



The Role of Spirituality in Shaping Ethical Practices in Commodity Trading: Insights from Indian Knowledge Systems

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ABSTRACT

Indian spiritual traditions base their ethical trading practices for commodities on moral duty (dharma), ethical causality (karma) and non-violence (ahimsa). The paper presents three practical solutions that include integrating dharma audits and karma footprint metrics using blockchain technologies for supply chain accessibility. The modern application of ethical trading principles is demonstrated through both Jain trading businesses and the success of Amul Cooperative. The research shows how merging spiritual-ethical principles with current market elements would solve existing equity, sustainability, and long-term stability challenges in commodity trading.

1. Introduction

The global economic mechanisms heavily rely on commodity trading, which controls how nations develop their economies while shaping daily life activities and driving industrial progress. The basic ingredients of worldwide commerce include both natural resources such as oil and metal as well as crops such as coffee

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and wheat. Throughout its existence, this central industry has faced persistent moral issues including economic abuse and environmental degradation, along with speculative practices. Profit maximization eclipses basic fairness standards as well as sustainability goals and ethical business practices, which in turn causes multiple serious problems affecting pricing practices and resource exhaustion of vulnerable populations. The commodities markets produce various ethical problems that combine to harm farmers in developing nations while harming natural resources through destructive extraction methods and damaging trading behavior that produces market instability.

Contemporary frameworks such as Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) investment seek to address these concerns; nevertheless, they frequently lack an intrinsic philosophical background that links ethical decisions to cultural and spiritual principles. This disparity emphasizes the need for a holistic approach - one that incorporates timeless knowledge and spiritual values into the framework of business and economic practices (Sen, 1999). This research explores Indian wisdom traditions containing spiritual foundations from ancient times to establish different methods of ethical commodity trade practices. The Indian philosophical and religious literature including the Bhagavad Gita and Upanishads together with Arthashastra deliver profound teachings about moral behavior and decision-making (Sharma & Bhal, 2020). Through these traditional perspectives, people achieve spiritual development with material wealth yet they understand the mutual influence between their individual actions and the well-being of their community. These traditional concepts starting from Dharma that focus on duty and going through Karma that tracking activity together with consequences and ends with Ahimsa for non-violence have led the ethical practices in Indian civilization for thousands of years. By emphasizing the long-term effects of exploitative or environmentally damaging behavior, the idea of karma can promote sustainable practices.

The idea of incorporating spirituality into business operations is not new. The importance of moral and spiritual principles in creating sustainable business models has been emphasized by academics (Zsolnai, 2011). For instance, it has been demonstrated that mindfulness exercises with Buddhist roots enhance decision-making and lessen unethical behavior in business environments (Shapiro et al., 2011). Comparably, Islamic finance's tenets—which prioritize risk-sharing and ethical investing—have won praise from all around the world for their capacity to advance both social justice and financial stability (El-Gamal, 2006). However, the application of Indian knowledge systems to commodities trading remains little understood, despite their robust philosophical and ethical foundations. While traditional assessments of markets focus on liquidity and short-term price efficiency, true systemic resilience depends on looking at the long-term socio-economic sustainability and structural strength of agricultural commodity markets (Fathima, S., & Pasha, M. S. 2026).



This study addresses this gap by presenting a conceptual framework for incorporating Indian spiritual values with modern trade methods. The study tries to highlight the value of Indian knowledge systems in tackling global issues while adding to the expanding conversation on ethical trading. Additionally, it aims to encourage the commodity traders, legislators, and organizations to take a more comprehensive and spiritually aware approach to trading. Additionally, it highlights the transformational power of Indian spirituality in addressing some of the most important ethical issues in the commodities trade.

2. Theoretical Framework

2.1. Vedic Philosophical Frameworks

The philosophical basis of Indian knowledge systems provides valuable perspectives for ethical commodities trading Practices. The Vedic tradition challenges contemporary profit-centric trade frameworks by establishing the notion of “*karmanyeva adhikaraste*,” which prioritizes moral behavior over results, especially through the Bhagavad Gita (2.47) (Radhakrishnan, 2008). This idea is expanded upon in the Purusharthas structure, which suggests that business must serve higher human aims by striking a balance between financial wealth (*artha*) and spiritual development (*moksha*) (Fitzgerald, 2004). This ethical concept is extended to ecological systems by the Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam worldview from the Maha Upanishad (6.72), which promotes sustainable trading methods that acknowledge interconnectivity (Olivelle, 1998).

2.2. Arthashastra’s Political Economy

The Arthashastra by Kautilya offers complex economic ideas that are still amazingly applicable to contemporary commodity markets. The text’s comprehensive market laws show an early grasp of ethical market governance, which includes strong bans against commodity adulteration and price stability measures during shortages (Rangarajan, 1992). Ancient Indian political economy balanced state objectives with merchant accountability, as demonstrated by the “*shadbhaga*” principle of equitable taxation and the focus on transparent weights/measures (Sihag, 2014). These ideas anticipate contemporary worries about consumer protection and market equity.

2.3. Jain/Buddhist Economics

Through ideas like *ahimsa* (non-violence) and the Middle Path, the Jain and Buddhist traditions offer crucial ethical elements. The Acharanga Sutra’s proscription of exploitative practices is consistent with modern fair-trade movements, implying that ethical sourcing has spiritual underpinnings (Duggar, 2019). According



to Schumacher (1973), Buddhist economics promotes conscious wealth development and balanced consumption in order to combat speculative excess. Modern ESG frameworks are similar to the Jain notion of “tri-ratna” (proper faith, knowledge, conduct), which emphasizes comprehensive corporate performance beyond financial measures (Jain & Jain, 2021).

When taken as a whole, these Indian knowledge systems offer a different framework for the ethics of commodities trading. The Brihadaranyaka Upanishad proposes karmic accountability, which holds that all economic decisions have systemic repercussions that traders need to take into account (Olivelle, 1996). In order to prevent exploitation, Manusmriti demonstrates that market activities need ethical boundaries (Doniger & Smith, 1991). Wealth must serve greater consciousness rather than just accumulation, as the Isa Upanishad (1) reminds us (Radhakrishnan, 2008). When taken as a whole, these ideas provide tried-and-true guidance for creating more moral, sustainable commodity markets that respect the material and spiritual aspects of trade.

3. Review of Literature

3.1 Bridging Indian Knowledge Systems and Commodity Trading Ethics

This paper explores how incorporating prayer and meditation into trader’s routines enhances profitability by improving interoceptive skills and reducing cognitive load. Religious traders with higher anticipatory feeling (AF) scores better predict market movements. In contrast, news-dependent traders face increased cognitive load, impairing decisions. The findings emphasize integrating spirituality for improved trading performance Hamelin, N., Bhatti, I., & Bonelli, M. I. (2023), Interest in economic systems integrating spiritual aspects and ethics continues to grow across contemporary years (Zsolnai, 2011). Leading experts observe the increasing difficulties experienced by both Environmental Social Governance (ESG) criteria and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) frameworks in their execution of emerging markets along with traditional trading systems (Eccles et al., 2020). The Indian knowledge system shows a distinctive methodology since it joins economic activities (Artha) to spiritual wisdom (Dharma). The ancient Indian texts Arthashastra and Bhagavad Gita provide detailed knowledge about market conduct which modern financial literature has failed to acknowledge (Chakraborty 1995; Balakrishnan 2016).

3.2. Western Ethical Frameworks in Commodity Trading

3.2.1 Utilitarian Approaches to Trading Ethics

The calculation methods employed by utilitarianism fail to account for the significant unevenness that occurs in commodity supply chain systems. Sandler (2015) investigates in his food ethics research the manner by which small-scale farmers in developing economies face disproportional costs when multinational traders receive most of the profits. A pattern of aggregate analyses will approve destructive actions when they generate positive results for the majority of participants. According to Davis (2018) utilitarian rationalism provided a justification to support destructive mining operations aimed at supporting economic development. The time horizon creates a significant problem when utilitarians implement trade strategies. Zsolnai (2011) explains that financial market expectations of quarterly performance create temporary vision loss due to future outcomes being overlooked.

3.2.2 Virtue Ethics and Its Limitations

The moral character of traders stands central instead of dealing with particular rules or end results within virtue ethics applications. These theoretical models present considerable implementation challenges for modern financial markets according to Hartman (2021). The intangible quality of virtues hinders their practical application in standardized trading systems because such systems require objective measurement methods. The neuroscientific findings of Davidson (2016) indicate that trading commodities under high-pressure situations frequently ignores virtuous intentions. His research into trader's mental processes proves that high-stress circumstances alongside short time horizons cause basic brain systems to inhibit moral judgment functions.

3.3. Indian Knowledge Systems and Ethical Foundations

3.3.1 Dharma: The Framework of Moral Duty

The concept of Dharma, central to Indian philosophical traditions, offers a sophisticated alternative to Western ethical frameworks. Dharma represents a distinct ethical system because it connects moral obligations to situational realities (Chakraborty, 1995). According to the Bhagavad Gita (2.47) priority rests with “*karmanyeva adhikaraste*” (right to action alone and not including fruits of action) to provide traders with a psychological foundation for ethical decision-making without attachments. The Arthashastra reveals economic principles (Sihag, 2014) which show historical methods of applying Dharma to market governance. Kautilya established advanced rules about fair prices and measurement standards and customer protection which exhibit a high degree of expertise for solving problems common in contemporary commodity markets such as asymmetric information and unbalanced power dynamics.



Modern scholarly investigations are analyzing the importance of Dharma for business ethics. Panda (2018) reveals how Vedic methods of sustainable development use Dharma principles for resource management while Sharma (2021) proves that Kautilyan economic rules function in present-day market controls. The investigations indicate Dharma supplies a philosophical base and expresses ethical business guidance in a functional form.

3.3.2 Karma: The Principle of Ethical Causation

Traders can enhance their ethical performance through the doctrine of Karma which focuses on the long-term effects of their conduct. As per Radhakrishnan (2008), the Karma framework automatically monitors continuous temporal effects since Western models typically avoid future assessment. The metaphysical concepts in Brihadaranyaka Upanishad (4.4.5) explain how market effects evolve across multiple periods of time. Businesses currently apply Karma theory principles to establish sustainable practices and maintain fairness between generations. According to Kumar (2022) yoga practice among traders leads to changes in decision-making time perspective which minimizes speculative trading behaviors. The “karma footprint” demonstrates a practical usage of this principle because it evaluates the enduring moral consequences of trading choices. The decision-making patterns of Jain vegan investors have been evaluated by Patel (2021) through his research.

3.3.3 Ahimsa: Non-Violence in Market Interactions

The Jain concept of Ahimsa (non-violence) which appears in the Acharanga Sutra (1.2.3) delivers the most fundamental opposition to standard trading morals. The business case analysis by Duggar (2019) demonstrates the practical application of Ahimsa principles to supply chain management, which generates insights on transforming supply sourcing processes. Non-violence in the context of Ahimsa protects both economic wealth and environmental systems. Jain and Jain (2020) demonstrate through their research that Anekantavada (multiple perspectives) in business conflicts enables the use of Ahimsa-informed resolutions that surpass Western adversarial dispute methods.

4. Research Gaps

Although some progress has been achieved essential gaps remain abundant throughout the system. Dharma-Karma-Ahimsa must become operational in commodity trading but a complete framework to do this does not currently exist. Modern measurement techniques that evaluate spiritual-ethical impacts remain insufficiently developed. The worldwide difficulty in translating cultural concepts remains the primary



source of these challenges. The study demonstrates that Indian knowledge systems possess great potential for commodity trading ethics while pointing out the necessity of conducting systematic research in this field.

5. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework applies fundamental Indian knowledge systems to create operational guidelines for ethical commercial trading. Markets focus on liquidity and short-term price efficiency, true systemic resilience depends on looking at the long-term socio-economic sustainability (Fathima & Pasha 2026) Business operations need to serve higher human purposes than achieving exclusive profit accumulation according to this core principle. The three pillars together establish a spiritual foundation and fix the moral deficiencies that characterize modern trade frameworks while establishing economic activity as an alliance with universal peace.

The initial pillar incorporates Yogic bhavana (mental attitude) and Buddhist samyak sankalpa (right resolve) through its framework. Market trading activities must now dedicate their efforts to meeting true economic requirements instead of engaging in countless speculative activity. The Jain principle of anekantavada emphasizes multiple perspectives, which enables traders to sustain stakeholder consciousness towards responsible business conduct. According to Vedic teachings, dana-dharma interprets wealth as an ethical responsibility towards society which transforms the concept of wealth into its social role as trustee for the community.

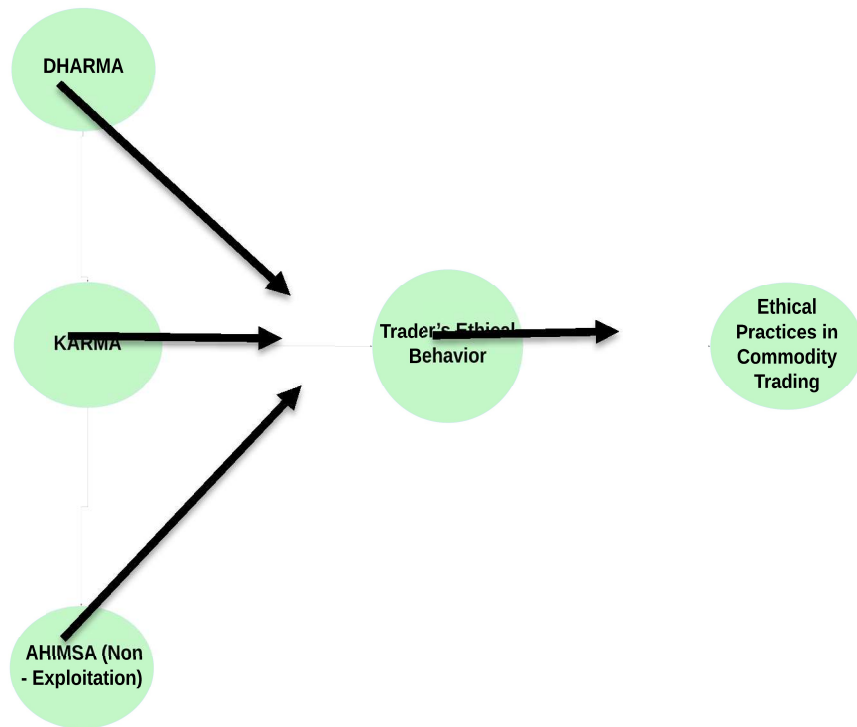
The second pillar of organizational values originates from nishkama karma teaching in the Gita which embodies detached action. The institution practices open-book operations which respect the Arthashastra's strict weight and measure standards through contemporary disclosure techniques. Supplied in Shukra Niti and other ancient texts just price remains the foundation which guides fair pricing models designed to stop any kind of exploitation throughout supply networks.

The framework develops into its final section that represents the Upanishadic world welfare principle of lokasamgraha. The current market stability implementations are through modern Arthashastra, which inspired buffer stock systems that establish protection from market fluctuations and guarantee all essential products are accessible.

To execute this framework, organizations must develop new evaluation tools that go beyond traditional financial measures. Two assessment systems exist for ethical guidelines adherence: the Dharma Index together with the Karma Footprint, which evaluates trading's long-term effects. The Vasudhaiva Score builds a complete trading outcome image through its integration of environmental and social effect

measurement. These metrics develop a different approach by replacing profit-maximization with an equilibrium framework that sustains purusharthas, which represent the ethical and wealth-related goals, desire fulfillment, and liberation.

Figure 5.1 - The Dharma-Karma-Ahimsa Model of Ethical Commodity Trading



Source: Developed by the author

The conceptual framework argues that Dharma (moral duty), Karma (ethical consequences) and Ahimsa (non-exploitation) provide principles from Indian knowledge systems that shape ethical practices in commodity trading using trader's ethical behavior as the mediating mechanism. The ethical guide for fair pricing and transparent business activities that can be found in ancient texts such as Bhagavad Gita and Arthashastra provides the fundamental ethical foundation for business transactions. Karma enforces extended business accountability through specific tools which measure trading impacts known as 'karma footprints'. The supply chain practices should avoid exploitation according to the Jain philosophical principle of Ahimsa found within Acharanga Sutra. The framework combines everlasting spiritual insights with present-day commodity market practices to provide a culturally recognized alternative for Western ESG models.

6. Contemporary Challenges in Applying Indian Spiritual Ethics to Commodity Trading

6.1. Clash Between Traditional Ethics and Global Capitalism

The fast-expanding global capitalism under neoliberal economic policies created a new market for spiritual and ethical principles by reducing their original philosophical importance. Indian values used to guide ethics but marketing companies now exploit them merely for advertising purposes. The Western ESG corporate sustainability systems which Zsolnai (2015) analyzes use Eastern philosophical principles by transforming their depth into simplistic terminology that Purser and Loy (2013) denote as ‘McMindfulness’.

6.1.1. Financialization of Agriculture

The process of turning agriculture into a financial product stands as a fundamental dispute between traditional Indian moral values and global economic systems. The commodity derivatives market grew more than 400% since India started its economic liberalization program in the 1990s (SEBI, 2021). The derivatives trading system functions as a tool for price discovery and risk management but it causes volatility to increase so that small farmers face danger from market speculators. Studies on trading performance and market trends across platforms like MCX and NCDEX show that derivative instruments help with price discovery (Fathima, S. A., & Pasha, M. S. 2025). However, speculative concentration continues to create volatility risks for agricultural stakeholders. The system of shadbhaga stands in opposition to ancient Indian principles because it promotes fair agricultural produce distribution between farmers, laborers, the state and the community (Nagaraj, 2017).

The implementation of neoliberal policies eliminated traditional economic systems to create an aggressive market system that drives farmers into debt through increasing production costs and unpredictable market prices and forces them to use seeds and fertilizers controlled by corporations (Patnaik, 2016). When farmers rose up during 2020–2021 to contest farm laws favoring corporations, they demonstrated how this conflict existed between globalization of agriculture and protecting local sustainability.

6.1.2. Theoretical Tension: Universalist ESG Metrics vs. Contextual Dharma

Global capitalism causes theoretical disagreements to emerge between universalist ethics and contextual morality. According to Amartya Sen (1999) the practice of governing through universal ethics fails because ethical frameworks must respect both cultural and situational varieties. Contemporary ESG (Environmental Social Governance) metrics attempt to create ethical standards for business operations yet face challenges because of cultural differences (Eccles et al. 2020).

6.2 Measurement and Standardization Gaps in Indian Spiritual Ethics

Modern economic systems encounter substantial obstacles when applying Indian spiritual ethics because these ethics are based on analysis resistant to quantitative measurement and specific context. The philosophical concepts of karma, dharma and ahimsa differ from Western Environmental Social Governance (ESG) criteria through their qualitative essence because they lack standardized measurable standards. The missing link between principles and accountability produces several inconsistent ethical standards that hamper their meaningful insertion in global markets.

6.2.1 The Problem of Measuring “Karma Footprint”

There is no standardized way to measure karmic impact because it represents long-term ethical and spiritual effects of business behaviors. Per Patel (2021) carbon evaluation systems offer exact environmental impact measurements, yet karma measurement lacks any such standardization. The tool for evaluating carbon emissions through tons lacks equivalence with the assessment of karma since the concept depends on personal intentions while considering environmental and social contexts of actions. Businesses can execute ethical performance statements without genuine accountability since standard “karma audits” do not exist which results in the probable occurrence of spiritual greenwashing.

6.3 Subjectivity and Exploitation Risks in Karma Measurement

A lack of agreement regarding a standard system for assessing karma creates conditions through which parties could exploit the situation. Positive and negative karma aspects exist when companies choose to enhance their labor practices but neglect the environmental effects of their operations. Group activities without standard methods for assessing their weight permit organizations to focus marketing on their ethical practices while ignoring disagreements between these activities. The unclear nature of spiritual language enables businesses to employ religious terms in promotion rather than actual ethical leadership.

6.4 The Challenge of Creating a “Dharma Index”

The scholar Basole (2021) suggests using a Dharma Index as a tool to assess business conduct according to traditional Hindu moral principles. The implementation of a Dharma Index encounters major barriers because it must solve the conflict between traditional varna duties and contemporary equal labor laws (Ghoshal et al., 2020). Historical varna moralities conflict with modern equality standards that protect workers against discrimination because the system divides moral obligations according to social roles.

6.5 Technological Disruptions and Ethical Conflicts



Both AI systems and blockchain technologies create profound moral conflicts between current spiritual traditions in India and traditional spiritual values. Controller System algorithmic trading fails to uphold the principle of satya due to its non-transparent automated decision-making nature (Narayanan 2023). HFT creates excessive market turbulence that harms retail investors to a greater extent than other participants (Shah 2022). The smart contracts which enable blockchain implementation of legal contracts face limitations since 60% of Indian agricultural blockchain projects exclude small-scale farmers due to their limited digital skills and high project expenses (Mehta et al., 2023).

6.6 AI's and Blockchain's Threat to Dharmic Economics

The presence of AI analytical systems and Blockchain technology threatens Dharmic Economics because these systems make algorithmic trading systems difficult to comprehend from a moral perspective. The systems lack sankalpa (intentionality), which creates challenges regarding karmic accountability because human traders do not share this trait. To make sure technological innovations promote access in markets instead of deepening exclusion, digital agri-finance tools and AI-driven forecasting systems must work alongside strong institutional safeguards (Fathima, S. A., & Pasha, M. S. 2026). These safeguards should support Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) by giving them power and control (Fathima, S. A., Pasha, M. S., & Siddalingaswamy, M. G. 2026).

Case Study: Farmer Exploitation via Fintech. Farmer suicide tragedies in India show disruptive technologies tend to increase current forms of exploitation in society. Artificial intelligence platforms maintain farmers in debt by using complicated risk assessment systems that both obscure their operations and mirror the practice of kutakshara (fraud) by selling this information to commodity dealers. Such behavior stands in full opposition to the ethical principles of rishivat (compassionate lending) along with sarvodaya (universal welfare).

7. Case Studies: Applied Spiritual Ethics in Modern Commodity Markets

7.1. Amul Cooperative: Gandhian Trusteeship in Dairy Trading

Amul Cooperative established itself as India's largest dairy cooperative through the Gandhian trusteeship model in 1946 to serve as an organization focused on community welfare rather than profiteering (Kurien, 2005). The ethical framework at Amul regulates all operations including farmer equality and sustainability and purposeful wealth sharing.



The profit-sharing system referred to as shadbhaga returns between 80-85% of revenue directly to farmers while it provides rural communities with power (Kurien, 2005). The reduction of middlemen through Amul's model avoids deceptive pricing practices which support ethical business approaches. The cooperative practices ahimsa philosophy by implementing humane care for animals and banning milk from hormone-treated animals to preserve sustainability methods.

Amul's moral strategy brought about a complete transformation of its results. In 2020 the company operated as a \$7 billion enterprise and achieved the poverty elimination of 3 million farmers (NDDB, 2020). This achievement shows that Gandhian values embedded in ethical commerce systems have proven able to make both societal advancements and large-scale business growth possible. Amul demonstrates that cooperatives use their model as an international standard which proves that sustainable business operations can succeed while maintaining social welfare principles.

7.2. Jain Commodity Traders' "Karma Ledger": Long-Term Impact Accounting

Karma Ledger emerged in 2021 as an innovative system developed by Mumbai and Surat-based Jain commodity traders to redefine business success through joint assessment of ethical impact and financial performance (Patel, 2021). Based on Jain beliefs of non-violence through ahimsa and interdependence, this model established a three-part business measurement of material gain (dravya) alongside forgiveness of defaults (kshama) and charitable giving (daya).

The main advantage of this ledger system depended on its decentralized community management mechanism. The resolution of disputes between traders occurred within communities through the sanrs-based framework which depended on mutual peers serving as mediators while using shared values and trust for conflict resolution. The adopted approach decreased expenses from litigations while creating systems that promoted accountability standards. The Payment default rate among traders who had integrated the system decreased to 60% in just two years according to Patel (2021) thus demonstrating ethical structures could boost financial trustworthiness.

As India becomes an economic force, its fingerprints on its legacies continue to influence the world market. The International Solar Alliance embodies the ancient sun-worshipping culture's respect for natural resources in the pursuit of sustainable development (Dubash, 2022). Contemporary readings of the mandala concept from the Arthashastra guide ethical foreign trade practices (Saran, 2021). This tradition is living- it has been changing since five millennia and might give hints to frame India's ethical commerce corpus vis-a-vis challenges of the 21st century ranging from regulating cryptocurrencies to circular economies.



8. Policy Recommendations for Ethical Commodity Trading (Rooted in Indian Knowledge Systems)

8.1. Mandate “Dharma Audits” for Commodity Traders

The government should establish yearly Dharma Audits that force businesses to reveal their non-exploitative sourcing methods through ahimsa criteria and show their karma footprint effects on society and the environment. SEBI should implement these metrics through the validation requirements under Regulation 34(2)(f) of LODR. In ancient times the Arthashastra required Panyadhyaksha trade superintendents to conduct such audits to evaluate ethical standards of commerce according to Rangarajan (1992). The implementation of such measures would combine accountability frameworks with a connection between contemporary trading activities and India's governmental foundation.

8.2 Spiritual-Ethics Training for Market Intermediaries

NISM should provide certification for both nishkama karma (detached decision-making as mentioned in Bhagavad Gita 2.47) and anekantavada (Jain multi-perspective risk assessment technique). The 10% Social Corporate Responsibility (CSR) funds according to Section 135 of the Companies Act should be dedicated to providing ethical training for market traders. The RBI conducted research through its Dharma Banking workshops which demonstrates how spiritual-ethical systems develop enhanced ethical conduct in financial organizations.

9. Conclusion

The commodity market currently stands at an important transformation point where financial gains prioritize ethics over basic morals. Economic performance does not need to differ from social investments or ethical practice according to economic models described in Arthashastra and Gandhi's trusteeship concept. Economic activities of the current era stray far from their original moral foundation because widespread use of market exploitation along with manipulation and short-term financial speculation exists. The proposed resolutions combine traditional age-old knowledge with current technological advancements in their design framework.

By utilizing Blockchain technology in supply chains, the system achieves full traceability which represents the concept of Satya, meaning truth. Agents involved in supply chains can access stable prices through existing trade agreements. Nishkama karma (selfless action) stands out as the essential transformative change since market participants adopting this path would base their decision-making on social effects more than short-term profits. Evidence exists to show the practical viability of corporate cooperative management



at Amul in conjunction with Jain karma-based commercial approaches. Market understanding establishes itself as the fundamental principle within this academic research according to the authors. Research within Indian intelligence demonstrates that commerce serves as an honorable beneficial method that supports all involved stakeholders.

The paper concludes with the demand for new market conceptualization methodologies. By utilizing India's deep intellectual traditions we need to redesign the model of commerce beyond competitive markets toward a sacred system that supports every participant of the exchange. The proven method holds solutions for building economic frameworks that create prosperity together with sustainability needs in the present time of worsening inequality and climate crisis. Making these moral frameworks operate at a global scale remains the present priority to transform worldwide market systems from exploitative entities into beneficial profitable systems.

10. Future Research

- Research can be done by evaluating how meditation affects the risk assessment and decision-making process of traders to determine its role in minimizing market volatility through emotional regulation.
- The study of the traditional business practices of Jains, which have proven effective at sustaining ethical operations with commercial success.

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