI.
- The Chi square analysis method has proven that there is no relationship between occupation and awareness about green finance among people.

SUGGESTIONS

- Financial Institutions should educate their customers about the concept of green financing.
- They should promote green banking through activities that can reach masses.
- The RBI should set proper guidelines and frameworks for accounting of green activities.
- The government should make guidelines to promote the green financing activities and should set up institutions to regulate the proper functioning of such institutions.
- Banks should include different green products so that they can maximize their contribution to sustainable financing.
- Financial institutions should create awareness among customers about green financing.

Suggestion to SBI

- Display of videos about green financing in SBI branches will help them promote and create awareness about green financing among their customers.
- SBI can provide incentives to customers availing green finance products.
- SBI can provide congratulatory mails or messages to customers using green finance.

CONCLUSIONS

Green finance is a fast emerging concept which has received universal acceptance. But not many people are aware about the concept of green financing. In this study we have understood that majority of the people are aware about green finance but they aren’t aware about the uses of green products and about the institutions that offer these products. Financial Institutions should provide publicity and should encourage people to use green financing products. But the problem that consumers face is that there are not many banks offering Green financing.

Green bonds are fixed-income financial instruments which are used to fund projects that have positive environmental and/or climate benefits. Most of the people are aware about the concept of green bond and they know the environmental benefits offered by investing in these bonds but people are unaware of the ways to invest.

Green financing if implemented properly will discourage polluting industries and will be an incentive for people to bring environment friendly industries by providing them finance at low cost. Therefore, for sustainable financing Indian financial institutions should adopt green financing as an integral part of the economy without any further delay.

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APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE ON GREEN FINANCING

Dear Respondent,

We are the students of Finance and Taxation Department of Bharata Mata College Thrikkakara. For our academic project we need your kind cooperation for filling the questionnaire. We ensure you that this information will be used only for academic purpose.

1. Email ID

2. Age of the respondent?
   - 18-25
   - 26-35
   - 36-45
   - 46 & above

3. Gender of the respondent?
   - Male
   - Female
   - Prefer not to say

4. Occupation of the respondent?!
   - Self Employed
   - Employed for wages
   - Student
   - Homemaker
   - Retired

5. Annual income of the respondent (in rupees)?
   - Below 50,000
   - 50,000 - 2,00,000
   - 2,00,000 – 5,00,000
   - 5,00,000 & above

6. Are you aware about the concept of Green Financing?
   - Yes
   - No

7. Choose the different green products you have heard about?
    - Green cards
    - Green car loans
    - Green mortgages
    - Green certificates of deposits (CDs)
    - Green Bonds

8. How did you hear about these green products?
    - Online Article
    - Newspaper
    - Word of mouth
    - Other

9. Are you a SBI account holder?
    - Yes
    - No

10. What all green products offered by SBI do you know about?
    - Green cards
    - Green mortgages
    - Green bonds
    - Green loans

11. Have you heard about green bonds offered by SBI?
    - Yes
    - No
    - Maybe

12. How did you got to know about green bonds offered in SBI?
    - Through SBI
    - Social Media
    - Newspaper
    - Other
    - Never heard about green bonds in SBI

13. What is the main attraction towards green bonds?

- Environmental sustainability
- Tax Benefits
- Interest rate
- Other

14. When was the last time you heard about green products offered by SBI?

- Recently
- Past week
- Past month
- Never heard about green products offered in SBI

15. Will you suggest green products to others?

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

16. Have you used green products offered by other institutions?

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

17. Any other suggestion towards the green products offered by SBI?