

## Concept of Vedic Business Management in Perspective of Economic Affairs and Control of Inflation

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*Management is that instrument which can give results more effectively and before time. When the human life, corporate life, institutional life, family life is concerned with goal achieving aspect, then the Vedic Management becomes more useful because being it natural and eternal can produce more effectively the suitable results. See : "भद्रा ते लक्ष्मीर्निहिताधि वाचि" means the business is originally depended on speaking. This the fact that whosoever involves in a business activities he should always prefer the speaking management, which is called Vedic management.*

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Management is an important aspect of human life. It is conclusive counting of being disciplined, developed and progressive. Totally mathematical, research-based or situation-reformed counting to manage economic stages, to built national richness, to maintain the strategic data, to make availability of required products, to develop similar resources to management is an equipment to force the mind, strategies, society or individual desires. Every part of development shall be achieved only by management of life, Although the business management nowadays more developed along with the technological aspirations but the technology can assist to make strategies of result full easily with the direction of given commands of human mind generated management when we see the available resources of modern management the opinion appears that these facts are more described by Heneri Fayol, Philip Kotler and other learned persons of western world in the *Principles of Management* by Dr. Heneri Fayol, *Principles of Marketing* by Philip Kotler. Now the question arises that if the knowledge of wisdom has derived by human mind about facts, can be adjoined to ancient text or not ? answer becomes very conclusive that the facts described by the learners about modern management being useful and authoritative but they not completed without the visible result in the society and could be linked to human centric views and directive phases of Vedic wisdom. The conflicts, dissimilar distribution, slump of economy, inflation, technology driven in monopoly concepts and hunger of human are the important issues to discuss about results of modern economic management so I firmly wanted to bring out the facts from the world's oldest and useful book of Vedas to make a straight line of Vedic management. The Idea never changes it always described in the new dimension with the usefulness only. See if we know that sun rises in the east then nobody can make it changed or modified like that the Vedic facts about the management also could not be changed only according to requirement they are used accordingly. Here with the reference the Vedic management of modern economic affairs and control of inflation described mainly in this article.

What are the modern economic affairs and inflation linked issues? Mainly the economy of world is more developed and enough producing also but did not succeeded to fulfill the requirements of

society although the developed nation as America, European countries, Middle East and South East nations are more rescindable with their fulfilled requirements but they did not succeed to make it available the food, medicine education, justice etc.

The availability of products when becomes hard to buy on a high price with the slump of currency issues gets a phenomenal charges in the food habits resources arability and making facilitation so above linked issues could be solved with human centric Vedic management.

As described in Vedic Literature, the first scholar of Vedic Philosophy of (अर्थ शास्त्र) Economic Studies is Acharya Brihaspati (आचार्य बृहस्पति). His Written documents on economic studies is *Barhaspatya Arthshastram* (बार्हस्पत्य अर्थशास्त्र). He is the founder of Vedic economy mainly he describes about wealth, farming, village, handicrafts, entrepreneurship, business, industry and punishments for malfunctions others are Bahudantiputra Vishalaksha, Ushanas etc. First of all, I should describe the environment of state where wealth is managed. Vedic administration was conducted with the help of Samiti (समिति) That was elected by common man and the samiti elect's ministers (मंत्री).

समानो मन्त्र समिति समानी समानं मनः सह चित्तमेषाम्

The main function of Samiti is to advice for making policies the availability of products when becomes harder to buy on a high price with the slump of economic issues gets a phenomenal changes in the food habits resources available and making facilitation. So above linked issues could be solved with human centric Vedic management.

It is mandatory for Minister to conclude the advices of Samiti and present in the meeting.

In the Samiti meeting (Parliamentary session), there are different opinion also the study of Vedic Management reveals conclusions that the citizen elect Samiti, Samiti elects ministers and the parliamentary session are organized to take all different opinions to make common implementation for a profitable economic environment.

The appearance of Vedic facts in modern economic affairs could be understood by taking some view of structure of Vedic institution or organization of Vedic establishment.

The aspect of Vedic economic perspective in seen there, where the all parts of economy are certainly mentioned these are two parts

First - Controlled by Government - Industries, Capital, labour; the government should make policies according to requirement of common man and for the welfare of common man (विशः) Industries and the other functions as capital available uses and labour availability should be managed by government of state.

These are the key industries as related with gold silver coin, Medicines, Shesha, Tin, Iron, Food, mining etc. the private companies where the management of industries, capital and labour is done by citizens of state are farming, seeds, instruments, cotton, architecture, animal, horse and elephant management entertainment etc. In these firms also the Government has to control production, distribution, and consumption to stop malfunctions and unsatisfactory environment by the control of both firms government will be benefitted by profits and collected taxes.

Taxation should be as honey bee collects honey from flowers or sun evaporated water from river and other sources of water on earth.

The summarization of government industries or govt. controlled industries is to make equal distribution according to requirement, second to curb the mal-practices of business for welfare of common (विशः).

The tax collection was aimed to procure the facilitation of citizens and built a strong army, Wealth Ministry Management of Kosha (Banks). Where the structure was depended on Tax, Earnings by export imports also Chanakya Regulates export import policy in the *Arthshastra*.

The story in Bible (old testament) say King Solomon gets, the valuable products from Cast which is called "Ophir" Prof. Max Muller writers.

That at the time of Solomon there was a channel of communication upon between India, Syria and Palestine is established beyond doubt I believe by certain Sanskrit words which occur in the Bible as names of articles of export from "Ophir" articles such ivory apes, peacocks, and sandalwood which taken together could not have been exported from any country, but India.

Atharva Veda also says the export & import of product should be concluded by easy logistics and by three parts road (Land) water and air.

ये पन्थानो बहवो देवयाना अन्तरा छावापृथिवी संचरन्ति  
ते मा जुषन्तां पयसा घृतेन यथा क्रीत्वा धनमाहराणि॥

अथर्ववेद 3 / 15 / 1, 2

An eminent direction by this text is given enough that the mid of छावा and पृथिवी that way by which aeroplane pass that way should be used by our business management to get export easy.

This is short illustration of export and import of ancient India which covers best technology of cotton, ivory Sandalwood and coins also, Prof. Max Muller indicates and an eventual fact of British India. in his words.

When Warren Hastings was Governor General, an earthen pot was found on the bank of river in the province of Benares, containing 172 gold Darics Warren Hastings considered himself as making the most munificent present to this masters that he might ever have it in his power to send them, presenting these ancient coins to the court of directors. The story is that they were sent to the melting pot. At all events they had disappeared when Warren Hastings returned to England it rests with you to prevent the revival of such vandalism.

The coins, mining, iron, gold, silver, cotton, all Metallurgic industrial products and available resources of Archeological survey of India as Temples, clothes Industries, Weapon industry, and enough to predict the original aspects of Indian Economy which developed on Vedic concepts.

The establishment of Wealth Ministry was maintained on four pillars - officers of banks, security of wealth, profits as an increment of wealthy resources of income, study of economic courses for slump and inflation. The designations are :

|     |                |   |
|-----|----------------|---|
| 1.  | समाहर्ता       | Commissioners of Taxes                              |
| 2.  | सन्निधाता      | Officer of Keeping wealth stored                    |
| 3.  | स्थानिक        | District Officer of Taxes Collection                |
| 4.  | गोप            | Officers of Villages                                |
| 5.  | प्रदेष्टा      | Officers to Assistant District and village officers |
| 6.  | अक्षपटलाध्यक्ष | Accountant General                                  |
| 7.  | कोषाध्यक्ष     | Chief Accountant                                    |
| 8.  | कार्मिक        | Assistant Units of Chief Accountant                 |
| 9.  | गाणनिक्य       | District Tax Collectors                             |
| 10. | संख्यानक       | Accountants   |
| 11. | अग्रदाय        | Credit  |
| 12. | अघमर्ण         | Loan  |
| 13. | अध्यर्थित      | Claim   |

|     |               |                  |
|-----|---------------|------------------|
| 14. | अप्रतिभाव्य   | Non Bailable     |
| 15. | अप्रत्यक्षकर  | Indirect Tax     |
| 16. | भाग्यदा       | Lottery          |
| 17. | मलक           | Allowances       |
| 18. | सदाशय         | Bonafied         |
| 19. | सन्निधाता     | Commissioner     |
| 20. | समवाय         | Company          |
| 21. | समालाप        | Interview        |
| 22. | स्वचल         | Automatic        |
| 23. | हीनमुद्रा     | Bad Currency     |
| 24. | द्यावा पृथिवी | Sky-Earth        |
| 25. | क्रीत्वा      | Purchase         |
| 26. | आहराणि        | Bearing of Money |

Take a view of modern economy of west. The conflicts of company owners and labour which was defined contradiction of glass becomes a basic causes of generating new Ideology of modern economy the causes had created Anarchy in productions and the usefulness of products had been settled with the help of mind and logics Mr. Fredrick Engels opined that a socialist or a person with socialist beliefs believes that the state should own industries on behalf of the people and the everyone should be equal. The author Karl Marx and Fredrik Engels in 1848 also were in favour of this, Cologne communist trial a famous event 1852 in Germany gave a new theory book of business after ten years of research and study the book came. "A construction to the critique of political economy" by Karl Marx, which gave new theory to economic world but anyhow there were the people who had not supported that.

It is a brief study of western economy but where in the eastern world the written documentation about economics had started there in India 300 BC, Acharya Chanakya Write a book "Arthshatram" which makes sufficient study and prolong description about Vedic wisdom.

A comparative study of east and west will not be enough to get complete management. There the authors of modern era - Heneri Fayol, Philip Kotler, Peter F. Drucker and a few other who make lightfull this world about the management, marketing labour, strategic, management etc. here I went to define the Vedic wisdom about management.

The writer of "Principals of Management" Dr. Heneri Fayol gave 14 Principal of management :

1. Division of Work.
2. Authority.
3. Discipline.
4. Unity of Command.
5. Unity of Direction.
6. Subordination of Individual interests to the general interests.
7. Remuneration.
8. Centralization.
9. Scalar Chain - Hierarchy should step top to lowest.
10. Order.
11. Equity.
12. Stability.
13. Initiative.
14. Esprit de corps.

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