



# Business Approach And Customer Value: Management Lessons From Ancient India

Er. Navdeep Singh<sup>1</sup> Ms. Shabnam<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor, department of CU-Online, Chandigarh University, Mohali, Punjab, India.

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, department of CU-Online, Chandigarh University, Mohali, Punjab, India.

**Abstract:** The modern concept of business success revolves around customer satisfaction, ethical leadership, and sustainable value creation. However, these ideas are not exclusively modern. Ancient Indian wisdom, reflected in texts such as the *Arthashastra*, *Bhagavad Gita*, *Chanakya Niti*, *Manusmriti*, and *Thirukkural*, provides timeless insights into managing resources, understanding human behavior, and building customer-centric enterprises. This paper explores how these classical sources conceptualized business, trade, and stakeholder value long before contemporary management theories emerged. It argues that the ancient Indian approach to business emphasizes *dharma* (ethical duty), *artha* (economic prosperity), and *loka-sangraha* (social welfare), all of which contribute to enduring customer value and sustainable enterprise management. By revisiting these ideas, modern businesses can integrate ethical consciousness with economic efficiency.

**Keywords:** Ancient Indian Management, Customer Value, Business Ethics, Arthashastra, Dharma, Sustainable Management.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The pursuit of profit has always been central to business, but profit alone cannot ensure sustainability. The essence of long-term business success lies in creating value for customers, employees, and society. Modern management thinkers like Peter Drucker and Philip Kotler have emphasized the centrality of customers and ethics in management. Interestingly, these principles were deeply rooted in the management philosophies of ancient India.

Ancient Indian texts not only guided kings and administrators but also offered frameworks for trade, leadership, and ethical conduct. Works such as Kautilya's *Arthashastra* [4][8] and the *Thirukkural* [12] discuss wealth creation, governance, customer satisfaction, and social responsibility. This research aims to analyze the ancient Indian business approach and its implications for customer value, drawing lessons that are relevant for today's globalized economy.

## 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

### 2.1 Business and Economy in Ancient India

The *Arthashastra* by Kautilya (Chanakya) serves as one of the earliest treatises on economics, politics, and management. It outlines principles for trade, taxation, pricing, and ethical business conduct. Kautilya emphasized that economic prosperity (*artha*) must be pursued through just and lawful means, ensuring that both producers and consumers benefit (Rangarajan, 1992) [8].

Thiruvalluvar's *Thirukkural* presents a similar moral foundation for business. It views wealth as essential but insists that it be accumulated and distributed with righteousness (*aram*). According to Krishnamurthy (2010) [5], the *Thirukkural* proposes a balance between wealth creation and virtue, an idea central to sustainable management today.

The Bhagavad Gita introduces the principle of nishkama karma selfless action encouraging individuals and leaders to focus on excellence and purpose rather than mere profit [7] (Radhakrishnan, 1993). This resonates with modern ideas of intrinsic motivation, ethical leadership, and service-oriented business practices.

## 2.2 Customer-Centric Principles

Ancient Indian merchants adopted a relationship-based approach rather than a transactional one. The Mahabharata (Book 12) emphasizes the importance of honesty in trade and fair dealing as a means of securing long-term goodwill. As Singh and Krishnan (2008) [11] note, ancient businesspersons treated customers as integral stakeholders rather than profit sources.

The Manusmriti codified trade ethics, mandating fair weights and measures and punishing deceitful merchants [10] (Sharma, 2014). These provisions represent an early form of consumer protection and quality assurance.

Similarly, Chanakya Niti advocates that wealth should be gained "by righteous means and shared with others," anticipating the principles of ethical capitalism and corporate social responsibility (CSR) [4].

## 2.3 Contributions from Modern Scholars

Several modern scholars have revisited ancient Indian wisdom to extract management lessons applicable to the current era.

- **Chakraborty (1991)** [2] in Foundations of Managerial Work emphasizes that Indian ethos in management promotes self-discipline, humility, and collective well-being, aligning with servant leadership models.
- **Balasubramanian (2007)** [1] in Ethical Leadership: Indian and European Spiritual Approaches links ancient Indian dharmic values with modern ethical decision-making frameworks.
- **Deb (2009)** [3] highlights the integration of spirituality and business in Indian management systems, suggesting that this holistic approach enhances customer loyalty and stakeholder trust.
- **Nandagopal and Sankaranarayanan (2012)** [6] explore how Indian values such as truthfulness (*satya*) and non-harm (*ahimsa*) strengthen corporate governance and customer relationships.
- **Tripathi (2019)** [13], in his work on Indian business philosophy, argues that Arthashastra's state-led regulation of trade ensured both quality control and consumer welfare, establishing the prototype of customer value management.

## 2.4 Comparative Insights from Modern Management

Modern management concepts such as Total Quality Management (TQM), Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), and Sustainable Development all find echoes in Indian philosophy. Kotler's idea of customer lifetime value corresponds with the ancient focus on trust and long-term relationships. Similarly, Drucker's emphasis on "purpose beyond profit" parallels the Gita's notion of karma yoga dedicated action for the greater good (Rao & Raju, 2011) [9].

Thus, the literature reveals that the foundation of ethical, customer-focused, and sustainable business is not a recent innovation but deeply embedded in India's intellectual and spiritual heritage.

### 3. BUSINESS APPROACH IN ANCIENT INDIAN THOUGHT

The ancient Indian approach to business was holistic, integrating economic growth with moral and social dimensions.

#### 3.1 Dharma and Artha Integration

Unlike the modern separation of economics and ethics, Indian philosophy regarded them as interdependent. Dharma (moral order) guided Artha (material pursuit), ensuring that wealth creation served social welfare [9]. Businesses were expected to generate prosperity without exploitation.

#### 3.2 Strategic Management and Resource Utilization

Kautilya's Arthashastra elaborates on principles akin to strategic management resource allocation, market analysis, competitive intelligence, and organizational hierarchy [8]. He emphasized efficiency, foresight, and adaptability traits that align with modern management practices.

#### 3.3 The Role of Leadership

Ancient Indian management stressed leadership grounded in wisdom and ethical conduct. The ideal leader was a servant of the people, ensuring justice and prosperity [2][11]. This aligns with modern concepts like "servant leadership" and "transformational leadership," which focus on employee empowerment and vision-driven management.

### 4. CUSTOMER VALUE IN ANCIENT INDIAN PERSPECTIVE

Customer value, in ancient Indian business, extended beyond material satisfaction to emotional and social well-being.

#### 4.1 Fairness and Trust

The Manusmriti and Mahabharata describe ethical trade as a foundation for trust. Merchants were cautioned against deceit and exploitation. Trust, once lost, was considered irreparable a principle echoed in modern brand management [11].

#### 4.2 Quality and Authenticity

Texts like the Arthashastra prescribe standards for goods, measurement systems, and penalties for adulteration indicating an early form of quality control [4][8]. This reflects the ancient understanding that consistent quality sustains customer loyalty.

#### 4.3 Long-Term Relationship Orientation

Ancient Indian traders valued enduring relationships with customers. The Thirukkural emphasizes that honest trade not only brings wealth but also respect, reinforcing the link between ethics and customer satisfaction [5] [12].

### 5. DISCUSSION: RELEVANCE TO MODERN BUSINESS

Re-examining ancient Indian management lessons reveals their remarkable alignment with modern management paradigms.

- **Ethics and Corporate Governance:** The principle of dharma promotes ethical governance and stakeholder respect, forming the basis for CSR [1][6].
- **Sustainable Business Practices:** Ancient texts promote balance economic growth without environmental or social harm akin to today's sustainability goals [3][9].

- **Customer-Centric Innovation:** The ancient focus on fairness, quality, and trust underscores the timeless importance of delivering value beyond products [10] [11].
- **Human Resource Management:** Leadership guided by self-discipline and service mirrors modern people-centric management styles [2] [13].

Integrating these insights into contemporary business practices can help organizations balance profit motives with social responsibility and long-term customer trust.

## 6. CONCLUSION

The management wisdom of ancient India offers profound insights into the principles of ethical entrepreneurship and customer value. The integration of dharma, artha, and loka-sangraha provides a holistic framework that transcends time. Modern businesses, often challenged by ethical dilemmas and sustainability concerns, can rediscover in these classical ideas a roadmap for creating enduring customer value. By blending ancient ethics with modern efficiency, enterprises can achieve not only profitability but also societal harmony and trust.

## REFERENCES

1. Balasubramanian, R. (2007). *Ethical Leadership: Indian and European Spiritual Approaches*. Oxford University Press.
2. Chakraborty, S. K. (1991). *Foundations of Managerial Work: Contributions from Indian Thought*. Himalaya Publishing House.
3. Deb, S. (2009). "Spirituality in Management: An Indian Perspective." *Indian Journal of Management*, 2(4), 45–52.
4. Kautilya. *Arthashastra*. Translated by R. Shamastry. Bangalore: Government Press, 1915.
5. Krishnamurthy, V. (2010). *Thirukkural: A Guide to Ethical Living*. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.
6. Nandagopal, R., & Sankaranarayanan, K. (2012). *Indian Ethos and Values in Management*. Tata McGraw-Hill.
7. Radhakrishnan, S. (1993). *The Bhagavad Gita*. HarperCollins.
8. Rangarajan, L. N. (1992). *Kautilya: The Arthashastra*. Penguin Books.
9. Rao, M., & Raju, V. (2011). "Dharma and Management: Lessons from Indian Philosophy." *Journal of Management Research*, 11(3), 147–159.
10. Sharma, R. N. (2014). "Management Lessons from Ancient Indian Wisdom." *Journal of Human Values*, 20(2), 125–133.
11. Singh, S., & Krishnan, V. R. (2008). "Spirituality and Leadership: A Study of Ancient Indian Perspectives." *Leadership & Organization Development Journal*, 29(5), 356–369.
12. Thiruvalluvar. *Thirukkural*. Translated by G. U. Pope. Oxford University Press, 1886.
13. Tripathi, R. (2019). *Ancient Indian Business Philosophy and Modern Management*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.