



# India's role in global financial stability: From G20 presidency to Viksit Bharat@2047

Shubham Gairola<sup>1\*</sup> and Dr. Vaishali<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Research Scholar, School of Management, Doon University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India

<sup>2</sup> Assistant Professor, School of Management, Doon University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India

\*Corresponding Author: Shubham Gairola

Received 13 March 2026; Accepted 22 Apr 2026; Published 18 May 2026

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.64171/JSRD.5.S2.105-109>

## Abstract

The presidency of India in the year 2023 in the G20 is an important achievement in the journey of India becoming a stabilizer in global finance. In this paper, a conceptual review has been made based on India's involvement in global financial stability in terms of its tenure in the G20 and its vision of Viksit Bharat@2047. India's emphasis on the issues of debt transparency, climate finance, and multilateralism has been noted in this paper along with its innovations related to digital public infrastructure, like UPI and CBDC.

Further, the paper delves into the incorporation of ESG norms in the Indian capital market, where sustainable finance and green bonds are considered key means of achieving a balance between development and environmental considerations. Ethical governance, technological advancement, and inclusiveness are combined to make India a normative reference point in an increasingly multipolar financial structure. It is made clear how India's role in building consensus and safety nets in the region can lead to systemic resilience in the context of climatic shocks, geopolitical instability, and disruptive technologies. Finally, the paper demonstrates that the realization of Viksit Bharat@2047 depends on finding a balance between developmental needs and international responsibilities, which transforms the notion of financial stability from a national priority to a global common good.

**Keywords:** India, G20 Presidency, Global financial stability, Viksit Bharat@2047, Sustainable finance, Digital public infrastructure, ESG investing

## 1. Introduction

The assumption of the G20 Presidency by India in 2023 has been a defining moment in terms of India's financial evolution in the global arena. This is because scholars have noted that not only has India's leadership role in the G20 been meaningful but has also been a direct reflection of its financial reforms. The emphasis has been made on inclusive growth and climate-related developments, along with reforms in global economic governance (1). In addition to that, India played an important intermediary role between the Global North and the Global South by bringing the perspective of developing countries forward and encouraging cooperation through development-based multilateralism (2).

It was an era marked by more uncertainty with regard to climatic matters, geopolitical affairs, and digital transformation. The agenda for the Indian Presidency within the context of the G20 comprised matters such as economic stability, climate finance, sustainability, and mitigation. These aspects reflect efforts on the part of India towards addressing the challenges associated with the economy on a global scale using a multilateral approach (3). The focal point of all these efforts was the matter of digital public infrastructure in light of the internationalization of the Unified Payments Interface and the introduction of the Central Bank Digital Currency (4). The above-mentioned actions constitute part of a bigger process which involves digital transformation, financial inclusion, and

technology. Therefore, it can be stated that development remained at the core of India's G20 agenda (5).

The same holds true for India's push for ESG investing and green bond issuance. Academics contend that the inclusion of environmental, social, and governance factors in financial management can result in better risk management, value creation, and sustainable development (6). This corresponds to India's goal of fostering multilateralism and global governance, as well as tackling economic issues impacting vulnerable populations across the globe (2). With ethical governance, innovative technology, and inclusiveness being at the heart of India's foreign policy framework, India emerges as a stabilizing power in the multipolar world of finance.

The present research paper draws from these academic perspectives to provide a reflective perspective on India's growing significance in maintaining financial stability in the world at large. India's role in the G20 presidency is placed against the larger backdrop of the Viksit Bharat@2047 plan, whereby India is portrayed to have a balanced approach in terms of pursuing development while also shouldering its global responsibility.

## 2. Objectives of the study

This paper aims to analyze the connection between the growing importance of India for global financial stability and its

presidency of the G20 within the broader perspective of Viksit Bharat@2047. The aims of this study are:

- To examine India's focus and engagement in the G20 Presidency (2023), particularly through its initiatives for climate finance, economic collaboration, and multilateralism as means to build global economic resilience (7).
- To assess the influence of India's digital finance policies and infrastructure on financial inclusivity and economic resilience during India's G20 Presidency (3).
- To understand India's approach to sustainable development and environmental conservation under its G20 Presidency (2).
- To conceptualize the dual nature of India's role in achieving equilibrium between domestic development goals and international obligations for an equal and multi-polar financial world order.

### 3. Methodology

This study utilizes a theoretical and qualitative approach to examine how India has evolved in terms of maintaining financial stability in the international community, especially given its presidency in the G20 forum. There is no use of any empirical data set within this study.

The research design is structured around three key steps:

- **Literature synthesis:** A comprehensive synthesis of the literature available on India's financial leadership in the form of scholarly publications, official documents, policies, and reports will be conducted to determine themes that have consistently emerged regarding financial leadership in India in relation to climate finance, digital public infrastructure, sustainable development, and economic diplomacy.
- **Analytical comparison:** The role played by India in its G20 Presidency will be analyzed in connection with global practices. Through this qualitative analysis, a comparative perspective can be derived to understand where India converges and diverges from global policy discourses in terms of financial governance.
- **Conceptual mapping:** The last step involves the mapping of the outcome of the G20 Presidency of India to the development agenda of Viksit Bharat@2047. This will involve an analysis of how India's internal priorities, such as financial inclusion, technological innovations, and sustainability, can influence global financial governance.

### 4. India's G20 Presidency: A turning point

The G20 Presidency of India in 2023 became a milestone for international economic governance in that it established India as an arbiter between advanced nations and countries of the Global South. India's G20 agenda included climate finance, digital public infrastructure, and multilateral reform, among others.

#### 4.1 Climate finance and sustainable development

One of the key contributions made by India's presidency is the focus on climate finance and sustainable development. The

G20 Sustainable Finance initiative under India's presidency in 2023 focused on increasing adaptation finance for climate, fostering engagement of private capital, and enhancing information frameworks related to sustainability and nature (8). According to experts, the issue of climate finance in emerging economies like India is key in ensuring that there are no systemic financial risks while fostering resilience and inclusiveness in growth (9).

#### 4.2 Digital public infrastructure and financial inclusion

India also exhibited its leading position when it comes to digital public infrastructure. The Report of India's G20 Task Force on Digital Public Infrastructure highlighted that the UPI and Aadhaar systems are scalable and serve as models for achieving financial inclusion and transparency (10). They provide examples of how a robust real-time payments system can be designed to ensure financial inclusion and cooperation between the government and the private sector (11).

#### 4.3 Multilateral reform and global governance

Similarly, the Indian Presidency was marked by its commitment to multilateralism reform. As indicated in the Outcome Document of the Third G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting, the Indian Presidency theme of "One Earth, One Family, One Future" emphasized the need for inclusive growth, highlighting the significance of increased debt transparency (12). This demonstrated India's effort to highlight the perspectives of emerging and developing nations in order to promote multilateralism reform.

#### 4.4 Post-presidency roadmap for sustainable finance

Taking a cue from the positive results that accrued during India's tenure as the chair of the G20, policy discussions following the tenure have focused on the necessity of turning negotiations into concrete action plans. The Post-G20 Priorities for India's Sustainable Finance Roadmap organized by the International Energy Economics Forum (IEEFA) and the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) recognized the accomplishments made by India's Sustainable Finance Working Group, yet made it clear that there is much more to be done in terms of implementation via international cooperation (13). The discussion recognized the significance of promoting global cooperation, protecting smaller economies, and integrating sustainability in finance.

#### 4.5 Bridging global south concerns

In its capacity as the G20 Presidency, India focused on the challenges of the Global South by focusing on topics such as inclusive growth, sustainable development, and finance for all. Contributions from the OECD in relation to bottlenecks in development finance, sustainable finance, transitions in relation to climate, and inclusive digital governance helped support this strategy (14).

#### 4.6 Challenges and Limitations

According to the 2023 report by the IMF Global Financial Stability Report, rapid digitalization in the financial sector,

involving advancements in fintech, crypto assets, and digital payment systems, may introduce new risks to financial stability if proper measures are not taken to address these risks. The report raises worries regarding cybersecurity risks, operational risks, regulatory risks, and spillover risks associated with different supervisory regimes. According to the report, unless there is proper regulatory oversight and effective supervision of these risks, they may cause more instability rather than promote stability (15).

#### 4.7 Conceptual significance

India's G20 Presidency can conceptually be considered a landmark in the country's journey towards achieving its vision of *Viksit Bharat@2047*. By combining the issues of climate finance, innovation in digital technologies, and reforms in multilateralism, India was able to show the way forward in meeting its national objectives in the larger context of global commitments.

#### 5. Pathway to *Viksit Bharat@2047*

*Viksit Bharat@2047*, India's concept of becoming a completely developed country on its hundredth anniversary since gaining its independence, symbolizes not only an internal dream but also a universal duty. Leveraging its presidency at the G20, India's journey towards 2047 must be characterized by financial stability amid inclusive growth, technological progress, and sustainability.

#### 5.1 Domestic imperatives and global responsibilities

India's economic development course will be determined by how to grow economically fast without destabilizing macroeconomic and financial stability. In particular, major considerations in domestic areas of focus include increasing investments, developing efficient human resources, increasing productivity, and making the financial system efficient to achieve sustainable growth. According to the World Bank's India Country Economic Memorandum: *Becoming a High-Income Economy in a Generation*, "becoming a high income economy by 2047 implies growing India by about 7.8 percent per year for the next two decades." Under the accelerated reform approach described in the World Bank report, such a path to economic growth can only be achieved through increased reforms that increase investments (especially in infrastructure), increase labor force participation, increase education, and develop productivity by adopting new technologies (16).

#### 5.2 Digital transformation as a catalyst

The digital public infrastructure (DPI) will be key for India on its journey. The globalization of UPI and CBDC trials is evidence of India's ability to export scalable models for financial inclusion. In 2047, it is expected that India's digital platform will serve not only to ensure resilience within India but also South-South cooperation, where other emerging countries can implement interoperable and inexpensive digital systems. As stated by the World Bank (2023) Digital Public

Infrastructure report, the use of digital public infrastructure can lead to an 80% reduction in transaction costs in low-income countries, increasing systemic stability (17).

#### 5.3 Sustainable finance and ESG integration

The route India must take is also contingent upon the integration of sustainability within its financial systems. The rise of green bonds, the use of ESG, and the implementation of blended finance will play an important role in ensuring sustainable growth while also being environmentally responsible. Studies conducted by firms listed in NIFTY 50 have established that performance based on the ESG index, especially the environmental and governance components of the index, has a significant impact on both the performance of stocks and corporate finances (18).

#### 5.4 Strengthening multilateral engagement

A long-term strategy for India necessitates a continued engagement with multilateral organizations. Reforms within the governing bodies of the IMF, the World Bank, and the G20 are necessary for India to achieve equity among emerging markets. The presidency proved that India was capable of voicing the needs of the Global South, but in the year 2047, this must change into an institutionally-led process, whereby the country helps establish norms for dealing with debts, climate, and digital governance (19).

#### 5.5 Building regional safety nets

Regional cooperation in finance is going to be one of the most important pillars of India's stability strategy. BRICS CRA allows providing mutual liquidity support to each other under circumstances of balance of payments stress and increases financial stability and protection against external shocks within the region. In addition, the role of AIIB becomes increasingly relevant when it comes to infrastructure development in Asia in times of higher uncertainty (20). Through its cooperation with these organizations, India will be able to reduce risks of spillover effects from external crises and develop a more stable financial environment in the region through increased involvement in regional financial institutions.

#### 5.6 Conceptual reflection

Theoretical considerations reveal that *Viksit Bharat@2047* symbolizes an innovative approach toward financial stability as a national goal and public good as well. The Indian trajectory combines domestic priorities of financial inclusion, innovation, and sustainability with international commitments to multilateral financial reform, sustainable debt, and environmental justice. Such an alignment allows India to play a normative role within the new multipolar structure of global finance.

#### 6. Discussion

Hosting the G20 Summit in 2023 helped India clarify its stance on financial stability on a global level. Besides being a diplomatic event, the country also contributed significantly to

the decision-making process related to financial governance, climate finance initiatives, and innovations in the field of digital technologies during its presidency. Therefore, it is vital to analyze the findings from the perspective of the research objectives and methodology.

### 6.1 Linking objectives to outcomes

Objectives of the research included reflecting the interests of India in relation to such areas as climate finance, digital public infrastructure, sustainable development, and multilateral reform. All these areas made progress during the Indian Presidency. In relation to climate finance, India has proven itself to be a pioneer country because of the values attached to the process of combining economy and environment. As for digital public infrastructure, it showed that India is concerned about inclusive solutions.

### 6.2 Conceptual contributions

By being the President of the Financial Stability Board, India is one of the examples showing how emerging nations can become anchors for norms in multipolar financial orders. Due to the inclusion of good governance, innovation, and inclusiveness, India successfully redefined the concept of financial stability as a public good in the multipolar world order.

### 6.3 Policy implications

The following are some implications associated with the President's interest in debt transparency and incorporation of ESG criteria into policymaking. With respect to the developing economies, the Indian presidency's focus is reflective of the importance of having institutions that ensure sustainability and inclusiveness. On the other hand, regarding advanced economies, the Indian presidency's focus shows the need for considering other perspectives during decision-making globally.

### 6.4 Limitations and challenges

While these achievements are indeed commendable, there are still some shortcomings that should be noted. For example, geopolitical conflicts have made it hard for China to reach a consensus regarding issues like cryptocurrencies and trade liberalization. While the digital revolution is celebrated, it poses concerns in terms of cybersecurity and scalability.

### 6.5 Future directions

In terms of the next steps to be taken to reach Viksit Bharat@2047, India should use its G20 Presidency legacy to strengthen its institutional framework through digital public infrastructure, sustainable finance mechanisms, and multilateralism. It would be worthwhile exploring the role that India could play in transforming its normative leadership into institutional change in both international organizations such as the IMF and the World Bank and regional safety nets.

### 6.6 Integrative Reflection

This analysis shows how the central thesis comes to fruition wherein the path towards Viksit Bharat @ 2047 for India is not

only about Indian aspirations but about global responsibility. Combining the two together, India acts as an example of what a growing country contributes to the world when it comes to systemic resilience amid climatic and geopolitical challenges.

## 7. Conclusion

The G20 presidency by India in 2023 was one major moment that marked India becoming a stabilizing influence within the framework of global financial governance. With its presidency at the G20, India demonstrated its ability to craft a strategic agenda on climate finance, digital public infrastructure and multilateralism that takes into account its national priorities as well as its international obligations. By setting debt transparency standards, advocating for sustainable finance and emphasizing innovative solutions such as the Unified Payment Interface (UPI) and central bank digital currencies (CBDCs), India was seen as a lighthouse for norms in the multipolar world order in terms of financial governance. From the insights gained from the reflective analysis of the paper, India must ensure that its path towards achieving Viksit Bharat@2047 does not ignore the need to balance accelerated economic growth with resilience.

Moreover, the participation of India in developing regional financial safety nets and enhancing cooperation measures would have served only to enhance its capacity to deal with issues such as contagion and provide systemic stability. Essentially, the role of the Indian presidency became a point where the ability of the country to connect other economies that do not get a chance to make themselves heard in international forums was highlighted. Lastly, by virtue of the Viksit Bharat@2047 initiative, financial stability may be considered as a phenomenon that is sought after in international as well as national spheres. Through the example of India, it becomes quite clear that achieving a balance between national and international interests is indeed possible.

## References

1. Sharma N. An exploratory analysis on India's G-20 presidency: Socio economic and political aspects. *Int J Soc Sci Econ Res.* 2024;9(12):6362-6377.
2. Bhaduli P. India's G20 presidency and global governance. *Int J Creat Res Thoughts.* 2025;13(2):d895-d897.
3. Yoganandham G. India's G-20 presidency prioritizes economic stability, growth, climate finance, global investment and mitigation – a theoretical assessment. *Int J All Res Educ Sci Methods.* 2023;7:926.
4. Bouis R, Gelos G, Nakamura F, Miettinen PA, Nier E, Soderberg G. Central bank digital currencies and financial stability: Balance sheet analysis and policy choices. *IMF Work Pap.* 2024;WP/24/226.
5. Jha AK. G20 summit in India: An analytical study on the challenges and its implications in Indian context. *Int J Adv Acad Stud.* 2023;5(12):56-59.
6. Shah D. Sustainable finance and ESG investing. *Int J Res Appl Sci Eng Technol.* 2024;12(2):412-416.

7. Klasen A. Introduction to the special section: Strengthening institutional collaboration for development and economic growth. *Glob Policy*. 2019;10(3):397-400.
8. G20 Sustainable Finance Working Group. 2023 G20 sustainable finance report: Volume I. Government of India, 2023. Available from: <https://g20.org>
9. Srinivasan M, Ghoge K, Haldar S, Bazaz A, Revi A. Climate finance in India 2023. Indian Institute for Human Settlements, 2023. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.24943/CFI11.2023>
10. Government of India. Report of India's G20 Task Force on Digital Public Infrastructure. Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Finance, 2023. Available from: <https://pib.gov.in>
11. Mukherjee A, Arkalji C. Digital public infrastructure and the future of digital payments: Lessons from Pix and UPI. Background Paper No. 37. Observer Research Foundation America, 2026.
12. Ministry of Finance, Government of India. Third G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting Outcome Document. Ministry of Finance, 2023. Available from: <https://www.finmin.nic.in>
13. International Energy Economics Forum, Overseas Development Institute. Post-G20 priorities for India's sustainable finance roadmap. IEEFA-ODI Policy Dialogue Report, 2023. Available from: <https://ieefa.org>
14. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. India's 2023 G20 Presidency: OECD contributions. OECD, 2023. Available from: <https://www.oecd.org>
15. International Monetary Fund. Global financial stability report: Financial and climate policies for a high-interest-rate era. IMF, 2023.
16. World Bank. India country economic memorandum: Becoming a high-income economy in a generation. World Bank Group, 2024. Available from: <https://documents.worldbank.org>
17. Clark J, Marin G, Ardic Alper OP, Galicia Rabadan GA. Digital public infrastructure and development: A World Bank Group approach. Digital Transformation White Paper. Vol. 1. World Bank, 2025.
18. Telgiri S, Sanakaranarayanan KG. ESG integration and financial outcomes in emerging markets: A panel data analysis. *IITM J Bus Stud*. 2024;Special Issue:142-152.
19. Multilateral Development Banks. Joint report on multilateral development banks' climate action and development finance. World Bank Group, 2022. Available from: <https://www.worldbank.org>
20. Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. Annual report 2023. AIIB, 2023. Available from: <https://www.aiib.org>.