



Marketing 4.0: How Technological Advancements Are Transforming The Business World

Dr. Anil Varma^{1*}, Prof. Priti Dewangan²

^{1*}Assistant Professor, International Institute of Management Studies, Pune

²Assistant Professor, International Institute of Management Studies, Pune

***Corresponding Author:** Dr. Anil Varma

*Assistant Professor, International Institute of Management Studies, Pune

Abstract

In this essay, the author makes the case that technologies will change marketing organizations and restructure the market. Still, businesses should recognize that more than their sheer possession will be required to maintain a sustained leading position in the market. To capitalize on IT's advantages, this paper aims to highlight chances for marketing to foresee it and summarize the critical problems of digital disruption. Businesses can adapt, endure, and perform well in today's competitive and dynamic environment with the help of management 4.0. The fourth revolution makes use of cutting-edge technology. These technologies aid employees in their work and increase their desire to carry out their responsibilities precisely and efficiently. Understanding Management 4.0, its technology, and applications for appropriate management systems is the primary goal of this essay. The likelihood of human error is decreased as Management 4.0 improves process control, which results in greater efficiency. It facilitates quick and informed decision-making, lowers expenses, boosts growth, and increases profitability. Modern data analytics and leadership 4.0 technologies help enable competent supply chain administration to meet industry 4.0 requirements. Therefore, top management must create precise management of asset performance plans with the assistance of process engineers knowledgeable about industrial system failure incidents and what employees need to improve to overcome various challenges and successfully deploy Management technologies from Industry 4.0 in manufacturing business sectors. Modern technology, system connectivity, data collection, and organizational-level analysis are all part of management 4.0. Management 4.0 is anticipated to be a crucial element in the long-term viability of any organization, whether it is a manufacturing firm or a service provider. Through the lens of Administration 4.0, this study examines the evolution of Administration 4.0, as well as its components and changes. Finally, it is determined how important Management 4.0 is for a suitable private management system in manufacturing businesses. To be competitive, organizations need a system that smoothly satisfies the needs of customers, shareholders, and other stakeholders. Management 4.0 will make this possible. Many organizations try to integrate technologies and upskill their staff to adapt to the changing job responsibilities and recruit more workers with the relevant skills.

Keywords: Marketing 4.0; technological advancements; transformation; business; economy.

1. Introduction

Service is a big worry in today's global manufacturing market, and firms are tackling digital alteration from a technology and administration perspective. The digital uprising is radically altering people's lives and workplaces, yet the populace is hopeful regarding the possibility of sustainability that Industry 4.0 may tender. Sustainable Development Goal 8 (SDG) discusses fair employment conditions and economic expansion. Science plays a critical role in economic growth, which is crucial for national development; SDG9 deals with business, creativity, and infrastructure. As a result, innovation—especially in technology—is urgently required to advance in many areas of life and reach our long-term objectives (Anggita & Ali, 2017; Bansal et al., 2022).

Companies with ethically upright and ecologically responsible practices are highly sought after in the contemporary era of Industry 4.0 and the circular economy. Adopting technology from Industry 4.0 is challenging for medium-sized businesses (SMEs) because of several operational and financial constraints. The problem is especially acute when it comes to developing countries like India. It is challenging to establish such technology-focused systems due to the need to integrate various disjointed data sources, use cutting-edge machine learning algorithms for multi-objective optimizations, and build dynamic digital twins that can adapt to shifting industrial setups. Companies should keep an eye on marketing variations and update themselves effectively to build a long-lasting competitive advantage and adjust to the technological advances in our day. To thrive and outperform the competition, businesses must enhance their marketing performance. The essential components of increasing efficiency are customer classification, keeping clients, client profiling, and customer behaviour analytics. As is already the case in other research areas with its continuous surveillance, forecasting, intelligent analytics, virtual representation, secured transaction, digital ecosystem, etc., emerging technologies, including the Internet of Things (IoT), cloud computing, intelligence (AI)/machine learning (ML), big data, blockchain, robots, and the metaverse serves a crucial part here Socio-technical procedures are used in the organizational and social levels of the

execution of digitalization. Here, we review the scant research highlighting digitization's importance to sustainability (Firmawan & Saleh, 2013; Febriantoro, 2018; Bhall & Bansal, 2014).

Industry 4.0 technologies are what are driving the digitalization of all fields. According to the earlier studies' results, digitization helps achieve social, economic, and ecological sustainability. According to the present research, such technologies can satisfy sustainability requirements in an organization's marketing tactics, including organizational value generation, strategy, and architecture processes. According to the relationship between durability and technological change at the firm level, the authors of this study analyze the research findings. According to the writers of the article, information technology can be used to use energy in the current economic climate sustainably. The authors have concluded that in the context of society 5.0, digitally based creativity meets sustainable for the intuitive social relationship. The writers discuss how sustainability and ingenuity are at the heart of macro-level movements in travel and tourism. The authors discuss how implementing socioeconomic elements in conventional manufacturing depends on digitalization and sustainability. According to the studies above, industry 4.0 technologies are crucial for achieving sustainability (Kaur et al., 2022; Gupron, 2019; Ida et al., 2020).

This study examined earlier research on the importance of Industry 4.0 for marketing based on this motive. Although the report does not cover the adoption of Industry 4.0 technology, the researchers analyze the transition from the Industrial Revolution 1.0 to 4.0. The use of industrial IoT, big data, cloud computing, analytics, and AI in marketing is discussed by the authors for a variety of applications; the study does not concentrate on the other enabling technological advances. In light of these realities and constraints, this study aims to examine all Industry 4.0 marketing enablers to achieve sustainability in the sense of social, environmental, and economic objectives. This study is unique because it includes all the Industry 4.0 enabling solutions in one study, their importance, applications, and suggested next steps.

2. Overview of Marketing 4.0 Strategies

"Industry 4.0" alludes to a wide range of modern ideas whose exact division and proper classification inside a subject are not always possible. IoT, cloud computing, big data, AI/ML, blockchain, digital twin, robots/drones, and the metaphysical world are just a few of the advancements that may be seen as a confluence of. With the introduction of Industry 4.0, the globe has advanced significantly. Fourth-generation technology, or Industry 4.0, is used in several industries, including construction, administration, agriculture, and the military. The trend towards digitization, automation, and greater use of information and communication technology, or ICT, is the core concept behind Industry 4.0. Even though the digital revolution is drastically altering people's lives and places of employment, the general public is optimistic about the potential for resilience that Industry 4.0 may provide. At some point, these technologies are expected to work together to determine Industry 4.0's success (Yunita et al., 2017; Sitio & Ali, 2019; Pramatyta et al., 2004).

To benefit the organization and its stakeholders, marketing serves as a business function that creates, conveys, and delivers value to consumers. It also serves to manage relationships with customers. Kotler and Keller define marketing as identifying and resolving customer human and social needs while maintaining the financial viability of a business. Marketing is a dynamic business function. Many things impact it, including technological development, recessions, war and strife, inflation, and energy shortages. Internet use has significantly facilitated the shift to market-driven marketing strategies, which involve institutionalized methods for acquiring accurate and current knowledge about markets, clientele, goods, and the broader business atmosphere, claim Bala and Verma. To flourish in the current business environment, they must combine conventional and online marketing techniques to ensure that customers' needs are met precisely (Sasongko, 2021; Saputra & Ali, 2022; Haleem et al., 2022).

Between Industry 1.0 and Industry 4.0, marketing has undergone significant development. Commodity-based marketing is a marketing strategy 1.0 that heavily emphasizes product sales over target market needs and preferences. It tries to provide high-quality products that offer customers practical benefits and markets them using conventional media like radio, television (TV), and email. In the marketing approach 2.0, the initial phase of modern information is incorporated, where the thorough research of customer wants, and demands is at the centre, revealing new markets for targeting that become a valuable asset. Consumers play a role in the marketing strategy of this rebellion, which uses both traditional and online media for advertising and interaction.

Marketing strategy 3.0 is a value/people-oriented era in which marketers consider both customer quality and the fact that customers are human beings with brains, emotions, and souls. Throughout this time, consumer wants and expectations are constantly changing. Because of this, companies have been conducting ongoing market research, examining technological developments, and aligning them with the standards set by customers. Customizing services and goods based on extensive data analysis is critical to market strategy 4.0. The advertising approach does this by fusing consumer and business engagement offline and online. The client connection method is strengthened, and the efficiency of additional technologies is increased using artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning. It is necessary to focus on the change in marketing applications brought about by Industry 4.0 and better understand consumer expectations, responses, and behaviour. Contemporary marketing tactics and inclinations are forever altering. This revolution is primarily driven by the rapid advancement of technology for communication and information. Industry 4.0 is the development and combination of ideas from prior industrial revolutions. Several methods, including IoT, cloud computing, big data, etc., impact marketing tactics. Starting with IoT, its ultimate objective is to bring technologies that give end users adaptability, independent control, and simplicity to operate.

3. Industry 4.0 Enabling Technologies in Marketing Strategies

Industry 4.0, also known as the Fourth Industrial Revolution, is characterized by the integration of digital technologies, data analytics, the Internet of Things (IoT), artificial intelligence (AI), and automation into various industries, including marketing. These enabling technologies can transform marketing strategies by improving efficiency, personalization, and customer engagement. Here are some ways Industry 4.0 enabling technologies can impact marketing strategies:

1. Data Analytics and Big Data: Industry 4.0 technologies enable marketers to gather, develop, and examine vast amounts of information from different resources. These statistics can offer precious insights into the client's behaviour, preferences, and inclinations. Marketers can use predictive analytics to make data-driven decisions, optimize campaigns, and personalize content.

2. AI and Machine Learning: AI-powered algorithms can analyze customer data to segment audiences, predict purchasing behaviour, and recommend personalized products or content. AI-powered chatbots and virtual assistants can enhance customer support and engagement, providing immediate responses to inquiries.

3. IoT and Customer Engagement: IoT devices such as wearable technology and smart home appliances provide opportunities for marketers to collect real-time data and interact with consumers in new ways. For example, retailers can send personalized offers to customers' smartphones when they enter a physical store.

4. Marketing Automation: Industry 4.0 technologies enable marketing automation at a more advanced level. Automated workflows can be created to send personalized emails, trigger social media posts, and schedule advertisements based on user behaviour and preferences.

5. Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR): AR and VR techniques can create marketing knowledge. Customers can virtually try products before purchasing or engage with interactive AR advertisements through smartphones.

6. Blockchain Technology: Blockchain can enhance trust and transparency in marketing by securely storing transaction data. This technology can be used for supply chain transparency, verifying the authenticity of products, and preventing ad fraud.

7. Personalization and Customer Journey Mapping: Industry 4.0 technologies allow for advanced personalization of marketing messages and customer journey mapping. Marketers can track customer interactions across multiple touchpoints and adjust their messaging accordingly.

8. Voice Search Optimization: Since voice-activated machines have become extra ubiquitous, optimizing content for voice investigation is critical. Marketers can leverage voice search data to tailor their strategies and create content that aligns with user intent.

9. Real-time Analytics and Feedback: Industry 4.0 enables real-time monitoring of marketing campaigns. Marketers can adjust based on real-time analytics, ensuring that their strategies respond to changing customer behaviour.

10. Sustainability and Ethical Marketing: With the increased focus on sustainability in Industry 4.0, marketers can effectively leverage technologies to communicate their eco-friendly practices and ethical values. Blockchain, for instance, can be used to track the sustainability of products and their supply chains.

Incorporating these Industry 4.0 techniques into marketing policies can help businesses stay competitive, enhance customer experiences, and achieve better ROI by leveraging data-driven insights and automation. Nevertheless, it is essential to continue efficiently with the newest developments and trends in the rapidly evolving marketing and technology landscape.

4. Research Objectives

The prime goal of the research is to check how technological advancements are transforming the business world.

Hypothesis

H0: Technological advancements and marketing success are correlated.

H1: There is no correlation between technological advancements and marketing success.

5. Data Analysis

Table No. 1: Demographic Outline of Respondents

Age Group	Quantity	%
25-35 year	120	23%
36-46 year	155	30%
47-56 year	150	28%
Above 56 years	49	9.4%
No Response	46	8.84%
Total	520	100%

In Table 1, approximately 30% of the respondents reviewed belonged to the 36 to 46-year-old cluster. 28% of respondents were a cluster of 47 to 56 years. 23% were in the 25 to 35 cluster. 9.4% were more than 56 years old. 9% of the instructors should have reported their age.

Table No 2: Distribution of Respondents reviewed as per Sex

Sex	Numeral	Per cent
Male	135	25.52%
Female	385	74.04%
Total	520	100%

It is clear from Table No. 2 that out of 520 respondents, 74% are female compared to 25.52% male.

Table No 3: Chi-Square Test

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance(2-sided)	Exact Sig.(2-sided)	Exact Sig.(1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.978	1	.002		
Correction	10.358	1	.002		
Ratio	10.884	1	.002		
Fisher's Test				.002	.001
Linear Association	9.959	1	.002		
N of Cases (Valid)	520				

To determine if the technological advancements have made an impact on marketing, a Chi-Square study was conducted. Table 3 presents the results in further detail.

It is evident from the outcomes of the Chi-square test that the hypothesis is established, and technological advancements have significantly impacted marketing.

6. Conclusion

All marketing researchers and practitioners face a significant problem due to the evolving significance of technology for communication and information in marketing. According to the poll, marketing management is undergoing significant changes due to extensive reorganization, a lack of personnel, and a confused attitude towards marketing KPIs. However, the author discovered that many small and medium-sized companies are run like family businesses, which causes people to need to understand their aims for strategic marketing.

Indian businesses are ready to make changes to strengthen their competitive edge, but they mainly depend on internal assets and concentrate on "wrong" performance drivers like expenses and investments. The final two variables are typical for firms that strongly emphasize organizational management and rigidity, with a response time of little more than one to two years.

In the early stages of a company's life cycle, relying primarily on its assets prevents the organization from receiving a "push" for its future growth. Instead, it traps it in a cycle of recurrent learning throughout the organization. Except for businesses operating in foreign markets or the information technology sector, Bulgarian businesses are still preparing for the Change stage of their development.

Organizations are forced to open their systems by an ever-changing macroenvironment, which challenges the idea that closed systems often rely on their resources.

Organizations must have the bravery and learn to be at ease with uncertainty and disability if they want to survive and thrive in the new digital age. On their journey to complete digital transformation, they should consider the following significant issues: 1. a thorough examination of all feasible options and the establishment of appropriate marketing metrics (design stage) to establish objectives and prioritize the digital transformation, two/ Top management involvement through the formulation of a digital strategy and the redesign of the company's current business model in light of its level of digital maturity; 3/ the use of pre-existing knowledge and experience to direct the implementation of the strategy (Develop stage). The "right mixture" of interventions, innovation, and talent capabilities will determine the outcome. To effectively implement Marketing 4.0 into organizational practice, one needs a transformational mentality that values innovation, curiosity, and new thinking. Marketers and managers should have a flexible mindset and be willing to take risks and respond to market developments and dangers.

References

- Arora, L., Singh, P., Bhatt, V., & Sharma, B. (2021). Understanding and managing customer engagement through social customer relationship management. *Journal of Decision Systems*, 30(2-3), pp. 215–234.
- Ali, H., Evi, N., & Nurmahdi, A. (2018). The Influence of Service Quality, Brand Image and Promotion on Purchase Decision at MCU Eka Hospital. *Business and Management Studies*. <https://doi.org/10.21276/sjbms.2018.3.1.12>
- Anggita, R., & Ali, H. (2017). The Influence of Product Quality, Service Quality and Price to Purchase Decision of SGM Bunda Milk (Study on PT. Sarihusada Generasi Mahardika Region Jakarta, South Tangerang District). *Scholars Bulletin*. <https://doi.org/10.21276/sb>
- Bansal, R., Jain, R., & Seth, N. (2022). Digitalization in education: Application of Utaut to use learning management system. DOI: 10.31620/JCCC.06.22/18
- Bansal, A., Katoch, G., Arora, N., Sharma, A., Bhadula, R. C., & Agarwal, S. (2022, April). Big data analytics in the Indian banking sector: An empirical study. In *2022 2nd International Conference on Advance Computing and Innovative Technologies in Engineering (ICACITE)* (pp. 1624-1627). IEEE.

6. Bhalla, Rajni & Bansal, S. K. (2014), Corporate Sustainability Reporting: A Study of Economic Sustainability Aspect by Selected Indian Corporations. *International Journal of Current Research and Academic Review*, 2(5), 37-46.
7. Ekaprana, I. D. G. A., Jatra, I. M., & Giantari, I. G. A. K. (2020). Pengaruh Kualitas Produk, Kualitas Layanan Dan Citra Merek Terhadap Niat Pembelian Ulang. *E-Jurnal Manajemen Universitas Udayana*, 9(8), 2895. <https://doi.org/10.24843/ejmunud.2020.v09.i08.p01>
8. Febriantoro, W. (2018). Kajian Dan Strategi Pendukung Perkembangan E-Commerce Bagi Umkm Di Indonesia. *Jurnal MANAJERIAL*, 17(2), 184. <https://doi.org/10.17509/manajerial.v17i2.10441>
9. Firmawan Adixio, R., & Saleh, L. (2013). Pengaruh Kualitas Layanan Dan Nilai Yang Dirasakan Terhadap Niat Pembelian Ulang Melalui Mediasi Kepuasan Pelanggan Restoran Solaria Di Surabaya. *Journal of Business and Banking*, 3(2), 151. <https://doi.org/10.14414/jbb.v3i2.233>
10. Gupron, G. (2019). Meningkatkan Kinerja Karyawan Melalui Sistem Informasi Manajemen dan Komunikasi (Studi pada Biro Pengelolaan Barang Milik Daerah Setda Provinsi Jambi). *J-MAS (Jurnal Manajemen Dan Sains)*. <https://doi.org/10.33087/jmas.v4i1.73>
11. Ida, Zaniarti, S., & Wijaya, G. E. (2020). Financial Literacy, Money Attitude, Dan Financial Management Behavior Generasi Milenial. *Jurnal Muara Ilmu Ekonomi Dan Bisnis*, 4(2), 406–413. <https://doi.org/10.24912/jmieb.v4i2.9144>
12. Kaur, R., Singh, R., Gehlot, A., Priyadarshi, N., & Twala, B. (2022). Marketing Strategies 4.0: Recent Trends and Technologies in Marketing. *Sustainability*, 14(24), 16356. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su142416356>
13. Haleem, A., Javaid, M., Singh, R. P., Suman, R., & Khan, S. (2022). Management 4.0: Concept, applications and advancements. *Sustainable Operations and Computers*, 4, 10-21. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.susoc.2022.10.002>
14. Purbasari, D. M., & Permatasari, D. L. (2018). Pengaruh Kualitas Pelayanan dan Kepuasan Pelanggan Terhadap Pembelian Ulang. *Jurnal Inspirasi Bisnis Dan Manajemen*, 2(1), 43. <https://doi.org/10.33603/jibm.v2i1.1056>
15. Pramatatya, V., Najib, M., & Nurrochmat, D. R. (2004). Pengaruh Atmosfer Kedai Kopi Terhadap Emosi Dan Keputusan Pembelian Ulang. *Jurnal Manajemen Dan Agribisnis*, 12(2), 126–136. <https://doi.org/10.17358/jma.12.2.126>
16. Sitio, T., & Ali, H. (2019). Patient Satisfaction Model and Patient Loyalty: Analysis of Service Quality and Facility (Case Study at Rawamangun Special Surgery Hospital). *Scholars Bulletin*. <https://doi.org/10.36348/sb.2019.v05i10.002>
17. Sasongko, S. R. (2021). Faktor-Faktor Kepuasan Pelanggan Dan Loyalitas Pelanggan (Literature Review Manajemen Pemasaran). *Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen Terapan*, 3(1), 104–114. <https://doi.org/10.31933/jimt.v3i1.707>
18. Saputra, F., & Ali, H. (2022). Penerapan Manajemen Poac: Pemulihan Ekonomi Serta Ketahanan Nasional Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19 (Literature Review Manajemen Poac). *Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen Terapan*, 3(3), 316–328. <https://doi.org/10.31933/jimt.v3i3>
19. Yunita, D., & Ali, H. (2017). Model of Purchasing Decision (Renting) of Generator Set : Analysis of Product Quality, Price, and Service at PT . Hartekprima Listrindo. *Economics, Business, and Management*. <https://doi.org/10.21276/sjebm.2017.4.11.12>