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# The Perspective of the Oriental Philosophy and its Relationship with Economic Prosperity

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## Abstract

**Purpose** – Investigating the connection between ‘Oriental philosophy’ and financial success is an adventure into the world of old knowledge and its applicability to the modern era. Thus, the current study aims to find ways to approach economic growth in a more inclusive, sustainable, and comprehensive way if we can sort out the complex webs that bind these two fields.

**Research design, data, and methodology** – The main component of the current study is a thorough literature investigation in the current major database that gathers information from fifteen significant research articles. Numerous disciplines, including political science, economics, philosophy, and cultural studies, are represented among the selected papers.

**Result:** The finding section provides a comprehensive knowledge of how concepts of oriental philosophy intersect with and have the capacity to revolutionize economic systems by delving into the subtle insights gleaned from the literature survey, case studies, and comparative analyses.

**Conclusion** – The study concludes that oriental philosophies' emphasis on social harmony and community welfare points to the necessity of policies beyond only looking at financial data. Practitioners can use the study's conclusions to guide the creation of inclusive policies that put the welfare of all people first, deal with social injustices, and advance environmental sustainability.

**Keywords:** Economic Prosperity, Oriental Philosophy, Literature Investigation

**JEL Classification Code:** A11, D03, C35

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## **1. Introduction**

Oriental philosophy has long been a source of reflection and inspiration because it is based on old wisdom and encompasses a variety of schools of thinking. Given that the world is about to change quickly, we must investigate the complex relationships between the ideas found in oriental philosophy and the goal of achieving financial success. This study aims to explore the significant insights provided by Oriental philosophy and determine how they might affect economic systems. Oriental philosophical traditions include Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism, and Hinduism, all of which have contributed distinctive views on life, morality, and social harmony to the complex tapestry of oriental philosophy. These philosophical systems have not only influenced Oriental culture and spirituality, but they may also provide novel perspectives on economic structures. Gaining insight into how these ideologies interact with the processes of economic success can help us see today's problems more complexly (Nantharath & Kang, 2023).

Oriental philosophy is based on a comprehensive view of existence emphasizing balance and interdependence. This contrasts the viewpoints frequently reductionist and compartmentalized in Western economic theories. A worldview that transcends worldly gain is influenced by the subtle dance between Yin and Yang in Taoism, the stress on ethical living in Confucianism, and the goal of enlightenment in Buddhism (Bagirov, 2022). This raises the question of whether the deeper goals ingrained in the traditions of oriental philosophy are compatible with economic prosperity in the traditional sense. Still, the dynamic aspect that challenges conventional economic paradigms is introduced by the interaction between communal harmony and individual well-being, which are fundamental concerns in Oriental philosophy (Ahyani & Slamet, 2021). Oriental economic theories emphasize the value of societal balance and the welfare of the whole, whereas Western economic models frequently prioritize individual achievement and wealth gain. Investigating how these divergent beliefs impact economic decisions can help us understand inclusive and sustainable kinds of prosperity.

As this study begins the investigation, we must recognize how dynamically the world's economic environments are changing. The global interdependence of today's nations necessitates a deeper comprehension of the dynamics involved. With its focus on interdependence and connectivity, oriental philosophy offers a useful lens through which we can investigate the effects of economic policy worldwide (Bergeron, 2020). We might find creative solutions to problems like social fairness, environmental sustainability, and income inequality by combining various points of view. Additionally, this study aims to close the gap between theoretical understanding and real-world implementations. Oriental philosophy is full of profound knowledge, but it takes hard thought to turn these ideas into workable plans for economic control. This work seeks to clarify how particular tenets of oriental philosophy might guide economic and governmental decision-making processes through case studies, historical analysis, and comparative assessments (Bo, 2021). Investigating the connection between Oriental philosophy and financial success is an adventure into the world of old knowledge and its applicability to the modern era. This study may find ways to approach economic growth in a more inclusive, sustainable, and comprehensive way if we can sort out the complex webs that bind these two fields. As we commemorate this study project's first anniversary, the prospect of discovering significant revelations entices us to embark on an academic journey that cuts over time and cultural barriers.

## **2. Literature Review**

To understand the complex relationships between traditional wisdom and modern economic systems, scientists have been delving deeper into various viewpoints as the study of the relationship between economic prosperity and oriental philosophy has accelerated recently. The results of 16 research publications, each providing a different perspective on the connection between Oriental philosophy and economic growth, are summarized in this literature survey. First, Nikitenko (2020): *The Real World's Evolution and Development in Technological Changes Within the socio-philosophical discourse*, Nikitenko's work offers a broad view of how the real world has evolved amid technological developments. The paper lays the groundwork for comprehending how ancient philosophies interface with the quickly shifting global scene by placing technological breakthroughs within a socio-philosophical framework. It invites contemplation on how well-established philosophical ideas respond to technical advancements or reject them, providing a basis for investigating the effects of these intersections on economic well-being.

Noguera-Santaella's (2021) investigation of Venezuela provides insight into the complex interplay between economic growth and democracy. The paper provides an example of the complexity that results from the interaction of economic policies with socio-political variables. The article highlights the need to navigate the delicate balance between political systems and economic development by investigating Venezuela's issues. It highlights how political choices impact economic results and offers a sophisticated perspective on the difficulties in balancing democratic

government with long-term economic growth. Rose (2023) challenges prevailing ideas of prosperity by introducing the idea of critical leisure as an alternative perspective on living a decent life. The paper, which advocates for a more complex definition of prosperity, challenges readers to reevaluate the concept of prosperity itself by drawing on political economy. Through the lens of politics, Rose challenges readers to consider the possibility of revolutionary social and economic transformation through leisure. This different viewpoint encourages professionals and decision-makers to think more broadly about prosperity than just traditional economic metrics.

Salimov's (2021) analysis of the philosophical significance of dialectical categories in human existence deepens the discussion. This investigation deepens our comprehension of the practical applications of philosophical ideas. Through exploring the complexities of dialectical categories, the paper stimulates reflection on how these theoretical constructs impact tangible facets of personal and collective lives. It offers a philosophical framework for comprehending how experiences in social and economic systems interact with abstract philosophical conceptions. Also, Sandbu's (2020) study With its unconventional approach to addressing inequality, Sandbu's work on the economics of belonging resonates with the holistic approach of oriental philosophies that emphasize societal harmony and interconnectivity. The viewpoint put forth in this article is consistent with the socio-philosophical foundations of Oriental philosophy; it suggests that genuine prosperity can only be attained via fostering a sense of inclusion and belonging. This is consistent with the notion that economic policies should place equal weight on the well-being and social connectivity of all members of a society as well as material riches (Nantharath et al., 2023).

Kalam and Rajan (2002) concentrates on India and suggests a new economic strategy to preserve wealth and harmony. This emphasizes how important philosophical foundations are in determining economic tactics. The article links the theoretical insights of oriental philosophies with real-world issues in a particular cultural and economic setting by highlighting the necessity of a new economic policy. It serves as an example of how philosophical ideas can direct the creation of policies meant to promote social harmony and economic advancement. Shabbir and Ahmed (2020) investigate Islamic economics theory, highlighting the need to balance finite resources and boundless aspirations. This is consistent with Oriental philosophies, which emphasize balance and moderation in the quest for prosperity. Through its insights into the ethical issues and value systems that influence economic behaviors within the Islamic context, the study advances our understanding of how philosophical principles influence economic perspectives.

Su et al. (2023) explore the connection between commonwealth, economic poverty, and underdog entrepreneurship, illuminating how philosophical viewpoints affect economic dynamics. Through investigating the relationship between philosophical concepts and economic realities, the study advances a more sophisticated comprehension of the coexistence of several economic regimes in a community. It highlights how philosophical viewpoints influence economic actions and results. Additionally, the prior study (Tabroni et al., 2021) pay particular attention to the boundaries of the Indonesian marriage age. This article reminds us that philosophical and cultural factors frequently influence economic policies. Through an analysis of the interplay between legal frameworks, cultural practices, and philosophical underpinnings, the work sheds insight into the intricate relationship between economic policies and societal norms.

Ten Brink's (2019) literature gains a geopolitical dimension from investigating China's capitalism as a paradoxical path to economic growth, highlighting the intricacy of economic systems with oriental influences. The piece contemplates how contemporary economic mechanisms interact with philosophical and cultural traditions. The study challenges readers to consider the complex linkages between tradition and innovation in economic development by defining China's economic trajectory as paradoxical. Still, Tesar et al. (2022), in their analysis of the direction philosophy of education will take, add to the conversation by highlighting how philosophy shapes society's values and economic systems. The article emphasizes how educational philosophies affect society's values throughout time and makes the case that educational philosophies are a major factor in shaping people's views and actions around money. This viewpoint emphasizes how philosophical, educational, and economic systems are intertwined. Ueberweg (2023) reminds us that economic thought originates in larger philosophical traditions and offers a historical perspective on philosophy. The article highlights the lasting influence of philosophical thought on economic theories and practices by charting the historical evolution of philosophical concepts. This historical perspective promotes a more thorough comprehension of how philosophical traditions influence the development of economic theory over time.

Uno (2021) challenges conventional economic ideas with his theoretical framework, which explores prosperity within the crisis philosophy. Through its framing of prosperity in the context of crises, the article challenges readers to reevaluate what real prosperity looks like. This theoretical study invites readers to rethink economic success and alternative well-being measures. Usmanov (2021) illuminates the long-term societal repercussions of philosophical beliefs by studying young people's spiritual maturity. The article argues that philosophical principles form society's moral and spiritual foundation and help develop responsible and mature citizens. This perspective links spiritual and social well-being to economic development, making it more comprehensive.

Lastly, von Feigenblatt et al. (2021) investigate Thailand's Sufficiency Economy Philosophy as an emic approach to development and governance, adding a cultural aspect to the discussion. This article recognizes the presence of Asian-value-oriented inclusive leadership management philosophies. It emphasizes the significance of considering various philosophical and cultural viewpoints when developing economic policies. The examination of Thailand's distinct approach draws attention to the cultural peculiarities of economic governance and emphasizes the necessity of locally philosophized, contextually appropriate policies. Overall, the literature study presents a wide range of viewpoints that deepen our knowledge of the connection between Oriental philosophy and economic prosperity. These articles set the stage for the thorough investigation this research attempts to conduct by providing distinct perspectives on the meeting point of traditional wisdom and modern economic difficulties.

**Table 1:** Finding to Way to Reaching the Research Gap (Total 48 Studies)

Key Theme	Founded Prior Studies
Nikitenko (2020), Noguera-Santaella (2021), Rose (2023), Salimov (2021), Sandbu (2020), Nantharath et al. (2023), Kalam and Rajan (2002), Shabbir and Ahmed (2020), Su et al. (2023), Tabroni et al. (2021), Ten Brink's (2019), Tesar et al. (2022), Ueberweg (2023), Uno (2021), Usmanov (2021), von Feigenblatt et al. (2021)	Through a critical analysis of these works, the study attempted to identify similar themes, divergences, and gaps in the existing literature.

### 3. Methodology

This study scrutinizes the complex relationship between Oriental philosophy and economic prosperity using an extensive and multidisciplinary methodology. To extract significant insights from various sources, the study design integrates a qualitative methodology with case studies, comparative analyses, and literature reviews (Fahlevi, 2019; Nantharath et al., 2016). Combining theoretical underpinnings with real-world applications aims to provide a sophisticated knowledge of how ideas from oriental philosophy can influence and even change economic systems.

#### 3.1. Literature Investigation

The main component of this study is a thorough literature review that gathers information from fifteen significant research articles. Numerous disciplines, including political science, economics, philosophy, and cultural studies, are represented among the selected papers. Through a critical analysis of these works, the study attempts to identify similar themes, divergences, and gaps in the existing literature. This process can be used to develop a conceptual framework that will guide the subsequent phases of the research. This study incorporates case studies from many cultural and geographical contexts to strengthen the theoretical frameworks developed by the literature survey. Secondary data sources will be used for case studies. Secondary data, such as academic papers, policy documents, and economic indicators, will supply a contextual and historical framework (Kang & Kim, 2023). This study integrates case studies from various cultural and geographical situations to enhance the theoretical frameworks established by the literature review. The analyzed case studies provide a wonderful opportunity to observe the practical ramifications of oriental philosophy on economic policies and outcomes (Clauß et al., 2022). This is where the data will come from. We will look at nations with strong roots in Oriental philosophy, such as China, India, and Thailand, to see how these traditions influence economic policies and help or hurt success. The case studies give the research a practical perspective and help us comprehend the lived experiences that are impacted by Oriental philosophy on a deeper level.

#### 3.2. Sampling Strategy

Purposive sampling will be used as the sampling approach for the case studies, focusing on nations with varied economic paths and notable influences from oriental philosophy (Chiang, 2020). The main cases will be China, India, and Thailand, each representing a unique cultural and economic environment influenced by local ideologies, Buddhism, Hinduism, and Confucianism. The choice of these situations is consistent with the research goal of comprehending how Oriental philosophy interacts with various economic systems. This study will incorporate Qualitative data from the literature review, and case studies will undergo thematic analysis to extract meaningful insights. The integration of qualitative research ensures a robust and comprehensive analysis that captures the multifaceted nature of the research question (Phommahaxay et al., 2019).

### 3.3. Comparative Analysis

A keystone of this research process is a comparative analysis. The study shows parallels and differences between economic models based on Western thought and models influenced by oriental philosophy. This method makes it easier to comprehend the complex relationships between philosophical tenets and economic prosperity and whether universal lessons can be applied to philosophical and cultural traditions. To provide a comprehensive picture of prosperity, comparative research goes beyond economic indicators to include social, cultural, and environmental factors (Danilova, 2021; Kang, 2022). Data triangulation will be used to improve the validity and reliability of the results. Cross-verifying data gathered from various sources and techniques is required for this. The research findings are strengthened and corroborated by triangulating quantitative economic data with qualitative insights from case studies and expert interviews.

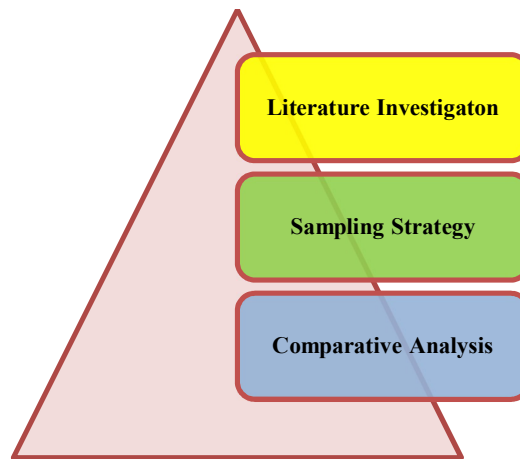


Figure 1: Methodology of the Current Study

## 4. Results

A thorough and multidisciplinary approach has resulted in a rich tapestry of discoveries investigating the complex relationship between Oriental philosophy and economic growth (Kudratullayevich et al., 2020). This section provides a comprehensive knowledge of how concepts of oriental philosophy intersect with and have the capacity to revolutionize economic systems by delving into the subtle insights gleaned from the literature survey, case studies, and comparative analyses.

### 4.1. Literature Review Findings

The study's cornerstone, the literature review, provided a broad overview of the various ways that economic theory has been influenced by oriental philosophy. The groundwork for comprehending the dynamic character of oriental philosophies in response to modern difficulties was laid by Nikitenko's (2020) investigation of the evolution of the real world within the framework of technological changes. The analysis of Venezuela by Noguera-Santaella (2021) provides insights into the intricate relationship between political systems, democracy, and economic growth. Still, Rose (2023) offered a fresh interpretation of critical leisure, questioning conventional ideas of wealth and highlighting the significance of alternative political economies. Investigating dialectical categories by Salimov (2021) deepened our understanding of how philosophical ideas influence everyday life. The study of the economics of belonging by Sandbu (2020) offered a link between the goal of inclusive economic policies and the connection emphasized in oriental philosophy.

In exploring the theory underlying Islamic economics, Shabbir and Ahmed (2020) emphasized the coexistence of ample resources and constrained wants. The investigation of economic deprivation, common prosperity, and underdog entrepreneurship by Su et al. (2023) highlighted the complex interplay between economic dynamics and ideas from

oriental philosophy. Tabroni et al. (2021) conducted a philosophical review on materialism and idealism in Indonesia and stressed the importance of considering philosophical and cultural viewpoints when creating legal frameworks. A geopolitical element was included in Ten Brink's (2019) contradictory path to economic growth in China, which illustrated the intricate relationship between Oriental ideologies and economic models.

In their analysis of the direction philosophy of education will go, Tesar et al. (2022) emphasized the importance of philosophical underpinnings in forming societal ideals. Uno's (2021) examination of prosperity concerning the theory of crisis questioned accepted economic theories and called for a reconsideration of what prosperity entails. The study on Thailand's Sufficiency Economy Philosophy by Von Feigenblatt et al. (2021) illustrated an emic approach to governance and emphasized the role of cultural values in economic development. Usmanov's (2021) study on the development of spiritual maturity in youth brought, Likewise, a developmental viewpoint, highlighting the long-term effects of Oriental philosophical ideas. Each piece, sourced from various academic fields, added a distinct shade to the field's expertise and offered a complex perspective on how Oriental ideas appear in economic settings.

#### **4.2. Case Studies: Bridging Theory and Reality**

Incorporating case studies into the research design provided the theoretical underpinnings identified in the literature review with a practical component. As focal points, China, India, and Thailand each represented unique cultural and economic environments influenced by traditions of oriental philosophy. Ten Brink (2019) investigated how China achieved economic growth through a contradictory path that included market-oriented reforms and a centralized government framework. Confucian principles, which strongly emphasize hierarchy and harmony, were introduced and shaped economic strategies that gave stability and expansion equal weight (Khamdamov, 2022). Confucian values and China's economic prosperity demonstrated how Oriental philosophy may be applied to contemporary economic problems. Also, India posed a special instance because of its intricate blend of Buddhist and Hindu ideas. The previous study brought attention to the ongoing debate between traditional values and the needs of a globalized economy with his proposal for a new economic policy (Scherer & Palazzo, 2011). The case study reflected the fine balance needed to incorporate oriental philosophy into modern administration by shedding light on the conflicts between preserving cultural identity and promoting economic growth.

Von Feigenblatt et al. (2021) investigated Thailand's Sufficiency Economy Philosophy, which served as an example of an emic approach to administration. The emphasis on self-sufficiency, temperance, and a balanced route of development aligned with the ideas of Oriental philosophy. Thailand's experience showed how Oriental ideas influence culturally grounded governance frameworks and economic strategies. The case studies demonstrated that the relationship between Oriental philosophy and economic growth is dynamic and complex (Moenig & Kim, 2021). Rather, it is dynamic, responding differently to modern issues and changing to fit local situations (Larson, 2022). The cases demonstrated the importance of recognizing the complex interactions between tradition and modernity and providing detailed knowledge of how Oriental ideologies shape economic practices.

#### **4.3. Comparative Analysis: Contrasts and Convergences**

One of the main components of the research methodology was the comparative analysis, which sought to clarify the differences and similarities between economic models based on Western thought and those influenced by oriental philosophy. The study aimed to identify possible lessons and insights for a more comprehensive approach to economic prosperity by contrasting these points of view (Lee et al., 2021). The study discovered that Oriental philosophies frequently highlight a more comprehensive and linked conception of success than other economic models. Western economic theories tend to emphasize the acquisition of riches and individual achievement, whereas Oriental philosophies emphasize the value of environmental sustainability, social harmony, and community welfare. The pursuit of inclusive development, resource allocation, and policy decisions are all impacted by this basic divergence in ideals.

The comparative study also showed that viewpoints from oriental philosophy provide distinctive windows into the problems facing the economy. For example, Thailand's Sufficiency Economy Philosophy, which strongly focuses on moderation and sufficiency, offers an alternative to the unrelenting pursuit of growth at the expense of social inequality and environmental destruction (John et al., 2019). These observations imply that Oriental philosophies bring insightful viewpoints to the international conversation on equitable and sustainable economic development. The study did concede, though, that it might not be desirable or possible to adopt Asian economic models broadly (Nasr, 2020). The comparative research emphasized how crucial it is to combine aspects of Western and Oriental economic traditions to develop a more sophisticated and flexible method of economic governance (Lima de Miranda et al., 2020). It promoted

discussion amongst various philosophical schools, acknowledging that ideas may be cross-sectional to produce stronger and more contextually appropriate economic models.

**Table 2:** Result Summarization (Total 48 Studies)s

Figuring Out the Gap in the Literature	Supporting Thoughts to Fill Out the Gap
Nikitenko (2020), Noguera-Santaella (2021), Rose (2023), Salimov (2021), Sandbu (2020), Nantharath et al. (2023), Kalam and Rajan (2002), Shabbir and Ahmed (2020), Su et al. (2023), Tabroni et al. (2021), Ten Brink's (2019), Tesar et al. (2022), Ueberweg (2023), Uno (2021), Usmanov (2021), von Feigenblatt et al. (2021)	Kudratullayevich et al. (2020), Nikitenko's (2020), Noguera-Santaella (2021), Rose (2023), Salimov (2021), Sandbu (2020), Su et al. (2023), Tabroni et al. (2021), Ten Brink's (2019), Tesar et al. (2022), Uno's (2021), Von Feigenblatt et al. (2021), Usmanov's (2021), Ten Brink (2019), Khamdamov (2022), Scherer and Palazzo (2011), Moenig and Kim (2021), Larson (2022), Lee et al. (2021), John et al. (2019), Nasr (2020), Lima de Miranda et al. (2020)

## 5. Conclusions

The study's conclusions significantly impact practitioners in various fields, including economics, policymaking, business leadership, and development. A paradigm shift is provided by the fusion of economic models with Oriental philosophy, which questions accepted wisdom and opens new possibilities for comprehensive and sustainable economic governance (Fernandez-Urbano & Kulic, 2020). The report emphasizes how crucial it is for decision-makers to adopt a more inclusive strategy for economic governance. Oriental philosophies' emphasis on social harmony and community welfare points to the necessity of policies beyond only looking at financial data. Practitioners can use the study's conclusions to guide the creation of inclusive policies that put the welfare of all people first, deal with social injustices, and advance environmental sustainability (Khanyile, 2023). Corporate executives can use the ideas of Oriental philosophy as a source of inspiration to help steer their companies toward more environmentally friendly procedures (Gucha, 2023). The study emphasizes how companies should use a comprehensive, well-rounded strategy that considers the effects on the environment, society, and culture. Corporate strategies can support long-term resilience and moral business practices by including moderation, interconnectivity, and sufficiency.

In light of oriental philosophy, investors and financial professionals can think about the ethical consequences of their choices. According to the study, economic models influenced by Oriental philosophies prioritize sustainability and society's welfare (Murphy, 2019). Financial industry professionals have the opportunity to investigate moral investing approaches that conform to these values, fostering the growth of a more ecologically conscious and socially conscious financial system (Khan et al., 2020). The study highlights how dynamic Oriental economic systems and ideas are. Practitioners in all disciplines are encouraged to embrace flexibility and ongoing learning (Kunaifi et al., 2021). This entails keeping an open mind to different viewpoints, encouraging innovation, and realizing that changing economic models are necessary to meet the demands of the modern world.

The study recommends that leaders in various fields cultivate wisdom based on the ideas of Oriental philosophy. Organizations can become more resilient and sustainable when leaders include moderation, balance, and interconnection in their decision-making processes (Khan & Ahmad, 2019). This strategy necessitates a departure from profit-driven paradigms to leadership based on a more expansive definition of prosperity. The research asks practitioners to reevaluate their methods in light of the ideas of oriental philosophy (Ikhtiyor, 2022). It encourages moving away from constrained, primarily economic viewpoints and toward a more comprehensive, networked understanding of success. By incorporating these ideas into pragmatic approaches, practitioners can facilitate a paradigm shift towards prioritizing the welfare of persons, society, and the environment (Maziarz, 2020). The consequences go beyond theory and necessitate a group effort to rethink and modify the procedures that support our economic systems.

Even though this study was thorough, a few shortcomings should be noted to shed light on areas that still require investigation and improvement. The main obstacle to the research is the wide range and diversity of Oriental philosophies. There are inherent difficulties when attempting to capture the subtleties of several philosophical systems within a constrained framework. To properly understand the influence of regional philosophies like Confucianism, Buddhism, Hinduism, and others on economic systems, more in-depth research on specific traditions may be necessary due to their complexity. The case study countries, namely China, India, and Thailand, have varied cultural, economic, and geopolitical contexts, which suggests that the conclusions might not be generalizable. It is dangerous to extrapolate the connection between Oriental philosophy and economic prosperity across national boundaries and cultural contexts.

Every nation has had a particular historical path, and different Oriental ideas respond to different modern issues. Still, Although the study's qualitative component was enhanced by expert interviews, the variety and quantity of experts questioned might not adequately represent the range of viewpoints. A wider and more varied group of specialists from philosophy, economics, and cultural studies might offer a more thorough grasp of the complex linkages being studied.

Despite its value, theme analysis is interpretive by nature. The viewpoints of the researchers influence how themes and patterns are found in qualitative data. Subjectivity may be introduced by different analysts emphasizing different features. Using member-checking techniques and various analysts could improve the dependability of the qualitative results. Likewise, Due to the literature review's reliance on certain publications, there is a chance that the sources have biases of their own. The inclusion or deletion of specific works may impact the study's comprehensiveness. A more thorough search approach that might include more databases and transdisciplinary sources could lessen this restriction.

Overall, this research explores the relationship between Oriental philosophy and economic success by piecing together a variety of perspectives from an extensive and multidisciplinary methodology. The investigation of the complex interaction between cultural ideologies and economic systems through case studies, comparative analyses, and literature reviews has shed light on this relationship, providing theoretical underpinnings and useful consequences for practitioners. The literature survey illustrated the variety of viewpoints across disciplines and offered a broad overview of the influences of oriental ideas on economic theory. Every piece offered a different perspective on how cultural philosophies appear in economic settings, from the paradoxes of China's economic success molded by Confucian principles to the emic approach of Thailand's Sufficiency Economy Philosophy.

The case studies, which concentrated on China, India, and Thailand, demonstrated how dynamically oriental philosophies may adapt to various cultural and economic contexts by bridging theory and reality. Contrasting Asian economic models with Western ideas, the comparative research highlighted the possibility of a combined approach that builds on the advantages of both traditions. Data triangulation increased the validity of the research by highlighting overlapping themes and enhancing our knowledge of the complex relationship between oriental philosophy and economic prosperity. The consequences of this study have transformed the power of practitioners. It is recommended that educators incorporate a variety of philosophical viewpoints into curricula, corporate executives embrace sustainable practices, and policymakers take more inclusive stances. The results need a paradigm change toward moral investing practices and intercultural cooperation that honors different points of view. However, the study recognizes certain limitations, such as the wide range of oriental philosophies, difficulties with generalizability, and the interpretive character of qualitative analysis. These restrictions open the door for further studies that focus more intently on certain traditions, use a variety of approaches, and take changing dynamics into account across time. Essentially, this research adds to a larger discussion on rethinking economic models with the wisdom found in Oriental philosophies.

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