INTRODUCTION

Advertisement has become an integral part in today's marketing scenario. Advertising upholds the ideas, commodities and services of a recognized advertiser, which provides as a communication link between the producer and potential buyers.

“Celebrities are individuals who enjoy public recognition and who use this recognition on behalf of a consumer good by appearing with it in an advertisement”.

Advertisers comprehend celebrity support to advertise their offerings of the businesses they stand for. Like all aspects of a business, it is imperative to be aware of the ethical issues that might arise over the usage of celebrity endorsements. With this context, ethics spin around a firm's accountability to its clientele. Consequently, whenever endorsements leave a deceitful intuition or result in conflicts of interests, celebrities and companies perform unethically.

“The use of celebrities in order to increase the sales and/or the recall value of a brand is called celebrity endorsement”

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Following are the objectives of the study:

1. To understand the ethical & unethical aspects of celebrity endorsement & its impact on brand image.
2. To find how the advertisements are perceived by consumers and is there any difference between men and women in the way they see the advertisements.
3. To identify the influence of celebrity endorsement on gender.
4. To explore the underlying factors relating to celebrity ethics.

WHEN CELEBRITY ENDORSEMENTS AREN’T ETHICAL

Signing up stars for endorsements is a time-tested strategy and has been effectively used by some of the top brands in the world. But apart from being beneficial they too have some unethical implications on brand building and consumer behavior of consumers by their trustworthiness and credibility. Negative aspect of celebrity influences both the product and celebrity negatively.

Unethical Aspects of Celebrity Endorsement -

a) Authenticity: Usage of by famous Celebrities may look unethical when he is non-user of the product. Moreover it quite complex to find out whether a celebrity is a common user of the product.

b) Tarnished image: Celebrity endorsements are unethical when the people involved in any controversies in their life endorse the product reflecting their negative image poorly on the brand so endorsed.

c) Unsafe or ineffective product endorsement: Unethical aspects pave its way again when celebrities endorse some products which are hazardous for society.

d) Compel to buy unwanted products: There are chances wherein celebrities indirectly drive consumer's impulsive buying behavior resulting in the purchase of unnecessary/harmful products.

e) Misleading information: when celebrities say something deceptive/make false claims than the endorsement is lacking in ethics.

f) Conflict of interest: when a particular ad conflicts with the celebrity's image, principles, interests etc., Celebrity is totally money minded, hence the ethical implications can be very serious.

g) Override expert opinion: It is especially unethical when a celebrity endorsement overtake the expert judgment, i.e., when he interjects his non-expert opinion he underlines the opinion of more qualified individuals.

LITERATURE REVIEW

- Agrawal & Kamakura (1995) “celebrities do rise and fall in popularity throughout their entire career. When a celebrity fails to perform acceptably, celebrity endorser's effectiveness tends to decline.

- Erdogan (1999, p. 298) defines celebrity endorsers' expertise as 'the extent to which a communicator is perceived to be a source of valid assertions'.

- Erdogan et al. (2001) A celebrity influences the buying behavior of consumers by their trustworthiness and credibility. Negative aspect of celebrity influences both the product and celebrity negatively.

- Kamins (1990) "celebrity endorsements are more effective when the image of the celebrity matches with the image of the product they endorse".

- Kulkarni and Gaulkar (2007) “companies invest huge amounts as advertising expenditure for hiring a right celebrity. However, uncertainty lies in with respect to the
returns that the company might be able to earn for the brand.

- Louie (2001) “celebrity endorsements are often viewed as risky because of their involvement in undesirable events, whose negative repercussions can be transferred to a firm like, injuring injuries and getting caught engaging in unlawful behavior.

- Sharma (2006) “the potential risks related to celebrity endorsements. First, celebrity endorsements overshadow the brand. It shows the celebrity being bigger than the brand. Second mismatch between the image of the celebrity and the endorsed product. Multiple endorsements are also a major risk.”

- Till and Shimp (1998) Pursuing a celebrity-endorsed strategy enables advertisers to project a credible image in terms of expertise, persuasiveness, trustworthiness and objectiveness.

- Till (1998) in his study examines the various potential risks i.e. overshadow, multiple product endorsement, inconsistency in professional life of endorsers, financial burden, involvement in drug scandal, extra marital relations and bad moral behaviour that negatively influences the endorsed brand an celebrity as well.

- Till and Shimp (1998) in their study examined any negative information about a celebrity can damage the associated link between the celebrity and endorsed brand. Uses of a celebrity endorser can, however, a double edged sword. Selecting an inappropriate celebrity can have a negative impact on immediate sales as well as a lasting blemish on the brand image. On the other side, if there is a mismatch between a product and a celebrity, then a credible and attractive endorser cannot make the advertisement more effective.

- Tripp et al. (1994) in their study observed that multiple product endorsements adversely affected the credibility and purchase intentions of consumers.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The present study was conducted using online survey with a structured questionnaire. It was 111 responses collected. Of these 81 were Male and 30 were Female. Data reduction was done using factor analysis. Principal component method was used to extract the factors. Varimax rotation is used for factor loading. We extracted five factors out of 23 statements. The extracted factors explained about 87% of the variance. For these five factors Chi-Squared test was conducted against the gender.

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

**FACTOR ANALYSIS**

![Scree Plot](image)

**Table 1: Rotated Component Matrix (a)**

| Component | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| V1        | 0.529 | -0.039 | 0.606 | -0.04 | 0.055 |
| V2        | -0.293 | 0.249 | -0.177 | -0.114 | 0.425 |
| V3        | 0.278 | -0.101 | -0.166 | 0.263 | -0.471 |

**Table 2: Naming of the factors pertaining to the attributes**

| Factor No. | Name of the Factors | Label | Variables | Factor Loading |
|------------|---------------------|-------|-----------|----------------|
| V4         | I purchase the product because my favourite celebrity endorses it. | Favorable Attitude | 0.731 |
| V14        | I will try a brand atleast once, as my favourite celebrity endorsing it. | 0.670 |
| V18        | I believe that Celebrity endorsement will help me in choosing the right brand. | 0.761 |
| V23        | Change of brand ambassador makes me to switch to other brands. | -0.500 |
| V15        | Brand image is negatively affected when the same celebrity endorses the rival brand. | 0.497 |
| V17        | Multiple product celebrity endorsements is unethical on effective brand building | 0.572 |
| V19        | Brand image of the company is badly affected when the contract between the celebrity & the company is terminated. | 0.556 |
| V20        | Negative image of the celebrity adversely affects the brand image. | 0.724 |
| V22        | Celebrity endorsing multiple products & multi brands reduces his credibility. | 0.670 |
Table 3: Cross Tabulation

| Attitude against Advertisement | Gender | Value | Asymp. Sig. |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------|-------------|
| V1 Consumers consider advertisements as unwelcome interruptions. | Male | 0.529 | .241 |
| V7 Advertisements persuade people to buy things that they don’t want to buy. | Male | 0.592 | .190 |
| V10 Advertisements promote undesirable values on society. | Male | 0.712 | .008 |
| V16 Celebrity endorsement mainly target youngsters. | Male | 0.605 | .194 |
| V5 Celebrities endorse the brands for the sake of money but not to build the brand image. | Male | 0.556 | .234 |
| V6 Celebrity endorsements make the brands more expensive. | Male | 0.370 | .516 |
| V8 Celebrity endorsement may merely gain attention of the consumer but results in less buying proportion. | Male | 0.617 | .234 |
| V12 Mismatch between the celebrity and the brand endorsed by them reduces the favorable response from the consumers. | Male | 0.511 | .053 |
| V13 Overuse of some extremely popular celebrities often tends to confuse consumers and reduce the utility of celebrity endorsement. | Male | 0.472 | .063 |
| V21 Celebrity image and brand image may conflict with each other. | Male | 0.579 | .234 |

H₄ = Gender doesn’t show any significant difference in their favorability towards celebrity endorsement.

Table 4: Chi - Square Test

| Gender | Male | Female | Total |
|--------|------|--------|-------|
| V1 | 31 | 10 | 41 |
| V7 | 29.9 | 9 | 38.9 |
| V10 | 25.5 | 11 | 36.6 |
| V16 | 24 | 11 | 35 |
| V5 | 28.5 | 10 | 38.5 |
| V6 | 28.5 | 10.5 | 39 |
| V8 | 25.5 | 9.5 | 35 |
| V12 | 25.5 | 11 | 36.6 |
| V13 | 30 | 11 | 41 |
| V21 | 28.5 | 10.5 | 39 |

Since the ‘p’ value is < 0.05 we reject the H₄, i.e., In their favourable attitude towards celebrity endorsement there exists a significant difference among gender.

Table 5: Cross Tabulation

| Gender against Advertisement | Value | df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) |
|-------------------------------|-------|----|----------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square | 9.711 | 2 | .008 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 9.795 | 2 | .007 |
| Linear-by-linear Association | 9.468 | 1 | .002 |

H₅ = Gender show any significant difference in their favorability towards celebrity endorsement.

Table 6: Chi - Square Test

| Gender | Male | Female | Total |
|--------|------|--------|-------|
| V2 | 49 | 11 | 60 |
| V3 | 39.8 | 16.2 | 56 |
| V9 | 19 | 9 | 28 |
| V11 | 20.4 | 7.6 | 28 |
| V2 | 13 | 10 | 23 |
| V3 | 16.8 | 6.2 | 23 |
| Total | 41 | 11 | 62 |

Since the ‘p’ value is > 0.05 we cannot reject the H₅, i.e., In their opinion towards the negative impact of the celebrity endorsement there exists no significant difference among gender.

Table 7: Cross Tabulation

| Gender | Male | Female | Total |
|--------|------|--------|-------|
| V1 | 81 | 30 | 111 |
| V7 | 81 | 30 | 111 |
| V10 | 81.0 | 30.0 | 111.0 |

H₆ = Gender doesn’t show any significant difference in their attitude against advertisement.

H₇ = Gender doesn’t show any significant difference in their attitude against advertisement.

H₈ = Gender doesn’t show any significant difference in their attitude against advertisement.
Since the 'p' value is < 0.05 we reject the H₀, i.e., there exists significant difference among the gender in their attitude against advertisement.

### FINDINGS

From the above analysis following findings are compiled:

1. As men and women differ in accepting celebrity endorsement, the advertisers have to device their advertising strategy accordingly while targeting a particular gender.
2. When it comes to dishonest impression of celebrity endorsement there is no difference among men and women. So the advertisers should be aware of the potential damage to their brand caused due to the multiple endorsements by their brand ambassador.
3. As women even do watch advertisements as unwelcome interruptions, the advertising strategy should make them involved in advertisements.
4. Where an endorsement conflicts with the celebrity's image, values, professional affiliations, and other responsibilities or the celebrity does not make an actual endorsement, the ethical implications can be very serious. It is, therefore, the responsibility of the celebrity and the represented firm to recognize these issues.
5. Since the celebrity is overriding & outshine the product, the advertisers should focus more on brand building which make the viewers concentrate more on the brand rather than the celebrity endorsing it.

### CONCLUSION

In general, celebrity endorsements have existed for decades and likely to continue in the future. But the performance of these celebrities is not always ethical, and later annotations will always be linked to the personality and image, either due to a lack of reliability or a conflict of interest. Although the severity arising from such unethical behaviors of celebrities can vary, causing severe damage to consumers, businesses and celebrities. Therefore, it is necessary for the enterprise and the celebrity that to consider all ethical considerations prior to publicly supporting a product or service.

### SUGGESTIONS

On the basis of the findings of the present study, the following suggestions are made to the advertisers:

1. As men and women differ in accepting celebrity endorsement, the advertisers have to device their advertising strategy accordingly while targeting a particular gender.
2. When it comes to dishonest impression of celebrity endorsement there is no difference among men and women. So the advertisers should be aware of the potential damage to their brand caused due to the multiple endorsements by their brand ambassador.
3. As women even do watch advertisements as unwelcome interruptions, the advertising strategy should make them involved in advertisements.
4. Where an endorsement conflicts with the celebrity’s image, values, professional affiliations, and other responsibilities or the celebrity does not make an actual endorsement, the ethical implications can be very serious. It is, therefore, the responsibility of the celebrity and the represented firm to recognize these issues.
5. Since the celebrity is overriding & outshine the product, the advertisers should focus more on brand building which make the viewers concentrate more on the brand rather than the celebrity endorsing it.

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### Table 8: Chi - Square Test

|               | Value     | df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) |
|---------------|-----------|----|----------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square | 111.943*  | 2  | .003                 |
| Likelihood Ratio   | 13.284    | 2  | .001                 |
| Linear-by-linear Association | 8.503     | 1  | .004                 |
| N of Valid Cases   | 111       |    |                      |

Since the ‘p’ value is < 0.05 we reject the H₀, i.e., there exists a significant difference among the gender that the celebrity overshadow the brand.

### Table 9: Cross Tabulation

| Gender | Count | Expected Count |
|--------|-------|----------------|
| Male   | 40    | 32.1           |
| Female | 4     | 11.9           |
| Total  | 44    | 44.0           |

Since the ‘p’ value is < 0.05 we reject the H₀, i.e., there exists a significant difference among the gender that the celebrity overshadow the brand.

### Table 10: Chi - Square Test

|               | Value     | df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) |
|---------------|-----------|----|----------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square | 5.827*    | 2  | .054                 |
| Likelihood Ratio   | 5.717     | 2  | .057                 |
| Linear-by-linear Association | 5.759     | 1  | .016                 |
| N of Valid Cases   | 111       |    |                      |