

## **Human Beliefs: A Sociological Study**

**Kanhya Lal\*, Sushil Kumar\*\***

*\*Research Scholar, Deptt. of Sociology Meward Univeristy, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan*

*\*\*Research Guide, Deptt. of Sociology Meward Univeristy, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan*

### **Abstract**

*Human beliefs have deeply influenced man's behavior. It has grown over the time. A belief is a statement about reality that is accepted by an individual as time. A belief differs from a value, in that while a value concern what a person regards a good or desirable but the value could not be study separately by the human belief because values are broad principles that underlie beliefs. To study human values we have to take the consideration of human belief system. The origin of the human value takes existence with our beliefs. As **culture** refers to the beliefs, values, ssbehavior and material objects that, together to form people's way of life and the **society** refers to people who interact in a defined territory and share culture.*

**Keywords-** *Human Beliefs, Cultural, Society, Religion etc.*

Reference to this paper  
should be made as follows:

**Received: 19.12.2019**

**Approved: 31.12.2019**

**Kanhya Lal,  
Sushil Kumar**

*Human Beliefs:  
A Sociological Study*

*RJPSSs 2019, Vol. XLV,  
No. 2, pp. 300-307*

*Article No.38*

**Online available at:**

[http://  
rjpsss.anubooks.com/](http://rjpsss.anubooks.com/)

## Introduction

The study try to highlight the impact of the Negligence of human belief on social, Political and economic structures. As **Max Weber** theory says- “Religiosity influences economic performances and perhaps political institutions.” Society have so many communities and communities have so many human beliefs.

Their customs, rituals, celebrations, Festivals, Religious-Journey (Religious Migration) like kanwaryatra, Huzyatra and other types of pilgrimage (Holy Journeys) and other religious activities influenced and made a comprehensive impact on economics.

**Decreasing Harmony**-The social harmony is very important and necessary for the social organization. It also plays a creative role to maintain communal Harmony the violation or the negligence of each other may result in decreasing harmony. Decreasing harmony may adversely affect to the social structures.

The classification of the “Decreasing Harmony” is presented in the following table.

**Table 1**

S.No.	Decreasing Harmony	No. of Respondent	Percentage
1.	Yes	97	97%
2.	No.	3	3%
	Total	100	100%

The above table shows that 97% of the Respondents considers Negligence of Human Beliefs as cause to decreasing Harmony Beliefs as cause to decreasing Harmony and 3% of the Respondents did not considers Negligence of Human beliefs as cause to decreasing Harmony.

The above facts shows that the largest segment of the respondents with 97% presumes Negligence of Human beliefs as cause to decreasing harmony and the smallest segment of the respondents with 3% did not presumes Negligence of human beliefs as cause to decreasing harmony.

**Life without colors of joy**- Human Beliefs provide the functions to human being, by which many kinds of social activities have been performed dancing, music, festivals and celebrations takes place and the life became full of colors of joy and happiness.

If these kind or activities have been stopped, then life became life without colors of joy.

**Table 2**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Life without colors of joy</b>	<b>No. of Respondent</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	Yes	96	96%
2.	No.	4	4%
	Total	100	100%

The above table shows that 96% of the Respondents affirms that the Negligence of human belief is cause to the life without colors of joy and 4% of the Respondents did not considers the Negligence of human belief as cause to the life without colors of joy.

The above facts shows that the largest segment of Respondents with 96% affirms Negligence of human belief is cause to the life without colors of joy and the smallest segment to the Respondents with 4% did not considers the Negligence of human belief as cause to the life without colors of joy.

**Realizes economic fluctuation-** Human beliefs have deeply influenced economy. Therefore, Society experiences a economic change. The classification of the “Realizes Economic fluctuation” is presented in the following table.

**Table 3**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Realizes Economic fluctuation</b>	<b>No. of Respondent</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	Yes	42	42%
2.	No.	58	58%
	Total	100	100%

The above table shows that 42% of the Respondents Realizes economic fluctuation and 58% of the Respondents did not realized economic fluctuation.

The above facts shows that the largest segment of the Respondents with 58% did not realized economic fluctuation and the smallest segment of the Respondents with 42% realized economic fluctuation.

**The role of Negligence of human belief in social conflict-**

The study makes an effort to point out the role of Negligence of Human belief in social conflict.

As human beliefs provides smooth mechanism of social interaction and tools for social conditioning.

**Does infringement of human belief leads to the social conflict-**

Human beliefs have established social Harmony and Negligence of Human Belief may rise a fire of conflict.

The classification of “Does infringement of human beliefs leads to the social conflict” is presented in the following table.

**Table 4**

S. No.	Infringement of Human Belief	No. of Respondent	Percentage
<b>Lead to Social Conflict</b>			
1.	Yes	89	89%
2.	No.	11	11%
	Total	100	100%

The above table shows that 89% of the Respondents affirms that infringement of human belief leads to the social conflict and 11% of the Respondents did not considers infringement of human belief may leads to the social conflict.

The above fact shows that the largest segment of the Respondents with 89% affirms infringement of human belief leads to the social conflict and the smallest segment of the respondents with 11% did not consider infringement of human beliefs leads to the social conflict.

**Which type of Negligence of human belief plays major role in social conflict-**

We see that infringement of human belief leads to the social conflict it is also very necessary to know that which kind of Negligence of belief play major role in social conflict.

The classification of type of Negligence of human belief is presented in the following table.

**Table 5**

S. No.	Which type of Negligence of human belief plays major role in social conflict	No. of Respondent	Percentage
1.	Religious belief	48	48%
2.	Social Belief	06	06%
3.	Ethical Belief	00	00%
4.	Political Belief	46	46%
	Total	100	100

The above table shows that 48% of the Respondents affirms that infringement of Religious beliefs, 6% of the Respondents affirm that infringement of social beliefs and 46% of Respondents affirms that infringement of political belief

leads to the social conflict.

There is no Respondent found who consider infringement of ethical belief may leads to the social conflict.

The above fact shows that the largest segment of Respondents with 48% affirms infringement of Religious beliefs leads to the social conflict and the smallest segment of the respondents with 6% affirms infringement of social beliefs may leads to social conflict.

There is no Respondent found who consider infringement of Ethical beliefs may leads to the social conflict.

#### **De-Socialization is a reason of conflict-**

**Randall Collins** says in his book “**conflict sociology: Toward an explanatory Science**” that whose socialization does not happen, they believes in conflict.

De-Socialization becomes a manifest phenomena in society. It is just because of Negligence of human beliefs.

The study makes an effort to point out that, if De-socialization is a reason of conflict. The classification of “De-Socialization is a Reason of Conflict” is presented in the following table.

**Table 6**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>De-socialization is a reason of conflict</b>	<b>No. of Respondent</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	Yes	92	92%
2.	No.	8	08%
	Total	100	100%

The above table shows that 92% of the Respondents consider de-socialization is a reason of conflict and 8% of the Respondents did not consider that de-socialization is a reason of conflict.

The above fact show that largest segment of the Respondents with 92% considers that de-socialization is a reason of the Conflict and smallest segment of the respondents with 8% did not consider that de-socialization is a reason of conflict.

**Irrelevant human beliefs existing in society-** We noticed that somewhere that some of the human beliefs may become inappropriate and irrelevant as the changing time, the social perceptions and social necessities have been changed still we do not change them and tote them on our shoulder which drag us backwards.

So, It is necessary to point out irrelevant human beliefs existing in society.

The classification of irrelevant human beliefs existing in society” in presented in the following table.

**Table 7**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Irrelevant human belief existing in society</b>	<b>No. of Respondent</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	Yes	41	41%
2.	No.	59	59%
	Total	100	100%

The above table shows that 41% of the Respondents consider that there are some irrelevant human beliefs existing in our society and 59% of the Respondents did not think that there are any irrelevant human belief is our society.

The above fact shows that the largest segments of the Respondents with 59% did not think that there are any irrelevant human beliefs in our society and the smallest segment of the Respondents with 41% considers that there some irrelevant human beliefs in our society.

#### **Are we prepared to eliminate irrelevant beliefs-**

Mahatma Gandhi Considers that preparedness to discuss the problem with open mindedness is required to change our in appropriate believes to escape conflict.

The studytry to know that how much we prepared to eliminate or change our irrelevant beliefs.The classification of the “Preparedness to eliminate irrelevant human beliefs in presented is the following table.

**Table 8**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Prepared to eliminate Irrelevant human Belief</b>	<b>No. of Respondent</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	Yes	56	56%
2.	No.	44	44%
	Total	100	100%

The above table shows that 56% of the Respondents are prepared to change or eliminate irrelevant human belief and 44% of the Respondents did not prepared tochange or eliminate their beliefs as they do not think that they do have any irrelevant beliefs.

The above facts shows that the largest segment of the Respondents with 56% are prepared to change or eliminate irrelevant human beliefs and the smallest segment of the Respondents with 44% are not prepared to change or eliminate their beliefs.

The classification of “All kind of Negligence of Human Beliefs are serious in Nature” is Presented in the following table.

**Table 9**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>All kind of Negligence of Human Beliefs are Serious in Nature</b>	<b>No. of Respondent</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	Yes	2	2%
2.	No.	98	98%
	Total	100	100%

The table shows that 2% of the Respondents considers that all kind of Negligence of human beliefs are serious in nature and 98% of the Respondent did not consider that all kind of Negligence of Human beliefs are serious in Nature.

The above fact shows that the largest segment of the Respondents with 98% did not consider that all kind of Negligence of Human Belief are serious in Nature and the smallest segment of the Respondents with 2% consider that all kind of Negligence of Human beliefs are serious in Nature.

**Findings-**

1. The largest segment of the respondents with 97% Presumes Negligence of human belief as cause to decreasing harmony and the smallest segment of the respondents with 3% did not presume Negligence of human belief as cause to decreasing harmony.
2. The largest segment of the Respondents with 96% affirms Negligence of Human Belief as cause to the life without colors of joy and the smallest segment of the Respondents with 4% did not considers the Negligence of Human belief as cause to life without colors of joy.
3. The largest segment of the Respondents with 58% does not realized economic fluctuation and the smallest segment of the Respondents with 42% realizes economic fluctuation.
4. The largest segment of the Respondents with 89% affirms infringement of human beliefs leads to the social conflict and smallest segment of the Respondents with 11% did not consider infringement of human belief leads to the social conflict.
5. The largest segment of the Respondents with 48% affirms infringement of Religious Belief leads to social conflict and the smallest segment of the respondents with 6% affirms infringement of social belief may leads to social conflict.

6. The largest segment of the Respondents with 92% considers De-socialization is a Reason of conflict and the smallest segment of the respondents with 8% did not consider De-socialization is a reason of conflict.
7. The largest segment of the respondents with 59% does not think that there are any irrelevant human belief in our society and smallest segment of the Respondents with 41% considers that there are some irrelevant human beliefs in our society.
8. The largest segment of the respondents with 56% are prepared to change or eliminate irrelevant human beliefs and the smallest segment of the Respondents with 44% did not prepared to change or eliminate their beliefs as they do not think that they do have any irrelevant beliefs.
9. The largest segment of the Respondents with 98% did not consider that all kind of Negligence of human beliefs are serious in nature and the smallest segment of the Respondents with 2% considers that all kind of Negligence of human beliefs are serious in nature.

#### **References**

1. Adam, Gerhard 2011: "Science, faith & Belief System."
2. Ajzen, Icek 2014: "Attitude, Structure and behavior".
3. Benjamin, Daniel. K 2007: "The Origin of Belief".
4. B. Clinard, Marshall, F meier Robert 1976: "Sociology of deviant Behavior".
5. Bhatnagar, C.P. 1971: "The crisis in Indian Society".
6. Collins, Randall 1957: "Conflict Sociology: Towards an explanatory science".
7. Domenech J.L USO & Selva J. Nescholarde 2003: "What are belief system".
8. Demitchell, Todd A 2006: "Negligence".
9. Govindarajan, M & Natarajan, S 2013: "Professional Ethics and human Values".
10. Inglehart, R 2004: "Human Belief and value: A cross cultural sources book based on the 1992- 2002 values surveys"
11. McCutcheon, Russell T. 1999: "The insider/outsider problem in the study of religion: A Reader".
12. Mary, Leslie 2012: "Deviance norms and Society beliefs".
13. McClery, Rachel M. & Robert J. Barro 2006: "Religion and economy".
14. Oliver Sacks, Joy Hirsch 2008: "A neurology of Belief"
15. Roy, Manas 2006: "Conflict Resolution & Peace: A Gandhian Perspective".
16. Villarreal, Luis P 2008: "Origin of group identity: Viruses addiction & Co-operation".