



PATERNALISTIC MORAL DISPLACEMENT THEORY: UTILITARIAN LOGIC AND MESSIANIC JUSTIFICATION OF POLICE AND MILITARY CONDUCTⁱ

Joaquin R. Alvaⁱⁱ

Dean, Graduate School,
Philippine College of Criminology
Manila, Philippines

Abstract:

The study aims to explore paternalistic moral displacement theory as utilitarian logic and messianic justification for police and military conduct. Specifically, it seeks to answer two questions: to what extent can paternalistic moral displacement theory justify military and police conduct among respondents, and how can utilitarian logic and messianic justification for police and military conduct enhance the application of paternalistic moral displacement theory in law enforcement within the community? Mixed methods are employed in the study, where purposive sampling is utilized in the selection of the sample size. The study comprised thirty (30) respondents only. Results show that the extent of paternalistic moral displacement theory can justify the military and police conduct to distribute justice and positive perception impact on the culture, organization performance, and ethical decision making, show that perceived expertise and authority manifests the dual aspects and moral agency to refrain from human behavior for empowerment and proactivity, show that trust and confidence in authority provides better ethics in the decision making process and practitioner on the regulation of the men in uniform and conduct, show that desire for guidance and support acknowledges the lie behind legislatures and motives choices for law agreement and kinds, and show that minimizing responsibility and risk develops the issues in protecting the people who struggle in the system policy making process.

Keywords: paternalistic moral displacement theory, utilitarian logic, messianic justification, police and military conduct

ⁱ TEORYA NG PATERNALISTIKONG MORAL NA PAGLIHIS: UTILITARIANONG LOHIKA AT MESYANIKONG KATWIRAN SA PAG-UUGALI NG PULIS AT MILITAR

ⁱⁱ Correspondence: email joaquin.alva@pccr.edu.ph

1. Introduction

Paternalistic theory is a government function in terms of the decision-making process, in believing and representing the best interests and credibility of the people. This is compared to a father in the family in handling the home as the basic unit of society. It interacts with law enforcement experiences. It justifies the paternal theory intervention and framework to measure correct judgment processes. It intersects with the level of bureaucracy and government paternalism. It highlights interference for a clear government policy to distinguish and define paternalism on the overarching frontier and motivation. It aims to intervene and promote the achievement approach of determined well-being for better outcomes. It focuses on paternalistic moral integrity and potential (Fei & Zhang, 2025, pp. 1-14). In consequence, paternalistic theory and moral displacement theory influence the competency of leadership style, work environment, and individual characteristics. It influences the paternalistic leadership theory, performance competency and functions. It highlights the ability and skills of a paternal individual to enhance the performance of the outcome system. It demonstrates paternalistic leadership, work environment and characteristics which are crucial in the performance and competency process. It optimizes to focus on leadership style and work environment to enhance skills and a growth mindset. It improves methods and strategies for providing output. It prioritizes the approach on the paternalistic theory functions and aspects (Hatuina *et al.* 2025, pp. 521-539).

On the other hand, the moral principle of paternalism is defined as the interference of action and liberty for a certain person justified inclusively by reasons of values, interests, needs, happiness, and the good welfare of an individual being coerced. It is a state of being motivated and defended to protect individuals from any harm. It is suitable for the practice of law enforcement leadership management, which is concerned with paternalistic moral displacement theory. It provides an impact and inquiry on the performance of paternalistic leadership morals and principles. It draws on the focus of paternalistic theory work on personality aspects. It follows a paradigm of the contextual and task performance of authoritarian paternalistic leadership theory. It promotes paternalistic moral principles and process (Tang, 2024). However, the moral principles of paternalism evaluate the learning task, fidelity competency, instructional model and satisfaction. It contributes to the moral principles of paternalistic theory among law enforcement in the community. It simulates a positive attitude toward the performance of law enforcement, paternalistic moral principles and responsibilities. It increases the attitude and improvement of high fidelity in the community. It secures pressure for the unprecedented development competition and intensification of moral principles and paternalistic theory. It increases the punitive measures and stability process of the society, challenges the moral displacement and engagement theory. It develops strengths and reasons for facing the moral principles of paternalistic theory (Nal & Cengiz, 2025, pp. 201-208).

Moreover, the paternalistic values are not taught but caught. It is commonly a practice for paternalism and attitude for an individual to infringe autonomy and freedom with protective intentions and benefits. It affects the values and cultural context of styles and leadership roles. It shows various cultural models of community leadership values. It shows that analysis enhances the effect of leadership in diminishing the role of paternalistic values. It substitutes paternalistic leadership for contextual values in different cultures. It intervenes with various cultures and values in shaping the application possibilities to create change from good, better, and best. It forms a structural hierarchy of paternalistic leadership values in the community and distributed system (Arun *et al.* 2021, pp. 422-440). Also, the paternalistic values are favorable in the commitment to discipline, especially in the law enforcement process. It is a commitment to paternalistic leadership values, protection, attention, and care in the personal context. It identifies negative principal procedures for paternalistic values and moral displacement. It enhances the organizational commitment in the law enforcement and paternalistic leadership. It varies depending on the commitment framework and delineated process of paternalistic values and principles, as to the degree of the system. It elicits the dimension of leadership among law enforcement policies on affective and normative authoritarian leadership. It induces an optimistic response to commitment to examine participant and paternalistic leadership values (Yusmen *et al.*, 2024).

Similarly, the paternalistic view and practice theory areas for people to act upon express implications and implausible intervention motivation on consistent policies for the leadership function, especially among law enforcement agencies. It implies manipulating exercise on paternalistic practice and viewing the theory's advantages. It holds paternalism to express the knowledge of the person to be acted upon. It offers a cumulative and instinctively sympathetic way to strengthen the implication of paternalistic view and practice principles in the conduct of the military in uniform as law enforcement. It manifests the situation of paternalistic theory views in the utilization of powers for law enforcement. It governs the exercise conditions and policies of paternalistic theory conduct for military jurisdiction and assessment (Turner, 2024, pp. 307-324). Lastly, the paternalistic view and practice theory is defined to impose proper acts among the people in the community. It acts on self-paternalism and involvement in the choice and manner of law enforcement. It imposes on the act and decision to address leadership knowledge and premises behavior influences in the organization. It determines the perceptions and behaviors of paternalistic theory leadership on moral positivism. It contributes to subsequent leadership style, which influences the variables and individual behaviors in the community. It touches on the effects of constructive leadership on paternalistic theory. It manages the adapted definition of leadership style on paternalistic goals. It obtained knowledge in providing effective leadership utilization knowledge (Nielsen, 2024).

2. Research Questions

- 1) To what extent can the paternalistic moral displacement theory justify the military and police conduct among the respondents?
- 2) What utilitarian logic and messianic justification for police and military conduct can enhance the paternalistic moral displacement theory as law enforcement in the community?

3. Research Design

Mixed methods are employed in the research investigation. It measures the extent of the paternalistic moral displacement theory that can justify the military and police conduct among the respondents through the Focus Group (FGD) Discussion that resulted from the quantitative research process. On the other hand, it evaluates the utilitarian logic and messianic justification for police and military conduct to enhance paternalistic moral displacement theory as law enforcement in the community, as a result of qualitative research for thematic analysis. Mixed methods examines and reviews the research process design in offering comprehensive practical guidance and understanding of both the quantitative and qualitative processes. It includes potential knowledge and ideas for improvement, gaps, and drawbacks. It helps in the design of every mixed methods research in empowering and incorporating effective paternalistic moral displacement theory in the utilitarian logic and messianic justification for police and military conduct (Takona, 2024, pp. 1011-1013).

3.1 Subjects of the Study

The participants of the study are the military men in uniforms and criminology professors. They are the best source of information because they have knowledge and background on paternalistic moral displacement theory in the utilitarian logic and messianic justification for police and military conduct. This is based on the criteria set by the researcher. The study consisted of thirty (30) respondents only.

3.2 Sampling Techniques

Purposive sampling is employed in the process of selecting the population and sample size of the study. Purposive sampling is a non-probability technique to select intentionally sample size as part of the participants. It is also known as subjective, selective, and judgmental sampling based on characteristics and specific relevance of the investigation. The goals are to create accurate characteristics that represent the criteria of the selection size population. It enhances the mixed methods rich ability due to its effectiveness on specific context insights. It is defined as units of intentional selection relevant to the present investigation (Tajik *et al.*, 2024).

3.3 Data Gathering Procedures

This section illustrates the data gathering procedures on paternalistic moral displacement theory for the utilitarian logic and messianic justification in police and military conduct. It provides an explanation of the details below:

3.3.1 Mapping

The mapping is done based on the experience of the researcher as a man in uniform, for the need to conduct research that can help men in uniform to implement law enforcement in the community. This is done through observation and trends in society.

3.3.2 Research Proposal Title

After the mapping is done, and through reading materials and browsing the internet, the researcher proposed the title as paternalistic moral displacement theory for the utilitarian logic and messianic justification in police and military conduct. This title is very timely as Dean of the Graduate School in the criminal justice school, where the findings of the study can be used as a basis to enhance knowledge of students as future law enforcement for curriculum development.

3.3.3 Approval of the Research Title

After drafting the research title and proposal, the researcher talks to the committee on research and publication for possible research topics to be used in the school. The research committee has checked and analyzed the research topic.

3.3.4 Formulation of the Research Questions

After the approval of the research proposal, the researcher starts to formulate the research questions based on the approved topic. The research questions are based on the objectives and target of the research process.

3.3.5 Construction of the Research Instruments

The research instrument tools are being constructed based on the needs of the study. This is based on the readings of related literature and studies, which are being adopted and are based on the variables of the research questions posited in the study.

3.3.6 Validation of Research Instruments

The research instrument tools are being validated prior to the distribution of questionnaires. These are validated by the experts in both qualitative and quantitative research. They are doctors' doctors and psychometricians. They are exposed to validating various research tools for research. The feedback and suggestions are being emphasized prior to the distribution of questionnaires.

3.3.7 Floating of Questionnaires

The distribution of questionnaires is being done through Google Forms, taking advantage of technology, which is paperless and saves time. Included in the Google form is the consent and waiver as part of the protocols and principles of research ethics. Upon accepting the waiver of consent, the respondents can answer the questionnaires based on their convenience time. The answers of the participants are taken with utmost confidentiality.

3.3.8 Analysis of Data

Upon submission of the Google Forms. The result of the data is analyzed through statistical analysis.

4. Results

4.1 To what extent can the paternalistic moral displacement theory justify the military and police conduct among the respondents?

Table 1: Extent of Paternalistic Moral Displacement
Theory Among Military and Police Conduct

Indicators	WM	I	R
1) It provides better ethics in the decision-making process, authority, and practitioner on the regulation of the man in uniform and conduct.	4.07	O	7
2) It develops ethics among people to determine the responsibility and rights to empower the benefits and share equity.	3.90	O	12
3) It activates psycho social mechanisms that govern self-regulation for engagement of moral self-sanctions and human conduct.	3.96	O	10.5
4) It plays a central role in the paternalistic and distributive regulations for explaining the respected agreement, support and guidance.	3.78	O	17
5) It enhances concerns on strong disciplines and culminates in a subordinate loyalty relationship in the organization.	3.98	O	9
6) It encompasses precognitive self-theory that is embedded in the moral agency rooted in self-regulatory and effective standard actions.	3.80	O	16
7) It acknowledges the lie behind legislatures and the motive choices for law agreement and kinds.	3.54	O	22
8) It aligns with social influence and responsibility perspectives for moral action to safeguard personal standards.	3.38	MO	23.5
9) It relieves paternalistic actions, facing the difficult decision for potential consequences are responsible for individual outcomes.	4.17	O	5.5
10) It distributes justice and has a positive perception impact on the paternalist culture, organization performance, and ethical decision making.	4.23	HO	1.5
11) It integrates to plan for policy analysis on institutional competency as a law enforcement consideration and discussion policy.	4.20	HO	3.5
12) It manifests the dual aspects and moral agency to refrain from the power from human behavior for empowerment and productivity.	3.68	O	20
13) It addresses the concerns on the movement and responsibility perspective	3.85	O	14.5

to determine the rights of every individual regardless of status in life.			
14) It investigates paternal culture, decision-making, and the powerful impact in different processes for preventing unethical events and practitioners.	3.64	O	21
15) It values the policies, regulations, development, and ethics in the community for the benefits and rights of the people.	4.17	O	5.5
16) It discusses the approach, respect for agreements, and statutory regulations to overcome paternalistic moral displacement.	4.23	HO	1.5
17) It governs with passionate abstract reasoning, selfhood and self-reactive moral functions in the community.	3.70	O	19
18) It explores implications on accepted decisions and ethical restrictions to freedom for positive trust and experiences.	4.30	HO	3.5
19) It transforms the conflicts and development model of the governance manageable displacement in the process and collective empowerment for equitable results and achievement.	3.85	O	14.5
20) It restructures the moral engagement on cognitive human conduct for worthy justification for actions, responsibility, and attributions.	3.38	MO	23.5
21) It rectifies the unjustified power and motive for a better notion and explanation for the allocation of risks and rewards.	3.74	O	18
22) It develops the issues in protecting the people who struggle in the development policy-making process.	3.87	O	13
23) It incorporates better credence and ethics for various scandals and crises affecting decision-making and understanding.	3.96	O	10.5
24) It justifies the capability of paternalist interventions in protecting the legislative operation as a basis for love and empathy in constricted situations.	4.00	O	8
Average Weighted Mean	3.890	O	
Standard Deviation	0.259		

Table 1 presents the weighted mean and the corresponding interpretation of the extent of paternalistic moral displacement theory that can justify the military and police conduct among the respondents.

It shows in the table that rank 1 is shared by the two indicators which are “It distributes justice and positive perception impact on the paternalist culture, organization performance, and ethical decision making” and “It discusses the approach, respect for agreements, and statutory regulations to overcome paternalistic moral displacement”, with a weighted mean of 4.23 or Highly Observed which means that the extent of paternalistic moral displacement theory among military police is highly effective. Rank 2 is also shared by the two indicators which are “It integrates to plan for policy analysis on institutional competency as law enforcement consideration and discussion policy” and “It explores implication on accepted decision and ethical restriction to freedom for positive trust and experiences”, with a weighted mean of 4.20 or Highly Observed which means that the extent of paternalistic moral displacement theory among military police is highly effective. Rank 3 is shared by the two indicators which are “It relieves paternalistic actions facing the difficult decision for potential consequences responsible for individual outcome” and “It values the policies, regulations, development, and ethics for the benefits and rights of the people”, with a weighted mean of 4.17 or which means

that the extent of paternalistic moral displacement theory among military police is effective. The least in rank is also shared by the two indicators which are “It adopts with social influence and responsibility perspectives for moral action to safeguard personal standards” and “It restructures the moral engagement on cognitive human conduct for worthy justification actions, responsibilities, and attributions”, with a weighted mean of 3.38 or Moderately Observed which means that the extent of paternalistic moral displacement theory among military police is limited. The overall average weighted mean is 3.890 (SD=0.259), which is observed on the extent of paternalistic moral displacement theory among military police, and is effective among the respondents.

4.2 What utilitarian logic and messianic justification for police and military conduct can enhance paternalistic moral displacement theory as law enforcement in the community?

Presented in this section is the thematic analysis on utilitarian logic and messianic justification for police and military conduct that can enhance paternalistic moral displacement theory as law enforcement. This is adapted based on the thematic analysis conducted by Mulyk (2024), as this stressed understanding and defining the paternalistic moral displacement theory for law enforcement. The response of the respondents is based on the following categories: 5.00-4.20-Highly Observed, 4.19-3.40-Observed, 3.39-2.60-Neutral, 2.59-1.80-Low Not Observed, 1.79-1.00-Not Observed at All. Included in the analysis of data in the text transcription for proper analysis.

Table 2: Themes, Response of the Respondents, and Core Ideas on Paternalistic Moral Displacement Theory as Observed by the Respondents

Themes	Response	Core Ideas
1) Perceived Expertise and Authority	Observed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • empowerment and productivity • effective standard actions • abstract reasoning • moral self-sanctions • worthy justification of actions • responsibility, and attributions • safeguard personal standards
2) Trust and Confidence in Authority	Observed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • decision-making process • credence and ethics • loyalty relationships • preventing unethical practitioners • justice and positive perception • positive trust and experiences
3) Desire for Guidance and Support	Observed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • choices for law agreement • distributive regulations • allocation of risks and rewards • love and empathy • statutory regulations • law enforcement consideration
4) Minimizing	Observed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • policy-making process

Responsibility and Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rights of every individual • benefits and share suitability • collective empowerment • ethics in the community • potential consequences
-------------------------	---

4.2.1 Perceived Expertise and Authority

The perceived expertise and authority is a career choice of a law enforcement authority to transition civilians in the community. It provides challenges to combat the disciplinary measures as a man in uniform. It enforces the expert authority to be vigilant in the effectiveness of implementing discipline among the people to be an abiding law citizen. It is a positive perception of military experience in the overall law enforcement benefits (O'Neill, 2024). The participants say that:

"It manifests the dual aspects and moral agency to restrain the power of human behavior for empowerment and productivity". (T1, P27 & P3)

"It encompasses precognitive self-theory that is embedded in the moral agency rooted in self-regulatory and effective standard actions". (T1, P25 & P5)

"It governs with passionate abstract reasoning, selfhood, and self-reactive moral functions in the community". (T1, P23 & P7)

"It activates psycho social mechanisms that govern self-regulation for engagement of moral self-sanctions and human conduct". (T1, P21 & P9)

"It restructures the moral engagement on cognitive human conduct for worthy justification on actions, responsibility, and attributions". (T1, P19 & P11)

"It adopts with social influence and responsibility perspectives for moral action to safeguard personal standards". (T1, P17 & P13)

4.2.2 Trust and Confidence in Authority

Trust and confidence in authority is a brilliant legal mind in policing the hearts of the people. It is believed to be voluntary to follow the regulations and policies in the community as the rights of law enforcement and a man of discipline. The military in uniform aspires to provide fair police conduct, implement laws and does the right thing to maintain peace and order. It is a democratic power vested in procedural justice (Stoops, 2024). The participants say that:

"It provides better ethics in the decision-making process, authority and practitioner on the regulation of the man in uniform and conduct". (T2, P26 & P4)

"It incorporates better credence and ethics for various scandals and crises affecting decision-making and understanding". (T2, P25 & P5)

"It enhances concerns on strong disciplines and culminates in a subordinate loyalty relationship in the organization". (T2, P22 & P8)

"It investigates paternal culture, decision making, and the powerful impact on different processes for preventing unethical events and practitioners". (T2, P21 & P9)

"It distributes justice and positive perception impact on the paternalist culture, organization performance, and ethical decision making". (T2, P20 & P8)

"It explores implications on accepted decisions and ethical restrictions to freedom for positive trust and experiences". (T2, P18 & P12)

4.2.3 Desire for Guidance and Support

The desire for guidance and support among men in uniform explores the process of decision-making. It is a context of predictive value to examine ambiguous situations, decision-making, and collaboration of the police and military. It stimulates the influence of decision preference and guidance support in the family and the community. It examines the transition of peace influence and offensive performance (Mattingdsal, 2024). The participants say that:

"It acknowledges the lie behind legislatures and motive choices for law agreement and kinds". (T3, P28 & P2)

"It plays a central role in the paternalistic and distributive regulations for explaining the respected agreement support and guidance". (T3, P26 & P4)

"It rectifies the unjustified power and motive for a better notion and explanation for the allocation of risks and rewards". (T3, P24 & P6)

"It justifies the capability of paternalist intervention in protecting the legislative operation as a basis for love and empathy in constricted situations". (T3, P22 & P8)

"It discusses the approaches, respect for agreements, and statutory regulations to overcome paternalistic moral displacement". (T3, P20 & P10)

"It integrates a plan for policy analysis on institutional competency as law enforcement consideration and discusses policy". (T3, P18 & P12)

4.2.4 Minimizing Responsibility and Risk

Minimizing responsibility and risk is necessary among the military police in the community. They are responsible for the implementation of peace and order. Military police are trained to manage a high-risk responsibility as protectors of society. It emphasizes the practice of emphasizing resilience and safety to include challenges for high-stakes situations. It adopts the paternalistic approach to moral theory (Renner *et al.*, 2025).

"It develops the issues in protecting the people who struggle in the development and livelihood policy-making process". (T4, P25 & P5)

"It addresses the concerns on the movement and responsibility perspective to determine the rights of every individual regardless of status in life". (T4, P24 & P6)

"It develops ethics among people to determine the responsibilities and rights to empower the benefits and share equity". (T4, P21 & P9)

"It transforms the conflicts and development model of the governance manageable displacement process and collective empowerment for equitable results and achievement". (T4, P20 & P10)

"It values the policies, regulations, development, and ethics in the community for the benefits and rights of the people". (T4, P17 & P13)

"It relieves paternalistic actions facing the difficult decision for potential consequences responsible for individual outcome". (T4, P16 & P14)

5. Discussion

It shows that the extent of paternalistic moral displacement theory can justify the military and police conduct among the respondents and distribute justice and a positive perception impact on the culture, organization performance, and ethical decision making (Paraiso & Mallillin, 2025). It discusses the approach, respect for agreements, and statutory regulations to overcome paternalistic moral displacement. It integrates to plan for policy analysis on institutional competency, as law enforcement consideration and discussion of policy. It explores implications on accepted decisions and ethical restrictions to freedom for positive trust and experiences. It emerges from the distinct approach to military power and discipline. It engages commitment and characteristics for military and civilian spheres. It contributes to military security and power (Massey & Tyerman, 2023, pp. 64-82). Hence, the extent of paternalistic moral displacement theory to justify the military and police conduct relieves action facing the difficult decision for potential consequences responsible for individual outcome (Mallillin, 2022). It values the

policies, regulations, development, and ethics for the benefit and rights of the people. It adopts social influence and responsibility perspectives for moral action to safeguard personal standards. It restructures the moral engagement on cognitive human conduct and worthy justification for actions, responsibilities, and attributions. It assesses the power to utilize ethical concerns in defending hostile activities and information threats as described in the cognitive security and pursuit (Buzzell, 2024).

Nonetheless, the perceived expertise and authority for paternalistic moral displacement theory manifests the dual aspects and moral agency to refrain from human behavior empowerment and productivity (Mallillin *et al.*, 2024). It encompasses precognitive self-theory that is embedded in the moral agency rooted in self-regulatory and effective standard actions. It governs with passionate abstract reasoning, self-hood and self-reactive moral functions. It is a military rule of law for different reasons and situations as an expert implementation to protect the people. It imposes democracy as the supremacy of civilians as norms of military men in uniform. It influences political authority to control civilians in a permissible manner (Fissell, 2025). Undoubtedly, the perceived expertise and authority of paternalistic moral displacement theory activate psychosocial mechanisms that govern self-regulation engagement for moral self-sanctions and human conduct. It structures moral engagement on cognitive human conduct and worthy justification for actions, responsibilities, and attributions. It adopts social influence and responsibility perspectives for moral action to safeguard personal standards (Mallillin, 2022). It explores expertise and authority in various ways, as to the legality and in contact with the law in modeling the context of military police and culture. It contributes to the compliance of security forces as men in uniforms to be considered under the standard law of rule. It develops an analysis framework concept of paternalistic displacement, moral theory and legal structure (Maia, 2023).

In addition, trust and confidence in authority for paternalistic moral displacement theory provides a better ethical decision-making process and guidance for practitioners on the regulation of the man in uniform and conduct. It incorporates better credence and ethics for various scandals and crises affecting decision-making and understanding (Mallillin & Lopez, 2024, pp. 97-108). It enhances concerns on strong disciplines and culminates subordinate loyalty relationships in the organization. Trust and confidence in authority are critical for success and failure in various dimensions of trust. It increases efforts among the military police on gang criminality and deadly violence. It perceives the trust and confidence being given to the authority, such as the men in uniforms (Keller & Olsson, 2024). Conversely, trust and confidence in authority for paternalistic moral displacement theory investigates culture, decision making, and the powerful impact on different processes for preventing unethical events and practitioners. It distributes justice and has a positive perception impact on the paternalist culture, organization performance, and ethical decision-making. It explores implications on accepted decisions and ethical restrictions to freedom, positive trust and experiences. It explores the perception to examine the dimensions of trust, confidence, leadership, and team (Mallillin *et al.*, 2024). It includes military offices, police, and units to reveal confidence in

emphasizing interdependence and inherent risks in the work process and implementation system. It provides positive trust and confidence in authority due to high leadership. It indicates distinctiveness and interconnection needs of trust and level of confidence in authority for the men in uniform (Lee, *et al.* 2025, pp. 550-567).

Subsequently, the desire for guidance and support on paternalistic moral displacement theory acknowledges the lie behind legislation and motive choices for law agreement and kinds. It plays a central role in the paternalistic and distributive regulation for explaining the respected agreement support and guidance (Mallillin, 2023). It rectifies the unjustified power and motive for a better notion and explanation of the allocation of risks and rewards. It creates power in the jurisdiction and sets an independent authority process. It identifies the issues for military police services, guidance, and support, granting greater autonomy for the men in uniform or military police. It explores the governing legislation to mandate the needed change of improvement from good, better, and best (MacKay, 2025). Meanwhile, the desire for guidance and support on paternalistic moral displacement theory justifies the capability of paternalistic interventions in protecting the legislative operation as a basis for love and empathy in constricted situations (Mallillin, 2024). It discusses the approach, respect for agreements, and statutory regulations to overcome paternalistic moral displacement. It integrates to plan for policy analysis on institutional competency as law enforcement consideration and policy. It also recognizes the officers and leaders in serving the levels of armed branches in the community assignment. It gains experience on the development of practice and policy of leadership development programs as guidance and support among military men in uniform (Corrigan, 2024).

Finally, minimizing responsibility and risk for paternalistic moral displacement theory raises issues in protecting the people who struggle in the process and policy. It addresses the concerns from the movement and responsibility perspective to determine the rights of every individual regardless of status in life. It develops ethics among people to determine the responsibilities and rights to empower the benefits and share equity. It is sensitive and responsible in the context of the ethical police setting. It develops ethics and understanding involving the men in uniforms for paternalistic leadership and moral displacement theory. It illustrates sensitivity for the dominant source and principles of responsibility and risk characteristics of military police (del Pozo *et al.*, 2025). Lastly, minimizing responsibility and risk for paternalistic moral displacement theory transforms the conflict and development model of the governance manageable displacement process and collective empowerment for equitable results and achievement. It values the policies, regulations, development, and ethics in the community for the benefits and rights of the people. It relieves paternalistic actions by facing the difficult decision for potential consequences and responsibility for individual outcomes. It conditions the relevance development in forming issues for the improvement of decision-making. It modernizes the need for future law enforcement timeliness to ensure accuracy, decision background and information. It influences the

purpose and determination of the basic concept of responsibility and risk (Masian, 2023, pp. 46-54).

6. Conclusions

It shows that the extent of paternalistic moral displacement theory can justify the military and police conduct among the respondents to distribute a positive perception impact on the culture, organization performance, and ethical decision making, where it discusses the approaches, respect for agreements, and statutory regulations to overcome paternalistic moral displacement. This includes integrating to plan for policy analysis on institutional competency as law enforcement consideration policy.

It shows that perceived expertise and authority manifest the dual aspects and moral agency to refrain from human behavior for empowerment and productivity, where it encompasses precognitive self-theory that is embedded in the moral agency rooted in self-regulatory and effective standard actions. This includes governing with passionate abstract reasoning, selfhood and self-reactive moral functions, where it activates psycho-social mechanisms to govern self-regulation, engagement of moral self-sanctions and human conduct.

It shows that trust and confidence in authority provide better ethics in the decision-making process and practitioners in the regulation of the man in uniform and conduct, where it incorporates better credence and ethics for various scandals and crises affecting decision-making and understanding. This includes enhancing concerns on strong disciplines and culminates in subordinate loyalty relationships where it investigates paternal culture, decision making, and powerful impact in different processes for preventing unethical events and practitioners.

It shows that the desire for guidance and support acknowledges the lie behind legislation and motive choices for law agreement and kinds, where it plays a central role in the paternalistic and distributive regulations for explaining the respected agreement, support and guidance. This includes rectifying the power and motive for a better notion and explanation, allocation of risks and rewards, where there is the capability of paternalist interventions in protecting the legislative operation as a basis for love and empathy in constricted situations.

It shows that minimizing responsibility and risk develops the issues in protecting the people who struggle in the policy-making process, where it addresses the concerns on the movement and responsibility perspective to determine the rights of every individual regardless of status in life. This includes developing ethics among people to determine responsibilities and rights to empower the benefits and share equity, where it transforms the conflicts and development model of the governance, manageable displacement process and collective empowerment for equitable results and achievement.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article.

About the Author(s)

Atty. Joaquin R. Alva, PhD, JD, MPA, is the Dean of the Graduate School at the Philippine College of Criminology (PCCR), Manila, Philippines. He is a retired Police Brigadier General of the Philippine National Police and a Member of the Philippine Bar. He earned a Doctor of Philosophy in Criminology (Summa Cum Laude), a Juris Doctor, and a Master's in Public Administration. With extensive experience in higher education leadership and research, he is committed to advancing criminology studies and fostering academic excellence among graduate students. His professional interests include research development, policy formulation, and promoting integrity in scholarly publication.

References

- Arun, K., Gedik, N. K., Okun, O., & Sen, C. (2021). Impact of cultural values on leadership roles and paternalistic style from the role theory perspective. *World Journal of Entrepreneurship, Management and Sustainable Development*, 17(3), 422-440. <https://doi.org/10.1108/WJEMSD-10-2020-0128>
- Buzzell, A. W. (2024). The ethics of cognitive security. Retrieved from <https://yorkspace.library.yorku.ca/items/413453c5-490c-4052-ad50-1a769f0f0b10>
- Corrigan, K. A. (2024). *US Army Military Police Officers Leading a Diversity Evolution: An Exploratory Case Study*. University of Phoenix. Retrieved from <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.20144.88324>
- del Pozo, B., Magee, L., Whiteside, A., Thompson, E., & Martins, K. F. (2025). The responsible conduct of police participatory research: A qualitative study of officers' ethical beliefs. *Research Ethics*. Retrieved from <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC12382591/>
- Fei, S., & Zhang, C. (2025). When Can Government Paternalist Interventions Be Justified? Welfare-to-Work and Interference Intentions. *Social Policy and Society*, 1-14. Retrieved from <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/social-policy-and-society/article/abs/when-can-government-paternalist-interventions-be-justified-welfare-to-work-and-interference-intentions/B5323D74CC96CE6AD111781472506B8B>
- Fissell, B. (2025). The Ethics of Military Influence on Politics. *Georgetown Journal of Law and Public Policy* (Forthcoming, 2025). Retrieved from https://northcarolinalegalreview.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2025/02/1-Fissell_FinalForPrint.pdf

- Hatuina, S. H. S., Sari, I. A. B., & Ratih, I. A. B. (2025). The Influence of Individual Characteristics, Work Environment, Paternalistic Leadership Style and Competencies on Employee Performance at PT Fajar Saudara Kusuma Sebawi Mill in West Kalimantan. *Journal of Social Research*, 4(3), 521-539. Retrieved from <http://dx.doi.org/10.55324/josr.v4i3.2465>
- Keller, E., & Olsson Mäkinen, H. (2024). Building trust when facing violence: Insights from the Swedish Police and the Swedish Armed Forces. Retrieved from <https://lup.lub.lu.se/luur/download?func=downloadFile&recordId=9156196&fileId=9156210>
- Lee, S., Kwak, D. H., & Yoo, Y. (2025). Police legitimacy through procedural justice: examining the dual mediating role of institutional trust and obligation to obey. *Policing: An International Journal*, 48(3), 550-567. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.1108/PIJPSM-06-2024-0095>
- MacKay, R. (2025). The Military Police Complaints Commission of Canada: Watching the Watchers. *Can. B. Rev.*, 103, 1. Retrieved from <https://cbr.cba.org/index.php/cbr/article/view/4998/4587>
- Maia Goldani, J. (2023). Law in police culture: a study on how interaction with legal institutions shapes the occupational culture of Brazil's military police. Retrieved from <https://addi.ehu.es/handle/10810/63462?locale-attribute=en>
- Mallillin, L. L. D. (2022). Adaptive theory approach in leadership: A guide to educational management system and mechanisms. *European Journal of Education Studies*, 9(7). <http://dx.doi.org/10.46827/ejes.v9i7.4356>
- Mallillin, L. L. D. (2022). Mindful Self-Care Development and Practice: A Guide to Healthy Lifestyle. *Isagoge-Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 2(5). <http://dx.doi.org/10.59079/isagoge.v2i4.113>
- Mallillin, L. L. D. (2023). Integrating Literacy Strategy in Uplifting Competency of Students: A Guide for Comprehensive Learning. *The International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Invention*, 10(07). <http://dx.doi.org/10.18535/ijsshi/v10i07.02>
- Mallillin, L. L. D. (2024). Masterworks of World Literature: A Contemporary Paradigm in Teaching. *Universal Library of Languages and Literatures*, 1(2). <http://dx.doi.org/10.70315/uloap.ullli.2024.0102005>
- Mallillin, L. L. D., & Lopez, W. H. (2024). Faculty Professional Development on Instructional Practices: Basis for Teaching Pedagogy. *Guild of Educators in TESOL International Research Journal*, 2(3), 97-108. Retrieved from <http://dx.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13748397>
- Mallillin, L. L. D., Caday, A. T., & Canda, E. G. (2024). Integration of Leadership in an Organizational Context: A Perspective Tool for Management Systems. *International Journal of Advanced Multidisciplinary Research and Studies*, 4(3). Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/381770068_Integration_of_Leadership_in_an_Organizational_Context_A_Perspective_Tool_for_Management_System

- Mallillin, L. L. D., Caday, M. A. T., & Canda, E. G. (2024). Management Style and Productivity of Employees Toward Organizational Outcome. *European Journal of Alternative Education Studies*, 9(2). <http://dx.doi.org/10.46827/ejae.v9i2.5533>
- Masian, A. (2023). Risk and subjective rationality as decision-making factors in the professional activity of Police Officers. *Law Journal of the National Academy of Internal Affairs*, 3(13), 46-54. Retrieved from <https://elar.navs.edu.ua/server/api/core/bitstreams/4a19e1b8-55d0-4b3f-adb2-0ea1d563665d/content>
- Massey, R., & Tyerman, T. (2023). Remaining 'in-between' the divides? Conceptual, methodological, and ethical political dilemmas of engaged research in Critical Military Studies. *Critical Studies on Security*, 11(2), 64-82. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21624887.2023.2194503>
- Mattingsdal, J. (2024). Collaborative Crisis Response: The influence of occupational backgrounds and phase transitions on the decision-making of police and military commanders in hybrid warfare. Retrieved from <https://bora.uib.no/bora-xmloi/handle/11250/3123713>
- Mulyk, G. (2024). *Understanding and defining threats to national security and public safety: a thematic analysis and grounded theory approach* (Doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from <https://ontariotechu.scholaris.ca/items/15bd672f-6aad-4704-adff-1814695e72fc>
- Nal, M., & Cengiz, F. (2025). Effect of Paternalistic Leadership Training: A Randomized Controlled Study. *The Journal of Continuing Education in Nursing*, 56(5), 201-208. <https://doi.org/10.3928/00220124-20250326-01>
- Nielsen, M. E. J. (2024). Self-paternalism: The Concept and Key Normative Problems. *International Journal of Applied Ethics*, 10. Retrieved from <https://ijaethics.in/index.php/1/article/view/110>
- O'Neill, M. T. (2024). *Performance of Military Veterans in Law Enforcement Careers at a Midwest Law Enforcement Agency* (Doctoral dissertation, Walden University). Retrieved from <https://scholarworks.waldenu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=16570&context=dissertations>
- Paraiso, L. O. C., & Mallillin, L. L. D. (2025). Influence Of Student Organization Toward Management Decision. *European Journal of Education Studies*, 12(2). <http://dx.doi.org/10.46827/ejes.v12i2.5812>
- Renner, R., Cvetković, V. M., & Lieftenegger, N. (2025). Dealing with High-Risk Police Activities and Enhancing Safety and Resilience: Qualitative Insights into Austrian Police Operations from a Risk and Group Dynamic Perspective. *Safety*, 11(3), 68. <https://doi.org/10.3390/safety11030068>
- Stoops, P. D. E. (2024). Authority with Procedural Justice: The Establishment and Enforcement of Expectations of Public Trust. Retrieved from <https://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/honorstheses/1454/>

- Tajik, O., Golzar, J., & Noor, S. (2024). Purposive sampling. *International Journal of Education and Learning Studies*, 2(2).
<http://dx.doi.org/10.22034/ijels.2025.490681.1029>
- Takona, J. P. (2024). Research design: qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches. *Quality & Quantity*, 58(1), 1011-1013. Retrieved from
<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11135-023-01798-2>
- Tang, Y. (2024). *Paternalistic Leadership and Job Performance: A Chinese Perspective Using Conservation of Resources Theory Approach* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Wales Trinity Saint David). Retrieved from
<https://repository.uwtsd.ac.uk/id/eprint/3200/>
- Turner, J. (2024). On the expressive theory of paternalism. *Jurisprudence*, 15(3), 307-324.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/20403313.2023.2287329>
- Yusmen, D., Sudiro, A., & Irawanto, D. W. (2024). The relationship of paternalistic leadership and organizational commitment: Systematic analysis of literature review. *International Journal of Research in Business & Social Science*, 13(7).
<http://dx.doi.org/10.20525/ijrbs.v13i7.3663>

Creative Commons licensing terms

Author(s) will retain the copyright of their published articles agreeing that a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0) terms will be applied to their work. Under the terms of this license, no permission is required from the author(s) or publisher for members of the community to copy, distribute, transmit or adapt the article content, providing a proper, prominent and unambiguous attribution to the authors in a manner that makes clear that the materials are being reused under permission of a Creative Commons License. Views, opinions and conclusions expressed in this research article are views, opinions and conclusions of the author(s). Open Access Publishing Group and European Journal of Social Sciences Studies shall not be responsible or answerable for any loss, damage or liability caused in relation to/arising out of conflicts of interest, copyright violations and inappropriate or inaccurate use of any kind content related or integrated into the research work. All the published works are meeting the Open Access Publishing requirements and can be freely accessed, shared, modified, distributed and used in educational, commercial and non-commercial purposes under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License \(CC BY 4.0\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)