

Effects of Religious Doctrines and Practices on Everyday Lives

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The prospect of religion is considered one crucial universal institution which has vast implications for human beings. The specific and unique feature related to the concept of the institution is that it has the capacity to impact all the other facets of life. It can be rightly said that the institution of religion is the paradigm that connects all the features of life concerning the necessary approach of human beings.

Numerous sociologists and anthropologists have discussed different aspects of religion. Weber is known as one of the renewed names who discuss the features of religion concerning its different dimensions, which have a crucial role in the different facts of life. Here, the particular focus is to discuss Weber's argument related to the different effects of religious doctrines and practices (of the religious virtuosos and of the 'masses' on every day/workday life and conduct with the consideration of economic features.

The significant aspect of Weber's work on religious doctrines and practices is that he creates an effective link between the sociology of religion and the different aspects of everyday life. These features can be identified in cases of political, economic, administrative, and moral conduct in different forms (M. Weber, 85). Weber comes with the argument that the different cultural requirements of human beings can be characterized as the basic foundation of religion. The interesting aspect related to religious practices is that they involve the development of new dimensions in human life. Weber successfully establishes the idea that the Protestant institution and its related ethical conduct play a vital role in the development of the economic facet of society. In his book, "[Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism](#)," he explains the idea of religion and its approach to everyday life. Weber develops the prospect of religious doctrines by considering the different economic aspects that can be witnessed in the form of capitalism, labor relations, and the important feature of Protestant ethics.

Weber connects sociology with the prospect of religion by considering different cultural aspects and the forms of behaviors that can be witnessed in the case of human activities. The major concern of Weber is to critically determine the perception of the religious prospect, which can immensely impact the economic patterns of people belonging to different societies. It is notable that Western society is Weber's basic point of attention when it comes to articulating different features and practices related to people's religion. Weber segregates the main form of religion into different sects and explores their effects on the economic paradigm of the work life of individuals in any society (Lehmann and Roth, 34). Weber successfully identifies Calvinist as the one major feature or sect of the Protestant Christian, which has its strong implications for the overall development of capitalism. Weber

successfully assesses the features of economic theories through the proper identification of the different influential sects or forms of religion.

The particular prospect of doctrine and practices of religion indicated by Weber is also important because it provides effective directions about the different elements of the socio-economic paradigm, which can prominently influence the overall setting of different societies. It is also crucial because it helps to distinguish between the particular prevailing characteristics that differentiate the society of the West from the East. The particular focus of the sociologist is to adopt different techniques to effectively explain the different economic ethics of the world, which comes with considering the facets of religion and economic life. The aim of this specific adaptability is to point out the differences that prevail between different societies in terms of economic ethics.

The noticeable aspect that can be effectively observed in Weber's approach to religion is that he effectively aligns the different dynamics and structures of economic settings in everyday life with the different religious practices. The particular setting of connection can be segregated into two broad classes. The feature of classification indicates the influential role of religious doctrine on the overall structure of the economy (Max Weber, 46). The second aspect related to Weber's work is to indicate the position of the groups in the overall paradigm of the economic system. It is notable that Weber does not consider ethical doctrines significantly.

His main focus is to consider those particular doctrines that can play an effective role in determining the behavior of individuals in the form of different groups. He considers capitalism to be the one major form of civilization. He proposes the idea of capitalism, referring to the prospects of modern civilization. The main motivation for Weber, through the consideration of the religious prospect, is to discuss the attainment of profit in the case of an effective economic system. Weber successfully provides an independent analysis that appears to be concerned with different political and social issues. Weber tries to provide the counter-argument against the aspects of Marxism and German historical economics through the proper and necessary consideration of the aspect of religion.

The formation of the necessary and crucial connection between the prospects of religion and the economy is the major development of Weber's theory. Weber considers the paradigm of religion to demonstrate the feature of belief of human beings in the supernatural aspects and observe its impact on their daily lives. The feature of religion provides necessary assistance and direction to human beings when they are going through certain problems in their lives. Weber proposes the opinion that only religious beliefs can help individuals understand the true meaning and aim of life. The prospect of religion provides essential guidelines for human beings to remain sustained in their lives. The idea of religion is also immensely crucial because it comes with a certain form of code of conduct that is essential for human beings to follow. On the other hand, the economy is another crucial aspect of human life. There is no concept of life without considering the economic activities in society.

Undoubtedly, it can be said that the sustainability of life entirely depends on the facet of the economy. Food, clothing, and shelter are the primary needs of human beings, which can only be

attained through proper and timely economic decisions. The overall prospect of an economic system that prevails in any society can be determined by the factors of production, consumption, and the proper distribution of different goods and services. Weber effectively identifies the strong connection between the prospects of religion and the economy. He argues that there is a necessary consideration of the different beliefs, values, and ideas that provide guidance to humans about their activities in civilized societies. He delivers the idea that religion has the potential to provide direction to human beings to act as effective members of society with the consideration of the economic domain. Individuals' behavior or attitudes toward life can be successfully aligned with the specific beliefs determined by religion.

To conclude the discussion about Weber's insight into the religious doctrines and practices related to human behavior in everyday life, it is crucial to consider it with the basic requirements of individuals as active members of society. The basic aspect that can determine Weber's work is that he provides an argument about the economy of any society on the basis of religious doctrines and different practices.

Work Cited

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