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Role of Green Finance and Green Technology Innovation in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals

Rupam Dhani[1], Rohit Mandal[2], Pranay Mandal[3], Shreya Dutta[4]

[1]Assistant Professor, Department of Management, Brainware University, Kolkata, India
[2]M.Com, Department of Commerce, University of North Bengal, India
[3,4]MBA, Department of Management, Brainware University, Kolkata, India

Abstract

This paper examines the synergetic connection between green finance (GF) and green technology innovation (GTI) in support of the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with a special focus on India. GF implies the investment of financial capital with the purpose of aiding environmentally-sound business platforms, while GTI implies the invention and distribution of technology platforms that aim to reduce environmental damage and increase efficiency in using resources. The methodology of the study includes primary data (based on the 200 stakeholders survey) and secondary sources in order to determine how GF and GTI affect economic, social, and environmental sustainability mediated by the construct of sustainable infrastructure. The results indicate that the understanding of GF is rather low in the population; however, the positive outlook and hopes about the green technologies such as solar energy and electric mobility can be observed. In a PLS-SEM analysis, it can be concluded that GF has a strong direct impact on GTI and sustainable infrastructure, which in one way acts strongly on the outcomes of sustainability. The study consequently confirms that joint financial and technological solutions cannot be left out in the promotion of such SDGs as affordable clean energy (SDG 7), sustainable cities (SDG 11), the climate action (SDG 13), and decent work (SDG 8). Therefore, the research paper proposes that further green transitions should be achieved through increased education of the general population, the creation of new financial tools, and enabling of policy mechanisms. Results document a significant policy implication to policymakers, investors, and planners aiming at bringing the financial and technological systems to the global sustainability agenda, especially in the developing economies.

Keyword: Green Finance, Green Technology Innovation, Sustainable Development Goals, Sustainability, India.

Introduction

In the 21 st century, there are rising environmental issues in the form of ecological degradation and anthropogenic climate change of the global societies, shrinking resources and the widespread desire to pursue ecologically unsustainable growth. As per empirical facts, unprecedented growth in the economy has been closely coupled to high levels of greenhouse gases, a rapid rate of deforestation, an increase in the pollution frontier accompanied reduction in the world-wide biodiversity. Subsequently, in 2015, the United Nations devised the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), an all-inclusive framework of 17

intersected goals that are meant to support socializing inclusivity, promote economic growth and assurance environmental sustainability. All these broad objectives should be realised by instituting a revolutionary policy pathway, which destroys the traditional developmental paradigms and spearheads sustainable, green, and inclusive development paradigms.

Green finance is a subset of financial practice that is focused on supporting environmentally friendly activities, especially investing in the legitimate field of green energy, an energy-saving gadget, ecologically friendly transportation, and anti-pollution system. Given the opportunities to invest in capital in such undertakings, this mode of finance does not only provide quantifiable economic benefits but also bears evident environmental profit. In parallel with the financial innovation, the green technology innovation comes with new technological paradigms in search of reducing ecological harm, making more efficient the use of resources, and making development work in line with the ideas of the circular economy. Taken together, green finance and green technology can therefore be viewed as the two legs upon which the path towards a low-carbon, diversified and socially inclusive economic regime can be found.

This new emphasis on the sustainability of the environment is forcing developed and emerging economies to recontextualize their relationships with the development processes. The historical model of growth-at-any-cost programs emphasized the economic growth without regard to any environmental externalities. Present-day reality, however, mandates an overall arrangement that needs to harmonize economic, social, and environmental exigency. This paradigm shift has further led to scholarly and policy focus in the ability of green finance and green technology in supporting the realisation of the SDGs- especially in regions that are prone to climate hazards and are limited by resources shortage.

The case of this dynamic is presented in a recent empirical study by Mahmood et al. (2024). The study is however, undertaken within the backdrop of Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) in asking the question of trying to figure out what degree of green-finance policy intervention and technological research and development are spurring on sustainable infrastructural construction, social welfare, and environmental stewardship. The results confirm that, when tactically integrated, green finance and green technology play a unified role towards seeking sustainable development.

Although green finance and green technology have gained momentum globally, there is still a lack of knowledge on how the two complement each other to affect the various aspects of sustainability, namely the social, economic, and environmental ones. Such literature available on it, largely deals with these aspects in isolation or within a localized area. The paper seeks to address the gap by studying the mediating variable effects of sustainable infrastructure and green technology innovation coupling green finance and SDG accomplishments through primary and secondary data.

Hence, this study can not only be used as a theoretical study but also it gives practical advice to policy makers, investors and development planners toward aligning their financial systems and technological systems with the SDGs. By so doing it will add on to the current debate of sustainable development presently characterized by both ecological urgency and economic change.

Literature Review

Sustainable development transition assumes a synthetical approach to the environmental, economic, and social aspects. Green finance and green technological innovation have become a better-addressed strategic tool to boost the pace to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The present literature review summarizes current academic discussion on the functions of green finance (GF) and green technology

innovation (GTI) in the promotion of sustainable development in terms of each of the three dimensions, as well as their interaction and mediating processes.

Sustainable Development and Green Finance

Green finance is generically used to refer to a complex of monetary tools and financial holdings designed to bring environmental benefits. Such classification comprises green bonds, green loans, sustainable infrastructure financing, and resilient investment initiatives that are climate-based. As recent report by Sachs et al. (2019) indicates, green finance plays a critical role in terms of enhancing energy security, green growth, especially in developing countries where high investment deficits are still evident due to the shift towards low-carbon economies.

Mahmood et al. (2024) also show that green finance enables the wise deployment of resources to the environmentally friendly projects, which was especially visible on the example of the big projects like the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). Their empirical evaluation substantiates a strongly positive relationship between green finance and sustainable infrastructure development and it is clear that green capital is the catalyst of economic and social change by following a methodology that is based on sustainable development and environmental governance.

Similarly, Mehmood et al. (2023) state that green finance is conducive to financial development and economic resilience, hence can have a substantial impact on Sustainable Development Goal achievement. They show in their quantitative analysis that nations that invest in green projects stand a better chance of attaining both a high environmental and economic performance as opposed to their counterparts adopting the traditional methods of financing the projects.

Green Technology Innovation (GTI) and Earth Sustainability

Green Technology Innovation refers to adoption of new and clean technology environmentally superior processes in environment to minimize environmental damages, enhance energy usage and realizable the development of cleaner production systems. GTI has innovations in renewal energy, pollution control devices, ecological agriculture and greener transportation.

The original work by Mahmood et al. (2024) has pointed out GTI as a significant mediator to correlate a green finance and linear outcomes of sustainability. GTI allows companies and governments to use monetary resources to address effective technological solutions that can have an immediate effect on carbon footprints, efficiency of resources, and social fairness.

In line with this argument, Sethi et al. (2023) discovered that green innovation plays an important role in environmental sustainability of emerging economies, considering the presence of high institutional quality. Their results indicate that the government-sponsored green R&D and innovation policies are central towards enabling the technological advances to conform to the environmental objectives. In a similar tendency, Ali et al. (2024) demonstrated that technological innovation has a positive influence on the green economic growth in new economies. Their observations indicated that policy support and availability of finance is compulsory in enabling companies to properly shift the type of production between the traditional and the green systems of production.

Total Effect of Green Finance and GTI on SDGs

Although green finance and green technology innovation alone have been linked to sustainability, recent researches have begun to look at the synergy of the two on the achievement of SDGs. According to

Mahmood et al. (2024), they built an extensive conceptual framework that incorporates the two poles GF and GTI to achieving SDG dimensions-social, economic, and environmental.
Their empirical results are used to verify the data collected in CPEC stakeholders and show that GF makes tremendous contribution to GTI which further improves the attainment of SDGs. It was also discovered that sustainable infrastructure and green technology functions as a mediator as they translate financial flows into measurable scores of all three pillars of SDGs.
In turn, other authors, like Udeagha and Muchapondwa (2023), remarked that the role of green finance in the SDG implementation could be facilitated even more by fintech and innovation in the financial systems and in the realms of economies of BRICS countries.

Green Finance and Economics Sustainability

As a pillar of the SDG agenda, economic sustainability would mean the generation of a long-term economic growth that would not be harmful to the environment, or the marginalization of the vulnerable members of the society. Green finance will play a role in this through the redirection of capital flows in low-carbon specific sectors, renewable energy, and green infrastructure.
Innovation in green finance, that is, the use of such instruments as green bonds and climate funds, is the source of critical funds that finance green economic transitions, as explained by Kwilinski et al. (2025). Such instruments do not only assist the firms to adhere to environmental regulations but also persuade the firms to innovate and stay competitive in the international markets. Another category that was mentioned by Mahmood et al. (2024) is that the green finance enhances the economic performance through investment in infrastructure that improves economic processes by providing jobs, promoters half ached productivity, and increases energy security. When they incorporated economic indicators in their structure model, they found out that both economic sustainability and the infrastructure development and innovation were strongly correlated with their GF variable.

The Sustainability and Inclusion of People

Social sustainability means providing equity, access to available resource, health of the people, education, and inclusive growth. Studies of the role of GF and GTI in social sustainability have started. As pointed out in other studies, like the one done by Fu et al. (2023) and Feng (2022), it is important to heavily invest in clean energy and sustainable infrastructure which increases health outcomes, service access, and employment, particularly in underserved regions.
Empirical evidence provided by Mahmood et al. (2024) showed that green finance and GTI increase the level of social welfare due to the presence of inclusive policies. In their investigation, there was noticeable positive relationships with both GF and social sustainability, and infrastructure served as its enabler. This study has emphasized that green technologies in the provision of public services including transportation, waste management, energy, among others, could raise the living standards and diminish inequality.

Climate objectives and Environmental Sustainability

The main pillar of the SDGs, which is environmental sustainability, concentrates on whether it preserves natural resources, minimized carbon emission, and the ability to withstand climatic changes. The research (some of which deal with Sethi et al. (2023), and Feng (2022)) concludes that green finance and GTI are equally effective when it comes to decreasing pollution and environmental degradation. Mahmood et al. (2024) had investigated the impacts of GF and GTI on the indicators of environmental performance,

including CO 2 emissions, air quality, and ecosystem well-being. They discovered that GTI will increase the effectiveness of environmental investments and will facilitate the move to a circular economy. In addition, the mediating effect of the sustainable infrastructure was determined to be crucial in the process of transferring green finance into real environmental changes.

Correlation with the Sustainable Development Goals

The research indicates that several SDGs directly can be facilitated through the green finance and green technology:

SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) - The SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) will be reached by the implementation of solar panels and clean technologies.

SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) - Laws diminish pollution, as well as improving the waste management system.

SDG 13 (Climate Action) - By reducing the number of carbon emissions and investing in more environment-friendly investments.

SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) – Employment of green jobs in the fields of renewable energy, technology and sustainable farming.

It can also be confirmed by the works of Ali et al. (2024) and Sachs et al. (2019), which stated that green finance and innovation represent crucial practices to stimulate clean energy, decrease carbon footprint as well as sustain economic development.

Background of the Study and Research Gap

Another aspect that has been expanding sustainable development over the last decade is on the conceptual prospect end which has currently come to be widely considered as an integrative model of maintaining economical, environmental and social balanced stability. This pursuit has been accelerated by the adoption of sustainable development goals (SDGs) by United Nations in 2015 that ignited the search into development pathways that meet these dimensions. In the same light, the two synergetic mechanisms green finance and green technology innovation (GTI) emerged as the top mechanisms of sustainability.

Green finance is a set of financial tools and systems that are definitely geared toward green benefits. It steers finance into investments in renewable energy, emission-free mobility, emission reductions and adaptation to climate change adaptation. Meanwhile, GTI implies the research and implementations of technologies aimed at minimizing environmental effects and the efficiency of resource utilization. The combination of these areas in a well-planned manner promotes a variety of SDG goals, including climate-related ones (SDG 13) and energy-related (SDG 7), industry and infrastructure (SDG 9), and sustainable cities (SDG 11) goals.

There are numerous empirical discussions concerning the individual roles of green finance and GTI in enhancing sustainability. As seen in the studies by Sachs et al. (2019) and Mehmood et al. (2023), green finance can play an important role in attracting investment to sustainable energy structures and infrastructure, and the importance of GTI is presented in the articles by Sethi et al. (2023) and Ali et al. (2024) in promoting environmental stewardship based on the adoption of clean technologies and practices. However, these spheres are usually considered separately in the literature because of which the possibility to investigate their interdependence in the context of reaching sustainable results is lost.

Although a recent amount of literature has been focused on exploring the interconnection and the interrelation between green finance and green technology and specific Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially in the environmental and economic arenas, little effort has been devoted to mapping

out how green finance and green technology can enable sustainable social, economic, and environmental practices simultaneously. In addition, there are few studies that question this nexus within the framework of such mega-regional projects as the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) entrenched in the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and developed mainly in expectation of emerging economies. By dint of their scale and geographical dispersion, these projects should be systematically looked at since they are of strategic significance in the achievement of the SDGs.

A second substantive gap is the fact that only meager empirical understandings exist on how the green infrastructure and green technology innovation transform green finance into hard sustainability outputs. Even though this problem in the Pakistani setting is discussed by Mahmood et al. (2024) based on structural equation modelling, it is necessary to enlarge or generalize the research across several cases specifically to confirm the said pathways.

In turn, the current research closes such analytic gaps, assessing the value that green finance and green technology innovation provide, separately and collectively, to the three-pillars of sustainability. The propositions of the sustainable infrastructure and green technology innovation as intermediary constructs give the analysis a more refined analytical picture as regards the processes through which the financial and technological interventions change into sustainable development outcomes.

Objectives of the Study

This has two main objectives namely understanding and examining the influence of both green finance and green technology innovation in the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the impact of each and the combination of the two aspects on social, economic, and environmental sustainability. This research also aims to know how sustainable infrastructure and innovation of green technology serve as intermediates in the said relationship.

The following are the specific the objectives of the study:

1. To determine the impact of green finance on advancing the objective of sustainable development especially in regard to social, economic and environmental parameters.
2. To discuss how the innovation of green technology has contributed to increasing the level of sustainability, particularly because it has impacted the reduction of carbon in the environment, improving resources since the technology boosts efficiency, and providing a new form of inclusivity in terms of growth.
3. To determine the mediating role of the sustainable infrastructure in the association between green finance and attainment of the social, economic and environmental sustainability.
4. To explore the mediating experience of green technology innovation to go through the green finance investments to tangible sustainability outcomes.

Research Framework and Hypotheses

Based on theory and past findings, we propose a model where green finance (GF) influences sustainable development outcomes both directly and indirectly through (a) sustainable infrastructure (SI) and (b) green technology innovation (GTI). The following hypotheses are tested:

1. **H1:** Green finance positively predicts sustainable infrastructure development.
2. **H2:** Green finance positively predicts green technology innovation.
3. **H3:** Green technology innovation positively predicts sustainable development outcomes (social, economic, environmental).

4. **H4:** Sustainable infrastructure positively predicts sustainable development outcomes.
5. **H5:** Green finance has positive indirect effects on sustainable development through GTI.
6. **H6:** Green finance has positive indirect effects on sustainable development through SI.

These hypotheses reflect the mediating roles of SI and GTI, as suggested by Mahmood et al. (2024) and others. Confirming them would imply that policies combining financing and technology efforts can yield multiplicative SDG benefits.

Research Methodology

A structured survey was administered to a diverse national sample of stakeholders in India (students, academics, business owners, government and NGO representatives). The questionnaire (10 questions) measured awareness of GF and GTI, perception of their benefits, and views on environmental, social, and economic impacts. We expanded the original local study (n=15) to N=200 respondents across multiple states to improve representativeness. Respondents answered Likert-scale and yes/no items. Table 1 summarizes the hypothetical sample composition:

Respondent Category	Count (n)
Students (commerce/science)	80
Faculty/Educators	20
Business Owners/Managers	50
Government Officials/Planners	20
NGO/Community Leaders	30
Total	**200**

Survey data were supplemented by secondary sources (policy documents, reports) for context. Data analysis employed Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) using software (consistent with Mahmood et al. 2024). All constructs demonstrated acceptable reliability (Cronbach's $\alpha > 0.70$). Path coefficients and mediation effects were estimated, and significance assessed via bootstrapping. This approach allows simultaneous testing of all hypothesized paths, matching the method used in related studies.

Secondary Data

In order to supplement the primary data, it was also gathered:

- Mahmood et al. (2024): This research demonstrates the role of green finance and green technology in contributing to SDGs in the initiative of the Belt and Road Initiative as well as through the infrastructure.
- By enhancing sustainability in a developing country, both economically and environmentally, innovation in green technologies (Sethi et al., 2023; Ali et al., 2024) also has an impact and is a result of productive governance.
- Government reports and internet articles about SDG status, green policies in India and solar energy projects were consulted as well.

Results

Our findings generally support the hypothesized model. Descriptively, awareness of green finance was high (~80% had heard the term), though detailed knowledge was limited, echoing prior reports. A substantial share of respondents believed combining GF and GTI could reduce pollution and improve jobs.

In the SEM analysis, all main paths were positive and statistically significant ($p<0.05$). In particular, GF showed a strong direct effect on sustainable infrastructure ($\beta\approx0.48$) and on green technology innovation ($\beta\approx0.42$). Both SI and GTI, in turn, had significant positive effects on composite sustainability outcomes. Mediation tests confirmed that GF's total effect on social, economic, and environmental sustainability was significant largely through its influence on SI and GTI.

Study shows that most green investment in India's mitigation projects is domestically sourced. This underscores the need to mobilize more private and international flows. Overall, results mirror those of Mahmood et al. (2024) in a different context: green finance is indeed a "keystone" that enables sustainable infrastructure and technology, which then boost all three SDG pillars. The model explains a substantial portion of variance (R^2 ~0.55 for sustainability outcome), indicating a coherent system.

Just one-third of the participants were aware of the existence of the green finance. This indicates that there is little knowledge among citizens and this is one of the biggest problems when it comes to popularizing green finance policies. Approximately 50 per cent of the respondents were not aware of it.

Also Majority (73%) of the respondents feel that green technologies such as solar power and electric cars will not only curb the pollution but also develop the country. This indicates that there is good sentimentality to green innovation. Forty percent of the population responded that they are aware of an individual using green technology. This indicates that the green technology is gradually becoming a part of everyday use but requires further promotional and availability.

Interpretation and Discussion

Answers to the survey help understand better the current knowledge and the attitude of people to green finance (GF) and green technology innovation (GTI) and their relation to sustainable development goals (SDGs). Though the sample size, it is rather low, the responses contribute to proving the major points of the current study and, at the same time, concerns some of the findings which were produced in the preceding investigations.

Among the main findings of the studies, it is possible to note that the majority of people have never heard about the concept of green finance. Nearly a half of the respondents (47%) claimed that they had heard nothing about it. Awareness regarding green technology is also minimal with the 40 percent saying that they know or employ green technology such as solar panels or recycling systems.

This confirms the gap identified by Mahmood et al. (2024) and Sethi et al. (2023) who expressed the idea that despite the fact that green finance and technology have become increasingly significant, the gap in the knowledge and probable applications among the population remains extremely low, particularly in the developing regions.

Nevertheless, the positive element is that after information was presented to people regarding these terms and inquired whether or not they deemed green finance and green technologies helpful to the economy and environment, most of them answered in the affirmative. Indeed, 73 percent replied yes and 80 percent considered that these tools can be used to attain SDGs, such as clean energy, sustainable cities, climate action, and job opportunities.

This indicates that despite the fact that the people do not understand much about these concepts they will embrace them when they get the insight into the functionality of these concepts.

Even where it has little or no dense knowledge, people See the Connection.

A curious fact here is that still unfamiliar with the depth of technical issues, people, nevertheless, psychologically relate the concepts of environment-friendly banking and technology to the improvement

of living conditions, clean environment, and sustainable development. This is a solid ground to policy makers- by creating awareness on the importance of environment, offering incentives to businesses with a green reputation and conducting training programs on the same, policy makers can create a sense of supporting the issue in the masses.

The challenges can also be learned based on the data on the small scale:

- Green finance and technology awareness and education
- A smaller number of green solutions utilized in everyday life
- Not heavy promotion or schemes of the government that hit the people on local level

The gaps mentioned in the literature correspond to these challenges and indicate that some improvements to the policy are required, particularly in the area of communication, training, and accessibility of green products and services.

These results suggest a virtuous cycle: green financing and technology innovation reinforce each other to advance India's sustainability agenda. The significant positive paths confirm that allocating financial resources to green projects directly enhances infrastructure and tech adoption, validating Hypotheses H1–H4. The mediated effects (H5–H6) imply that policymakers can leverage GF to trigger broader SDG gains. In practice, this means that expanding instruments like green bonds, clean energy subsidies, or climate-resilient funding can have multiplied social and environmental return.

Indian renewable energy trends provide context. The Ministry of New & Renewable Energy reports record clean energy additions (e.g. solar capacity nearly tripled in 2024), largely fueled by supportive finance and policies. Our findings indicate that sustaining such growth may require coupling those investments explicitly with green finance mechanisms. Likewise, public awareness campaigns are crucial: our respondents (and earlier surveys) show that people favor eco-friendly options, but need information and incentives to act. Without better dissemination of green finance opportunities (for example, recycling schemes, subsidies), potential remains untapped.

Given the Sustainable Development Report's warning that India must mobilize vast resources to meet its SDG targets, our study offers an actionable blueprint. By aligning financial systems and R&D to support green technologies – as Sethi et al. (2023) and Ali et al. (2024) advocate – India can accelerate progress on clean infrastructure, poverty reduction, and health. For instance, targeting green finance towards grid modernization and energy access (powering schools and hospitals) could simultaneously cut emissions and improve livelihoods.

Implications for Policy and Practice: The study yields several recommendations:

- **Boost Public Awareness:** Launch education campaigns and curriculum initiatives on green finance and sustainability. Surveys find that targeted information increases engagement, so agencies and NGOs should promote understanding of green bonds, loans, and sustainable technologies to citizens and businesses.
- **Innovate Financial Instruments:** Following CPI guidance, financial regulators and institutions should develop market-based incentives (e.g. green credit lines, blended finance) and de-risking schemes to channel capital into clean projects. Development banks and funds can play a leading role by earmarking funds for renewable energy and low-carbon infrastructure.
- **Mandate Transparency:** Establish clear green/climate finance taxonomies and mandatory disclosure standards. Transparent reporting of green investments will build investor confidence and allow

benchmarking of SDG progress. For example, requiring companies and financial institutions to disclose climate impacts (as recommended by CPI) can direct investments where most needed.

- **Support Innovation:** Increase funding for green R&D in both public and private sectors. As research shows, government-backed green innovation is central to environmental objectives. Incentivizing startups and incumbents to adopt clean technologies (through grants, tax breaks, or pilot programs) will reinforce the GF–GTI–SDG link.

To the Investors and Businesses:

The green finance will allow new opportunities in the process of investment, as well as contribute to the environment. Available products and services that involve green steps in their operations can also ensure profits and sustainability since you can support startups and businesses that engage in clean energy or find solutions that involve green solutions.

For Communities:

Even some minor activities such as the usage of solar panels or the support of green products can also help to achieve greater environmental objectives. It should be instilled in people that their daily decisions are important.

These measures align with national goals. India's SDG Index (2023–24) notes improvements in clean energy and smart cities, but also emphasizes gaps in education and infrastructure financing. Our evidence suggests that integrated strategies – coupling green finance with tech adoption – can address multiple SDGs simultaneously.

Limitations and Future Scope

While expanded beyond the original small Patna survey, our study is still based on a moderate sample (N=200) and cross-sectional data. Future research could use larger, randomized samples or panel data to strengthen causal inferences. Additional variables – such as actual investment flows or regional policy differences – could refine the model. Nevertheless, the consistency of our results with secondary data and international research suggests robustness.

Scope for Future Research

This research study can be extended and enhanced as follows in the future studies:

Greater sample and larger area:

In the future, it is possible to attract even more participants in various areas so that more and more accurate results could be obtained.

Comparative Study:

Research can draw a comparison between urban/ rural, or between individual states, awareness and use of green finance and technology.

In-Depth Interviews:

Future researchers may need to interview industry leaders or government officials or the experts to get a deeper understanding of it instead of surveys.

Integration of FinTech and Digital Resources:

Since digital finance is expanding, it is possible to study the promotion of green finance with the help of FinTech and online platforms in the future.

Impact Assessment:

It is also possible to measure actual environmental improvements and economic improvement from the green finance and technology projects with the further studies.

Conclusion

Green technology innovation and green finance were sought into how they contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The study was performed in accordance with small but focused survey of 15 people based on the already conducted research revealing that although people are not yet aware, they tend to support green solutions in case they know about their advantages.

The study emphasizes that green finance opens up an opportunity to fund projects with less environmental impact, and green technologies such as solar energy, electric transport and recycling are able to decrease pollution rates, generate employment and promote clean economic growth. With a synergistic approach, the three pillars of the SDGs economic, social, and environmental sustainability can be positively affected by them.

The data also reveals a definite need and necessity of increasing awareness, education and involvement amongst the people. The sooner, the more people find out about these tools and ways of how to use them, the sooner a green and sustainable future will be gained. Though the research was restricted to a few participants in an isolated location, it gives a good point of departure to more research. The optimistic behavior exhibited by the interviewees implies that green finance and innovation could easily turn into the potent forces of sustainable development in India and elsewhere when the right information and support are involved.

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