# Explain the what, why, and how of proper order

 The Chinese philosophy of proper order is akin to politics and social systems. It is a concept that explains the role of the government to the people and the relationship between citizens and the government. The government is responsible for instituting proper order in the society. A society with an order cannot achieve anything not even guarantee for life of its people. This philosophy drives the government to establish order to pave the way for other practices such as democracy ([Shih](https://www.google.co.ke/search?tbo=p&tbm=bks&q=inauthor:%22Chih-Yu+Shih%22) & Shi, 2012). A government that achieves proper order can bring its people together to minimize challenges and maximize humanity. A government that has value for its people provides support for the prosperity of the people and help them to pursue those value as mean for achieving their goals. This study examines what constitutes a proper order, why proper order is necessary and how it can be implemented.

 The Proper order is the means by which the society achieves the best for its citizens and alleviate human sufferings. The Proper order can be approached in different dimensions; the what, why and how is delicate about the proper order. What constitutes proper order is an issue that needs to be understood clearly. Regardless of how committed the individuals are, families and the national government are committed to achieving material and moral values there are always changes that undermine the value of the proper order. Human beings are deviant, and they always tend to disrupt proper order by choosing become lawless ([Shih](https://www.google.co.ke/search?tbo=p&tbm=bks&q=inauthor:%22Chih-Yu+Shih%22) & Shi, 2012). The path to prosperity and proper order involves many bumps and people many put some effort to climb to attain prosperity. It requires hard work and some courage for people to trek the path of prosperity. However, the road to destruction of the social disorder has some slope and is easy to move down that route which leads to destruction. When individuals and society lack motivation and proper guidance some are likely to distort proper order in the future.

 Why proper order is also important for the sustainability of the society. Proper order support prosperity of its people and morality of human life. A prosperous society is the one that has sufficient resources to support human life. The government can use deliberate measures to promote human value by promoting peace and avoiding conflicts at a minimum ([Shih](https://www.google.co.ke/search?tbo=p&tbm=bks&q=inauthor:%22Chih-Yu+Shih%22) & Shi, 2012). Also, the government should encourage moral values in the society to promote cohesion and integrity. A peaceful nation guided by morality. Property order occurs at three level; individual, family/society and national level. Individuals must take the initiative to achieve prosperity both morally and materially. Families play a pivotal role in the society. The prosperity of the family contributes to prosperity of the entire society. The national government must provide an environment that supports prosperity of the individuals and the society. The central government can achieve proper order by establishing proper policy guidelines to support individuals and families to attain prosperity.

 How to establish the proper order is of great concern to the politicians, policy makers and academicians. It is imperative to ponder on how the proper order was established or is being implemented in East Asia. Institutions are governing the prosperity of the nation established through social, political ideologies (Lecture notes). The collaborative effort of philosophers, politicians and policy makers has instituted proper order focusing on maximizing merits and minimizing coerciveness, bureaucratic & fiscal minimization, offering virtuous education on leadership, and balancing benefit and cost of implementing the proper order.

 The coercive minimization as a practice of attaining proper order in East Asian is adopted from the American Political system (Lecture notes). Coercive minimization is established on the belief that coercion could have negative effects on the prosperity of the society. Coercion is likely to face resistance and conflicts in the society hence increase in crimes. Furthermore, coercion will promote the use of police force and law to promote order in the society. If a government experience too much resistance from the public it can hardly attain proper order. To avoid resistance, the government engage in fiscal and bureaucratic minimization ([Shih](https://www.google.co.ke/search?tbo=p&tbm=bks&q=inauthor:%22Chih-Yu+Shih%22) & Shi, 2012). However, there should be minimal government intervention to ensure sustainability, protect the society against invasion by the foreigners and establish infrastructures. Moderate bureaucracy in government policies is essential for effective functioning of proper order. Taxation policies is an example of bureaucratic policy necessary for the establishment of proper order in the society.

 In addition to minimal bureaucracy, the government should also ensure minimal fiscal policy influence to avoid imposing a heavy financial burden on the society. The government operates with finances raised from the public by implementing fiscal measures such as varying interest rates and taxation (Lecture notes). The government should exercise minimal fiscal policies because if it becomes too costly to run the government, this will create a public crisis. People with disown the government and become rebellious resulting in the disintegration of the government. Minimal fiscal policies create a moral exchange between the government and citizens.

 Another strategy for implementing proper order is through merit maximization. Individuals should be granted powers and positions based on their performance and not through the use of force or corrupt deals. For instance, the use of examinations has helped the Eastern Asian to determine best candidates for various positions of power in the civil society ([Shih](https://www.google.co.ke/search?tbo=p&tbm=bks&q=inauthor:%22Chih-Yu+Shih%22) & Shi, 2012). The use of examinations provides individual members of the society an opportunity to manifest their competence and qualifications for various powerful positions in the society. Use of examinations is also a minimalist approach that reduces the powers of the greedy people who would wish to bestow too many powers upon themselves to the detriment of the society.

 Besides the use of exams, age has also been an important factor considered in awarding powers to the individuals in the Eastern Asia. Older people are mainly considered as the most qualified for senior leadership positions because of the experience they have accumulated over the years. This experienced earns them respect and merit in the society. Minimizing individuals powers contribute to proper order since powers are shared among competent leaders (Lecture notes). Combining the aspect of older age and academic prowess provides an essential basis for attaining a balance of power in the civil society without creating resistance or conflict from the members of the society. Those in leadership or intending to join leadership and the society, in general, need a clear understanding of what constitutes a proper order and support measures to achieve proper order. This understanding helps the individuals to reorganize themselves and offer support to proper order.

 Proper order promotes cohesion and morality in the society. Establishment of proper order aims at helping individuals to attain prosperity (Lecture notes). The government provides support to the individuals and the society by establishing infrastructures and restoring peace and order through use of police force. However, the aim of the government is to exert as minimal influence as possible while encouraging individuals and society to exploit their capacity to attain material and moral prosperity.

 In conclusion, the proper order is a means of achieving human social needs including security, alleviation of crimes, and food. The central government should minimize cost and maximise the benefit of implementing proper order to avoid creating conflict with the society. They should minimize bureaucracy and taxation, but maximize on providing resources and other infrastructures to achieve efficiency. Leadership positions should be distributed to the members of the society by merit and performance and not through corruption or force. No individual should feel discriminated or disenfranchised of their right to achieve prosperity.

## References

Shih, C. & Shi, Z. (2012). *Civilization, Nation and Modernity in East Asia*. London & New York; Routledge.